

Standard - X

SOCIAL SCIENCE



ആമുഖം

കൊല്ലം ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തും പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പും കൊല്ലം ഡയറ്റിന്റെ അക്കാദമിക പിന്തുണയോടെ പത്താം ക്ലാസ്സിലെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പഠനസാമഗ്രിയാണ് 'ഉജ്ജ്വലം'. എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. പരീക്ഷ എഴുതുന്ന കൊല്ലം ജില്ലയിലെ മുഴുവൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും പഠനനേട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉറപ്പാക്കി പരീക്ഷാഫലം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നതാണ് പദ്ധതിയുടെ ലക്ഷ്യം. കോവിഡ് കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ സ്വാഭാവിക ക്ലാസ്സന്തരീക്ഷം സാധ്യമല്ലാതിരുന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിലുണ്ടായ പഠനവിടവ് പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് ശക്തിപകരുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി നൂതന സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യയുടെ കൂടി സഹായത്തോടെ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പഠനസാമഗ്രിയാണിത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ വിദ്യാലയ വർഷം എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി പരീക്ഷയിൽ 'A+' കളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉജ്ജ്വലത്തിലൂടെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ പഠനസഹായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് 60% പരീക്ഷാചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് കഴിഞ്ഞു. എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. പരീക്ഷയെ സ്വാഭാവിക സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിന് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലാണ് ഇതിലെ ഓരോ യൂണിറ്റും ക്രമീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഒപ്പം മാതൃകാചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കുട്ടികൾക്ക് സ്വന്തമായും അധ്യാപകരുടെ ഇടപെടലോടെയും പഠനം ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലാണ് ഇത് രൂപകല്പന ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. ക്ലാസ്റും പഠന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം സ്വാഭാവിക സന്ദർഭം കൂടി ഒരുക്കി കുട്ടികളെ ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ പരീക്ഷ എഴുതാൻ പ്രാപ്തരാക്കുന്നതിന് അധ്യാപകർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. 'ഉജ്ജ്വലം' പഠനസാമഗ്രി പരമാവധി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രതിജ്ഞാബദ്ധതയോടുകൂടി അക്കാദമിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലേർപ്പെട്ട് ജില്ലയിലെ എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി വിജയം 100% ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്നതിന് എല്ലാവിധ ആശംസകളും നേർന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

വിജയാശംസകളോടെ...

സാം കെ. ഡാനിയേൽ
പ്രസിഡന്റ്, കൊല്ലം ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്

ഡോ. പി.കെ. ഗോപൻ
ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ, ആരോഗ്യ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി,
ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്, കൊല്ലം.

ലാൽ കെ.ഐ
വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ, കൊല്ലം.

ഡോ. എസ്. ഷീജ
പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ - ഇൻ - ചാർജ്, ഡയറ്റ്, കൊല്ലം.

PREPARED

by

1. **Jayakumari. S**
GVHSS, Chathannoor
2. **Madhusoodhanan Pillai. S**
GHSS, Pooyappally
3. **Jayasree. K**
GVHSS, Kottamkulangara
4. **Jayakumari Amma. S**
Boys HS, Thevalakkara
5. **Reji Vargheese**
JMHS, Sasthamkotta
6. **Gopakumar. V**
Girls HS, Karunagappally
7. **Pradeep. B**
GVHSS, Chathannoor
8. **Shinu V. Raj**
EVHSS, Neduvathoor
9. **Dayana. S**
GMBHSS, Kollam
10. **Jayachandran Pillai**
SBVSGHSS, Panmana Manayil

ACADEMIC SUPERVISION

Gopakumar G. P.
(Senior Lecturer, DIET Kottarakkara)

CONTENTS

SECTION 1

1. Revolutions that influenced the World
2. World in the Twentieth Century
3. Public Administration
4. British Exploitation and Resistance
5. Culture and Nationalism
6. Struggle and Freedom
7. India after Independence
8. Kerala towards Modernity
9. The State and Political Science
10. Civil Consciousness
11. Sociology : What? Why?

SECTION 2

1. Seasons and Time
2. In Search of the Source of Wind
3. Human Resources Development in India
4. Landscape Analysis through Maps
5. Public Expenditure and Public Revenue
6. Eyes in the Sky and Analysis of Information
7. India - The Land of Diversities
8. Resource Wealth of India
9. Financial Institutions and Services
10. Consumer Protection and Satisfaction

UNIT 1

Revolutions that influenced the World

INTRODUCTION

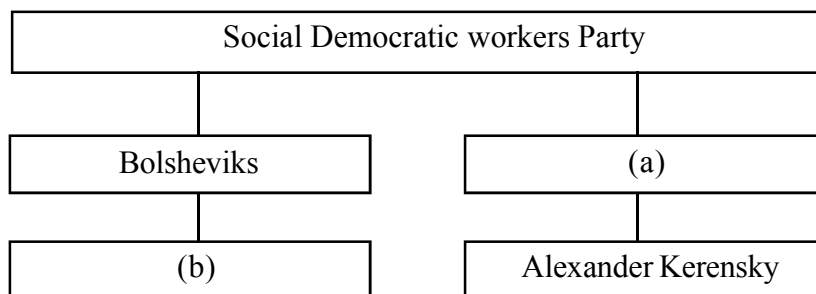
In the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, many revolutions against monarchy and foreign tyranny took place in many parts of the world. The goal was to create a new world by changing the system that denies freedom and rights. Through this unit, different revolutions that took place in many parts of the world are studied.

IDEAS

- American Independence Movement – Mercantilism – Declaration of Independence.
- French Revolution – Rise of Middle class – Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquie – causes – Latin American Revolution.
- Miranda – Simon Bolivar – San Martin.
- Russian Revolution – February Revolution – October Revolution.
- Liberation of China – Totalitarianism – Manju rule – Sun-yat-sen – Long March.

QUESTIONS

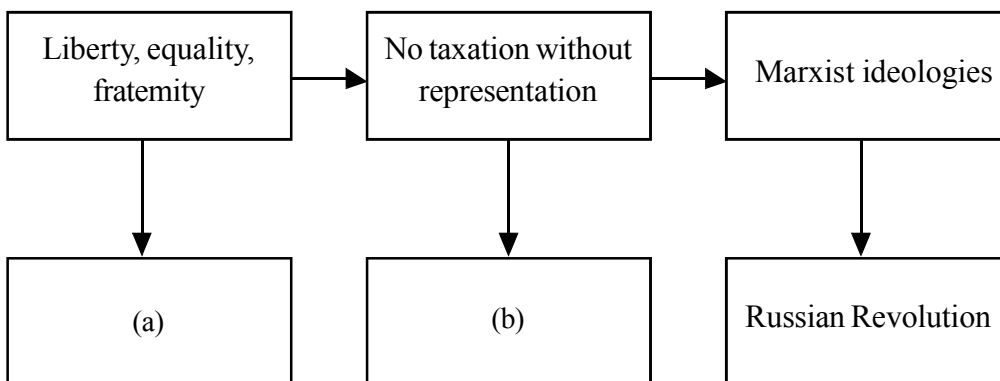
1. (2)



2. Name the thinkers in the American war of Independence? (2)
3. What are the main features of Renaissance? (2)
4. What are the ideas propagated by the thinkers of enlightenment? (2)
5. Who were the leaders of Latin American Revolution? (2)
6. Write short note on boxer rebellion? (2)
7. What is long March? (3)
8. Write the ideologies of Sun-yat-sen? (3)
9. Write mercantilist laws? (3)
10. What is “Tennis court oath”? (3)
11. Compare February Revolution and October Revolution? (4)
12. How did European countries exploit Latin America? (4)
13. Write the reforms of Napoleon? (4)
14. What are the impact/influence of American war of Independence? (4)
15. Match the following.
 - Thomas Paine - Bourborn Rule
 - Thomas Jefferson - Framed the American constitution
 - Louis XIV - Common sense
 - James Madison - Declaration of Independence
16. Write about French Revolution based on the following indicators:
 - a) Causes led to the French Revolution.
 - b) Influences of the French Revolution.

17. Complete the following table

(2)

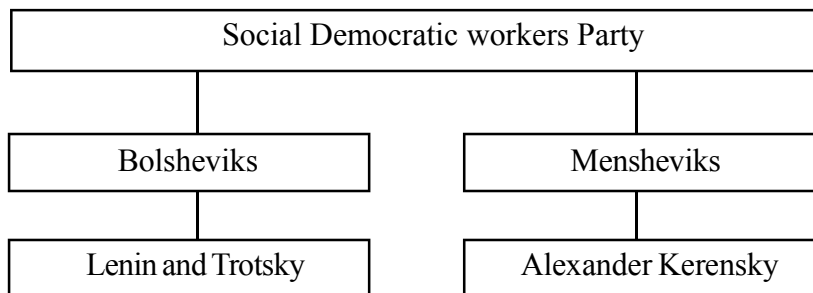


18. Explain the causes and result of Russian Revolution

(6)

ANSWERS

1. (2)



2.
 - John Locke
 - Thomas Paine
3.
 - Humanism
 - Scientific temper
 - Spirit of criticism
 - Spirit of enquiry
4. Freedom, democracy, equality and nationalism.
5. Jose De San Martin, Francisco Miranda and Simon Bolivar
6. The Manchu dynasty in China favoured the foreign interference and domination. Some secret organizations in China revolted against it in 1900. The emblem of these organizations was the Boxer's Fist. So this is known as the Boxer Rebellion.
7. In 1934, under the leadership of Mao Zedong, a journey started from Kiangsi in South China. The adventurous trip ended at Yanan in North Western China. Throughout the journey they seized out agricultural land and villages from lords and distributed them among the farmers. The journey covered around 12000 kms. So it is known as the 'Long March'.
8.
 - Sun-yat-sen – Gave importance to ideologies like nationalism, democracy, and socialism.
 - Nationalism – To expel the Manchu dynasty and the imperial powers.

- Democracy – To establish democratic rule
- Socialism – To control capital and distribute land equally.

9. Mercantilist Laws

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

10. Similar to the French society, the state general also had three estates. Traditionally, each estate would vote as a group and had one vote. As a result, the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the third estate. The first two estates argued for estate – wise single voting system, while the third estate demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates. While the arguments on the members of the third estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France. They assembled in the Tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France. This event is known as the ‘Tennis court Oath’.

11.

February Revolution	October Revolution
• Led by Mensheviks	• Led by Bolsheviks
• Not withdraw from first world war	• Withdraw from first world war
• End of the rule of Tsar	• End of Menshevik Rule
• Lord continued as land owners	• Land was distributed to farmers
• Less importance to public ownership	• Factories, banks etc. under public ownership

12. • Spain and Portugal established their colonies during the 16th and 17th century.
- People faced many types of economics and cultural discriminations.
 - The Spanish and Portuguese propagated their language, religions and customs.
 - They build houses and churches in Spanish style, several schools were established imparting Spanish system of education.

- The Spanish farming methods and crops were introduced.
 - New diseases spread from Europeans to the Latin Americans.
 - Racial discrimination was enforced towards the natives in all walks of life.
 - They looted the resources and wealth of the American people.
 - Enslaved the natives to work.
13. • Farmers were made the owners of land.
- Farmed ‘sinking fund’ with the aim to avoid public debt.
 - Constructed several roads for transportation.
 - Exercised state’s control over the clergy.
 - Established bank of France to centralize finance.
 - Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws.
14. • Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world.
- Put forward the concept of republican form of government.
 - Prepared the first written constitution.
 - Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.
15. Match the following

A	B
Thomas Paine	Common sense
Thomas Jefferson	Declaration of Independence
Louis XIV	Bourborn Rule
James Madison	Framed the American constitution

16. **Social inequality/social cause**

- The French society was divided into three. First estate (clergy) second estate (Nobles) and the third estate (Middle class people)
- The first estate (clergy) held vast land, collected taxes called ‘Tithe’ from farmers, controlled higher positions and exempted from all taxes.
- The second estate (nobles) engaged in military service, held vast land, collect taxes, led luxurious life, exempted from taxes and not paid wages for farmers.
- The third estate (middle class people) paid land tax namely ‘Taille’ to the govt, no role in administration, low social states, paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

ROLE OF IDEOLOGISTS/INTELLECTUAL CAUSES

Thinkers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, inspired the people to fight against the social inequality and exploitation.

- Voltaire – Ridiculed the exploitation of the clergy, promoted rational thinking, equality and humanism.
- Rousseau – Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains. Declared that the people are sovereign.
- Montesquieu – Encouraged democracy and republic. Suggested the division of powers.

MISRULE OF THE BOURBONE KINGS/POLITICAL CAUSE

- Louis kings were autocratic and squanders.
- They led a life of luxury and extravagance – They stood only for clergy and lords.
- Frequent war, drought and crop failure, brought France into bankruptcy.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE TENNIS COURT OATH

Louis XVI summoned the state general, the French parliament to levy new taxes upon commoners. The French parliament had three estates, Traditionally each estate had one vote. As a result the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the third estate. The commoners (third estate) demanded individual vote for each members of the parliament. But others rejected. So the third estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France and assembled in the nearby tennis court and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France.

THE RESULTS/INFLUENCE/IMPACT OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Threatened the autocratic rulers in Europe
- Growth of the middle class.
- Emergence of nationalism contributed the concept of people's sovereignty.
- End of the Feudal system in Europe
- Stimulated all the later revolutions.

17. a) French Revolution b) American war of Independence

- 18
- 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 war formed.
- Spread the socialist ideas.
- Russia withdraw from the first world war.

UNIT 2

World in the Twentieth Century

INTRODUCTION

The two world wars that changed the political and economic condition of the world. Fascism, Nazism, the collapse of the Soviet Union, unipolar world, globalization and many other events have been witnessed over the centuries. This lesson is designed to enable children to recognize the unity, intervention of the imperialist power and their modern development strategies and to think about them properly and create resistance.

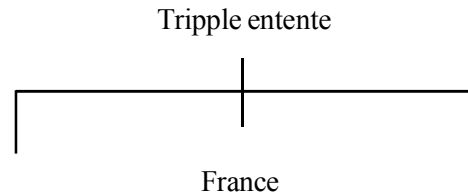
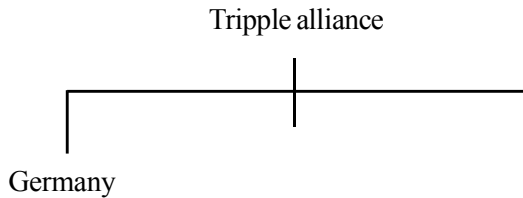
CONCEPTS

- from capitalism to imperialism
- first world war
- fascism, Nazism
- second world war
- cold war
- west Asia
- disintegration of Soviet Union
- globalization

QUESTIONS

1. What are the consequences of industrial revolution which began in England in the 18th century? (4)
2. How did imperialism affect the colonies? (4)
3. What are the factors that forced the capitalist countries to begin production in their colonies in Asia and Africa? (2)

4. List down the reasons for the first world war? (3)
5. Complete the table (2)



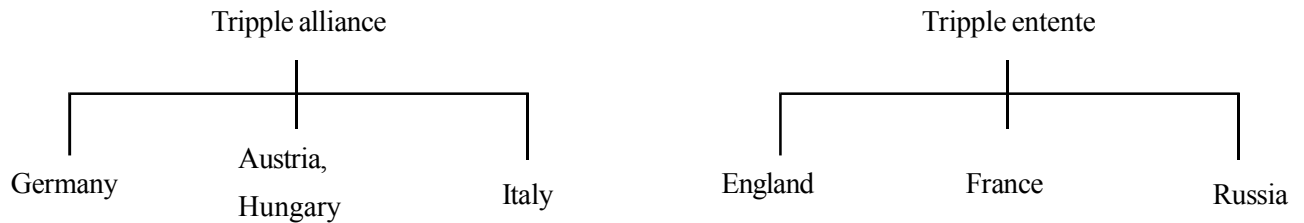
6. Which were the movements formed in connection with aggressive nationalism? (4)
7. How did imperialist crisis causes the first world war? Explain. (4)
8. Analyze the result of first world war. (4)
9. America was not affected by the hazards of the first world war substantiate the statement. (3)
10. Analyze the circumstance that led to the fascist party came to power in Italy. (2)
11. Italy's imperialist ambitions led the nation in to a world . explain it ? (4)
12. Substantiate the statement by evaluating the administration of Mussolini. (3)
13. What are the factors that helped Hitler to become the ruler of Germany. (2)
14. What are the factors that led to the second world war? (4)
15. What are the results of the second world war? (5)
16. Differentiate and list down the following countries into axis powers and allied powers England, China, Germany, France, Italy and Japan. (4)
17. Nazism was the German version of fascism substantialize? (5)
18. What are the important aims of the UNO. (2)
19. Analyze the cause of decolonization? (2)
20. What do you mean by cold war? What was its base? (2)
21. Examine if the imperialist interest became a reasons for the conflict in west Asia? (4)
22. What are the circumstance that led to the formation of non-aligned movement? Who were its leaders? What was its aims? (6)

23. The reforms of Gorbachev intensified the disintegration of soviet union. Evaluate the statement. (4)
24. What were the changes brought about the disintegration of soviet union in international level? (3)
25. What were the strategies adopted by America to retain its dominance over the world? (2)
26. Globalization, liberalization and privatization are the concepts of Neo imperialism substantiate the statement? (4)
27. Name the international organization formulating the politics of globalization?
28. Explain how globalization adversely affected the developing countries? (4)

ANSWERS

1.
 - Capitalist invested in factories
 - Capitalist increased population
 - This made increase in profit
 - Production and distribution were controlled by private individuals with the aim to increase profit.
 - Over production forced them to search for foreign market.
 - Asia and Africa nations were exploited by using political power and military forces.
2.
 - Traditional economic system of the colonies were destroyed.
 - Administrative and judicial system were replaced.
 - Forced to cultivate cash crops instead of food crops.
 - Indigenous art, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed.
 - Poverty and unemployment increased
 - Natural resources were exploited.
3.
 - Cheap labour
 - Availability of raw materials.
 - Low waste of a result of manufacturing and selling goods in colonies.
4.
 - Imperialist competition of colonies
 - Aggressive nationalism
 - Signing of military alliances
 - Assassination of Francis Ferdinand

5.



6. • Panslave movement
• Pan German movement
• Revenge movement

7. **Moroccon Crisis**

- A secret treaty was signed between Britian and France in 1904 in which British accepted the French supremacy in Morocco.
- German did not approved it
- German sent Battleship to morocco
- The problem was solved giving some part of French congo to Germany.

Balkan Crisis

- Balkan was part of the Ottamempise
 - In 1912 Balkan leag* defeated Turkey.
 - Difference of opinion among Balkan countries started the Benefits of the war.
8. • Millions of people lost their lives
• Economics 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.
9. • War did not take place in the USA
• European nations which were destroyed in war to do large scale loans from the us.
• American dolar overtook British pound on the basis of foreign exchange holding.
10. • Italy got nothing though she was one among the victors of the first world war.
• Destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax inflation etc.
• Fear of nation moving to socialist revolution.

- 11 • Treaty of versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the first world war.
 - Economic crisis and inflation.
 - Failure of German government the political uncertainty
- 12 • Adopted violence
 - Socialist leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
 - Those who opposed the fascist party were executed.
 - Aimed to restore Roman empire.
 - By using the military force, the 'Black shirts' he executed enemies.
 - Conquered nations like Ethiopia and Albania.
13. • Major enemies of Nazim like soialists, communists, jews and democrats were executed.
 - Jesus were declared as enemies of Germany.
 - For executing enemies they formed military force 'Brown shirts' and secret police troop. Gestapo
 - The argued for the Aryan racial supermancy.
 - All the political parties except Nazi party were banned.
14. • Emergence of fascism and Nazism
 - The treaty of Versailles
 - Formation of the league of nation
15. • Millions of people died.
 - Economic system of European countries was destroyed.
 - European dominance in the world diminished.
 - Freedom movements in Asia and Africa intensified.
 - America and soviet union emerged as a global power.
 - To maintain world peace, the united nations organization was formed.
16. Axis powers - Allied powers
Germany - England
Italy - France
Japan - China
17. • To save the succeeding generation from the courage of war.
 - To protect international treaties and laws
 - To consolidate activists for the development of nation of the world.

18. • To save the succeeding generation from the scourge of war.
 - To protect international treaties and laws.
 - To consolidate activities for the development of the nation of the world.
19. • Supremacy of imperialist countries questioned.
 - Freedom movements strengthened in colonies.
 - Super power like USA and USSR supported freedom movement in colonies.
20. • Enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontation between two power blocks was called the cold war.
 - Ideological conflict and political unrest.
21. • When Turkey surrendered in the first world war the countries including Palestine became under Britain.
 - Israel was formed in 1948 when the need for a nation for Jews became strong.
 - Arab countries were anxious when foreign countries tried to block the formation of Israel.
 - When the world was divided into two blocks the newly independent nations wanted to stay independent without aligning to any block.
 - Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Sukarno
 - Active information in international issues.
22. • Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
 - The reform of Gorbachev led to capitalism.
 - Internal problems.
 - Corruption in administration.
22. World was divided into two blocks the newly independent nations wanted to stay independent without aligning to any block.
 - Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Sukarno.
 - Interference in internal issues.
23. Deviation from the basic principles of Socialism
The reform of Gorbachev led to Capitalism internal problems
Corruption in administration
- 24. Marked the end of coldwar**
 - Bipolar world destroyed.
 - Unipolar world emerged.
 - Americans became a supreme power.

25. By utilising internal agencies

America provided financial and military aid to countries of the world entered military alliances overthrown the government disliked by America media were used to promote America's vested interest.

26. Privatisation

- Privatisation of public sector institution to promote private sector.
- Protect the interest of multinational companies connected nation's economic system with global economic system.
- Free, border flow of products, raw materials, capital, latest technology and human resources facilitated.

Liberalisation

- Adoption of liberal regulations to facilitate the impact of multi-national product and capital.

Globalisation

- Economic system of the country linked to global economy
- The interests and motives of the multinational companies protected
- Competition driven market came into existence

27. World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organisations.

28. • Let to the destructions of indigenous culture.

- The interventions of multinational companies over the concept of nation state.
- Price of agriculture products plunged.
- National resources were looted.
- Government withdraw from social service sector.

UNIT 3

Public Administration

INTRODUCTION

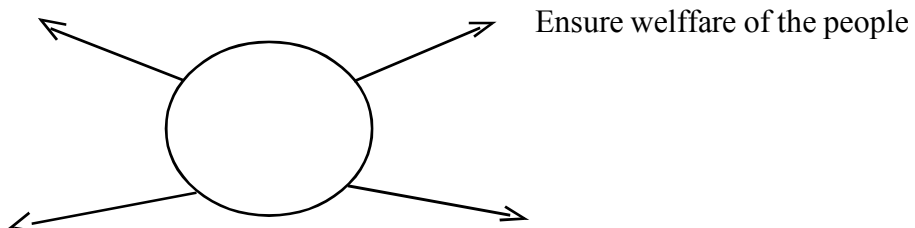
The chapter public administration describes the importance of public administration, bureaucracy, Indian Civil Service. Right to information, lokpal and lokhayuktha. Central vigilance commission in India.

CONCEPTS

- Public administration
- Bureaucracy
- Indian civil service
- Administrative reforms
- Right to information
- Lokpal and lokhayuktha
- Central vigilance commission
- Ombudsman

QUESTIONS

1. Explain the needs for public administration in a country?
2. Complete the word web.



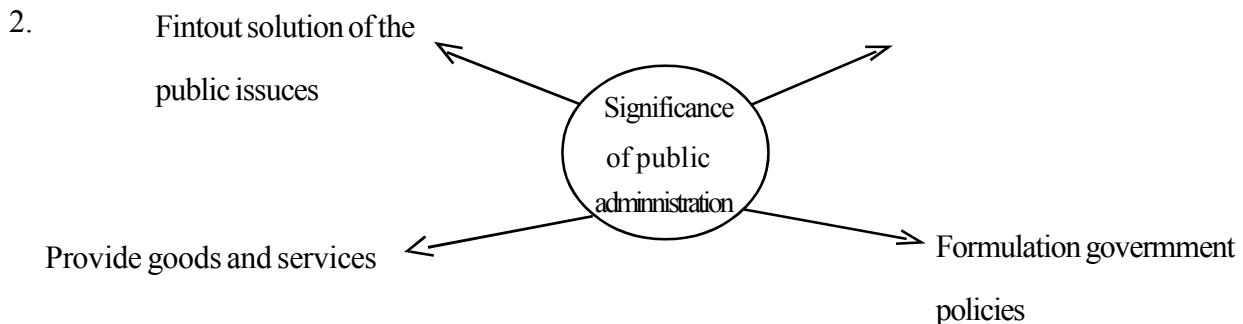
3. What are the features of bureaucracy?
4. Match the following.

A	B
All India servies	State tax
Central servies	India administrative
State servies	Indian Railway servies

5. Classify the bureaucracy in india and explain?
6. How e-governance helpful to the public?
7. List out the steps taken to prevent corruption in administration in india?
8. Define bureaucracy. Explain its objectives and functions?
9. Compare the function of lokpal and lokayuktha?
10. Elucidate the importance of the right to information act in 2005?
11. Explain the structure of Indian civil service?
12. How do the system of ombudsman is useful to the public?
13. Write a short note on the information commission?
14. What are the benefits of E-Governance

ANSWERS

1.
 - An administration system is needed for governments to exist and function
 - Democratic administration becomes more effective and efficient through public administration
 - Government try to find solution to various problems and ensures the welfare of the people through public administration



3.
 - Hierarchical organization
 - Permenance
 - Appointment on the basis of qualification
 - Political neutrality

4.

A	-	B
All India servies	-	India administrative servies
Central servies	-	Indian Railway servies
State servies	-	Sales tax office

- 5) All india service :-
 - Recruits at national level
 - Appoints in central and state services
eg : Indian administrative services

Central services

- Recruits at state level
- Appoint in a central government departments only eg: Indian foreign service.

State service

- Recruits at state level
- Appoints in state government department only eg: single window system for admission to higher secondary course

7.
 - Right to information
 - Lokpal and lokayuktha
 - Central vigilance commission
 - Ombudsman
8.
 - The employees who work under public administrative system in a country are together known as bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is constituted to help and advices and to execute the programmes
 - The bureaucracy which prepares plans for the scientific utilization and implement them efficiently.

9. The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption is lokpal the lokhayuktha is the institution constituted at the state level to hear the corruption cases
10. The right to information act 2005 ensures the right of all citizen of india to receive information. The main objectives of this act is to prevent corruption create responsibility and make the functioning of the government transparent.
11. All the employees who work under the central and state governments and the employees under the the public sector undertaking are part of Indian services Central service , state service, All india service.
12. Elected representatives and bureaucrats are part of public administration. Complaints can be field against their corruption , nepotism or financial mis appropriation or negligence of duties. A retired judge of the high court is appointed as the ombudsman
13.
 - To Performs the functions under the right to information act, information commission are constituted at the national and state level.
 - There will be the chief information commission and not more than ten members in the commission
 - If the authorities do not give or refuse to give or give the information to give wrong and unsatisfactory replies. One can approach to information commission and can file as appeal.
14. E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration

Benefits

- Need not to wait in government offices for services
- Can receive services with the help of 9t
- Government services offered speedy and with less expense
- Efficiency of the service get enhanced
- Akshaya centres
- Inefficiency of bureaucracy corruption, shortage of employee
- Mazdoon kissan shakthi sangathan of rajasthan

UNIT 4

British Exploitation and Resistance

INTRODUCTION

British rule had many repercussions on the lives of various sections of the people in India. This lesson focuses on the resistance of the people of India against British rule. The aim of such resistance was to liberate India from British rule. Various sections of India, including farmers, tribals, artisans and industrialists, formed an organization under British rule. Modern Indian nationalism grew. The text should be communicated in such a way that the learner is convinced that the nationalism that developed in the nineteenth century was shaped by the resistance of the Indians and that the early national leaders played an important role in cultivating it.

MAIN IDEAS

1. Implications of British policy
2. Tax Terms, Permanent land revenue settlement, Ryotwari system, Mahalwari System
3. Commercialization of agriculture
4. Problems of Indigo farmers
5. Indigo revolt
6. Mappila Rebellions.
7. Tribal riots
8. Santhal and the Kurichya revolts
9. The collapse of traditional industries
10. Problems of modern industrial workers
11. First War of Indian Independence, 1857
12. Drain Theory
13. Swadeshi Movement

QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions, Each questions carries 2 scores

1. Complete the given table appropriately

Tax system	The owner of the land
Riot Wari System	Farmers
Permanent land revenue settlement	.....
.....	Village Head

2. Identify and write the name of land revenue systems based on features given below?
Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax.
Village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax
3. 'British Malabar witnessed many peasant struggles'
a) The peasant struggles in South Malabar were generally known as _____
b) Write the name of the commission appointed by the British government to enquire about the struggles?
4. Revolt of 1857 brought about several changes in the policies and administration of the British. Explain?
5. What was the major strategy adopted by the Indian leaders in the partition movement in Bengal in 1905?
6. Name the person who studied about the facts on the destruction of Indian economy under the British Rule?
Which theory he put forward and said that How did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?
7. What are the similarities in the various land tax policies implemented by the British in India?

Answer the following questions, Each questions carries 3 scores

8. Besides the Santhal and the Kurichya revolts, several other tribal insurgencies broke out in different parts of India. Write any three.
9. What were the major problems faced by the labourers, who were working in factories started by the British in India?

10. Write the sectors started by the British industrialists on modern industries in India in the nineteenth century.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation • textile, • • • |
|---|

11) Extensive use of indigenous products by discarding foreign items rejuvenated Indian industry. Justify the statement

Hint.

Import of British goods to India steadily went down during this period.

12. British rule led to the decline of traditional industries in India. Complete the table

Village Industries	Cause of decline
.....	Import of aluminum vessels
Tanning	.....
.....	Use of machines made of metals

13. ‘ The Forest Acts imposed by the British made the tribal life miserable’ explain

14. Complete the table.

Land Revenue System	regions
a	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa regions
Ryotwari system	b
c	North West Region

15. What is commercialization of agriculture? What was the situation that motivated Indian farmers to cultivate commercial crops?

Answer the following questions, Each question carries 4 scores

16. Kurichiya Revolt was a tribal insurgency against the British in Wayanad

- Who led this revolt. ?
- What were the reasons of this revolt.

17. Arrange columns B to match those in column A

A	B
William Logan	First War of Indian Independence,
Rani Lakshmi bhai	Drain Theory
Dadabhai Navroji	Malabar Manual
Mangal Pande	Jhansi

18. The table below gives the main centers of the Revolt of 1857 . Write the name of leaders .from the brackets

(Begum Hazret Mahal , Maulavi Ahammedullah Bahudur Shah II, Nana Saheb)

Delhi -

Lucknow -

Kanpur -

Faizabad -

19. According to the 'Drain Theory' how did Indian wealth flow to Britain ?

20. What changes did the decline of traditional industries bring about in the Indian economy?

21. How British policies led to the decline of the Indian textile industry?

22. Write the following in chronological order.

Formation of Indian National Congress

Partition of Bengal

Kurichya Revolt

First War of Indian Independence

Answer the following questions, Each questions carries 6 scores

23. Explain how the economic exploitation of the British adversely affected the various sections of peoples in India.?

- Hints:
- Farmers in India
 - Artisans,
 - Tribal groups

24. Explain the reasons for the decline of the Indian textile industry during the British rule and the plight of the weavers.?

25. Explain the causes of the 1857 revolt?

- hints:
- Miseries of Farmers
 - Poverty of artisans
 - Miseries of the Sepoys

26. The land revenue policies implemented by the British affected the agricultural sector Explain?

UNIT 5

Culture and Nationalism

INTRODUCTION

The history of modern India was shaped by the British imperialist exploitation and the nationalism that grew as a reaction to it. This chapter illustrates how British exploitation led various sections of the population to an anti-imperialist consciousness. Nationalism is the sense of unity that exists among the people of a nation irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region. Radical changes in social and cultural spheres, the unity in diversity that existed in India and several other factors contributed for the formation of Indian nationalism. In this chapter we discuss the various socio cultural factors that reinforced nationalism in India.

MAIN IDEAS

- Colonial rule and nationalism
- Social reform movements and reformers
- The press and unity of India
- Education for the nation
- Literature and nationalism
- Nationalism in Art

QUESTIONS

1. Which are the two types of protest in ideological and cultural spheres of India during 19th century? (2)
2. What are the main objectives of the social reform movements in India in the 19th century? (2)
3. Which are the measures taken by the British to strengthen their rule? (2)
4. Why did British start English education in India? (2)

Kollam District Panchayath & General Education Department

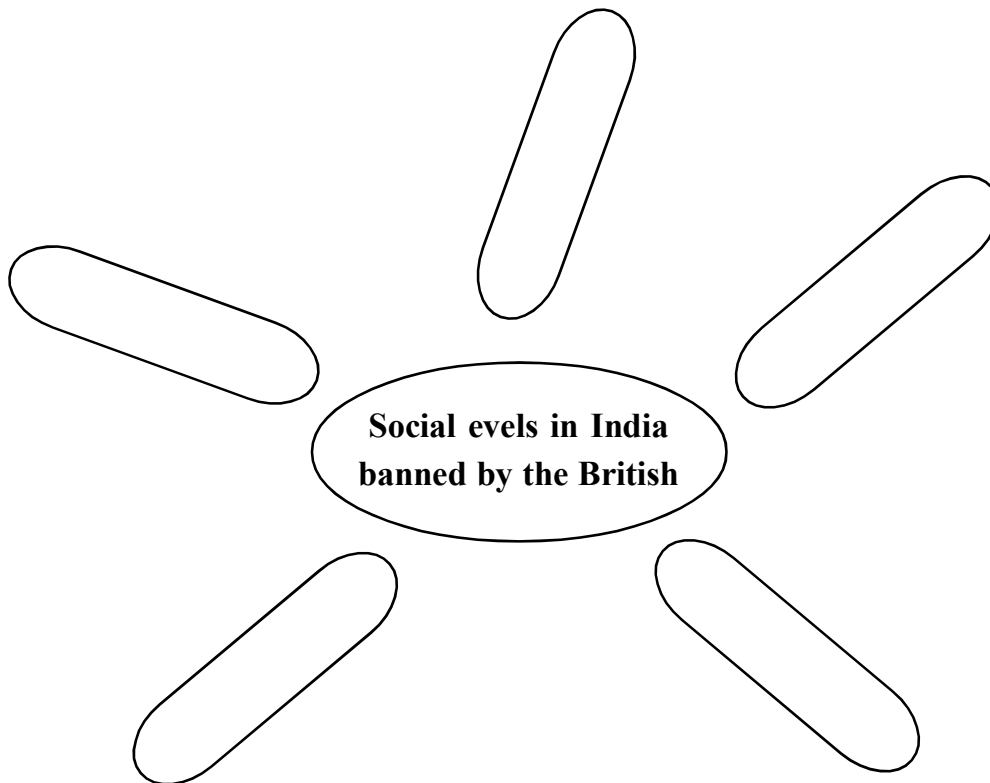
5. Which are the circumstances that led to the formation of different social reform movements in India? (2)
6. Which are the Simillar societies formed other than India Association? (2)
7. What are the factors that urged Gandhiji to form a plan for vocational education? (2)
8. Evaluate the role of Abanindranadh Tagore in the growth of Indian nationalism? (3)
9. List the British Institutions and founders to conduct studies on Indian culture? (3)
10. Write down the role of Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar. (3)
11. Evaluate how education influenced the emergence of Indian nationalism. (3)
12. Paintings played a crucial role in the growth of nationalism evaluate? (4)
13. What is the reason Raja Ram Mohan Roy to be known as pioneer among the social reformers? (4)
14. How did newspapers evoke nationalism among the Indians? (4)
15. Point out the role of education in shaping nationalistic spirit? (4)
16. Write a short note on the play 'Nil Darpan' (4)
17. **Match the following** (4)

Anand Mud	-	Dina Bandhu Mithra	
Nil Darpan	-	Raveendranath Tagore	
Cry of India	-	Bankim Chandra Chattergee	
Ghora	-	Vallathol Narayana Menon	
18. Deccan educational society - Rabindran Nath Tagore (4)

Viswabharathi University	-	Moulana Muhammed Ali	
Wardha educational plan	-	Bala Gangadhara Tilak	
Jamia Millia Islamia	-	Mahatma Gandhi	
19. Indian Society of Oriental Arts - Nandalal Bose

Visualised scenes from Indian epics	-	Amrita Shergil	
Painted the sufferings of Indian villages in dark shade	-	Raja Ravi Varma	
Painted the picture of the posters of Haripura congress	-	Abanindranath Tagore	
20. List out the factors helps to develop unity in the minds of Indians. (6)

21. How social reform movements foster the feeling of nationalism in India? OR (6)
Write down the ideas put forward by social reformers to bring fundamental changes in the society? \ (6)
22. Prepare a flow chart based on the main incidents from 1835 to 1938 in India.
23. What were the factors responsible for the development of nationalism among Indians? (6)
24. Literature played a crucial role in the growth of nationalism evaluate? (6)
25. The role of artists in the emergence of nationalism. (6)
- 26.



VALUE POINTS

1. • Protest against inequality, violence of rights and social evils which exists in the India society.
• Protest against the economic exploitation of the colonial forces
2. • To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.

- To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code.
3.
 - They studied about Indian society from Indian works.
 - They established several institutions to interfere in Indian education system.
 4.
 - To nurture a fraction of Indian society that would support British.
 - To prepare a generation that favours English life style.
 5.
 - Passion of modernization
 - Rational thinking
 6.
 - Land holder's society
 - British Indian society
 7.
 - Vocational training during education would help to build up good future.
 - Only a self-sufficient generation could defend the British.
 8.
 - His water colour painting Bharat mata helped to inculcate patriotism in Indian mind.
 - He tried to free Indian paintings from western style and promote oriental painting based Indian culture and tradition.
 - Started Indian society of oriental arts in Calcutta.
 9. Calcutta Madrasa - Warran Histings
Asiatic society of Bengal - Willian Jones
Banaras Sanskrit College - Jonathan Duncan
 10.
 - As a result of his arguments the British government has passed the widow remarriage act in 1856.
 - Established educational institutions for women education.
 - Argued for the remarriage of widows.
 11.
 - Through education the Indians can fight against colonial exploitation
 - Education created a nationalistic perspective among the Indians.
 - The establishment of national educational Institutions inculcate nationalism and secular education was imparted.
 12.
 - Bharat mata, a painting by Abanindranath Tagore helped the growth of patriotism in Indian minds.
 - To free Indian paintings, from western style and promote orientel painting.
 - Raja Ravi Varma visualized scenes from Indian epics and literature.
 - Sati, a painting by Nandal Bose stimulated protest against social evils.
 13.
 - Opposed caste system.

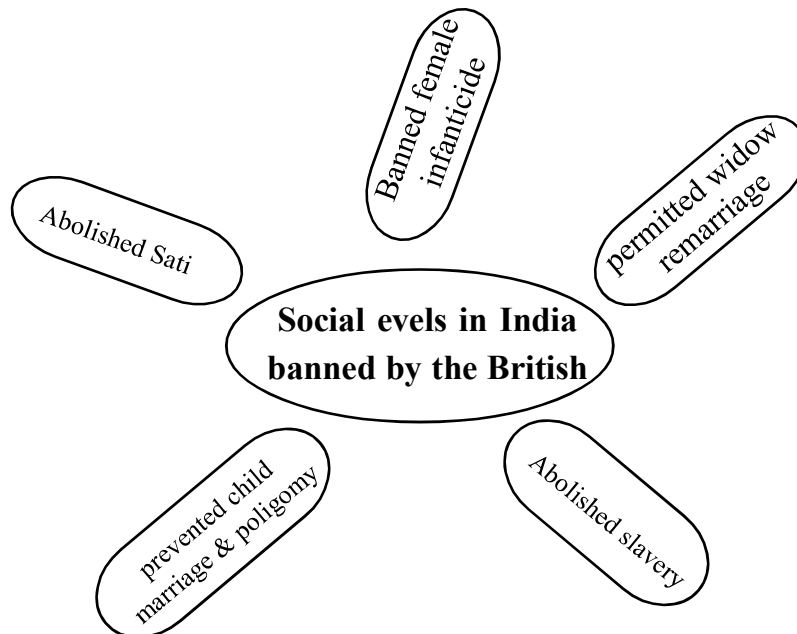
Kollam District Panchayath & General Education Department

- Established Brahma Samajam in Bengal.
 - Propagated the idea of unified Indian society.
 - Advocated for the right of women to own property.
 - Newspapers criticized the British government
14. • Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.
- Popularized reformatory movements against social evils and superstitions.
 - Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society.
 - Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality.
 - Create public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
 - Reported the calamities like plague, famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions.
15. • Education helped to oppose British colonial domination and inequalities existed in the Indian society.
- National educational institutions fostered national consciousness.
 - Provided secular education.
 - The educational system of Tagore emphasized the international co-operation.
16. • Bengali play by Dinabandhu Mitra.
- Depicted the severe exploitation suffered by Indigo farmers in Bengal.
 - Taking cue from the issues depicted in its Suresndra Nadh Banerjee campaigned for the welfare of the Bengali farmers.
 - Caused farmers unrest in India.
17. Anand ma2th - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Neeldarpan - Dinabandhu Mithra
Cry of India - Vallathol Narayana Menon
Ghora - Raveendra Nath Tagore
18. Dcan educational society - Bala Gangadhara Tila
Viswabharati university - Rabindranath Tagore
Wardha education plan - Mahatma Gandhi
Jamia Millia Islamia - Moulana Muhammed Ali

19. Indian Society of oriental Arts - Abanindranadh Tagore
Visualized scenes from Indian epics - Raja Ravi Varma
Painted the sufferings of Indian villages in dark shade - Amrita Shergil
Painted the picture of the poster of Haripura congress - Nandalal Bose
20. • British exploitation
• The spread of English education
• Socio religious reform movements
• Influence of democratic ideas
• Press, literature art etc.
• Consequences of British domination
21. • Eradicate caste system
• Protect the right of all
• Promote widow remarriage
• Abolish child marriage and eliminate the supremacy of the clergy.
• Encouraged freedom, equality, free thinking, inter-dining and inter caste marriage.
• Social reformers tried to develop national consciousness and unity among the Indians irrespective of caste and religion.
22. 1835 - English education introduced in India
1856 - Passed Hindu widow remarriage act.
1875 - Vernacular press Act
1884 - The Decan education society founded
1916 - First Indian women university in Maharashtra
1937 - Wardha education plan
1938 - Formation of Indian national congress
23. • Radical changes in social and cultural spheres.
• The English educated Indians.
• The work of social reformers and social reform movements.
• The newspapers.
• National educational institutions
• Literature and art

24. • The protest against the British rule and social evils reflected in Indian literature.
- Writers through poetry, tales, novels, drama etc. developed among the people a sense of patriotism and dissent towards the foreign dominance.
 - Patriotic songs in regional languages bridged the gap between the upper class literates and the illiterate mass.
 - The concept of Bharat mata was first presented in public through a play written by Sisir kumar Ghosh and Sathyendranadh Tagore.
 - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee portrayed the plight of Bengali farmers through his notable novel Anandamath, Bande Mataram is taken from his novel.
 - Nil darpan, a play written by Bengali writer, Dinabandu Mitra depicted the severe exploitations suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal. It influenced the people.
25. • The water colour painting by Abanindra nadh Tagore depicted Bharat mata, helped to inculcate patriotism in Indian minds.
- Raja Ravi Varma visualized various scenes from Indian epics and literature.
 - Nandalal Bose through his famous painting Sati visualized the dilemma of woman who was forced to commit Sati touched the Indian hearts and stimulated protests against this social evil.
 - Village drummer another painting by Nandalal Bose.
 - Amrita Shengil, a famous woman artist of India painted the sufferings of Indian villages in dark shades which motivated people to think about a united India.
 - Abanindranadh Tagore started Indian society of oriental arts in Calcutta aimed to free Indian paintings from western style and to promote oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition.

26



UNIT 6

Struggle and Freedom

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of Mahatma Gandhi as the supreme leader of the exploitative movement in 1919 marked the beginning of a new era in India's struggle against colonial and exploitation British rule. The chapter struggle and freedom discusses how the national movement initially limited to the upper classes became a mass movement. Gandhiji motivated the people to participate in constructive as well as boycotting programmes of national movement. The other forms of struggle ,workers and peasant movements were also discussed here.

IMPORTANT IDEAS

- Early struggles of Mahatma Gandhi
- National agitation
- Non-cooperation and the Khilafat movement
- Poorna Swaraj and Civil dis-obedience
- Quit India Movement
- Alternative paths
- Movements of workers and peasants

QUESTIONS

1. Which are the earliest labour movements in India (2)
2. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement? (2)
3. Why did Gandhiji travel across India with the Khilafat leaders and propogate his ideologies? (2)
4. How the Lahore Congress session became a turning point in the history of freedom movement? (2)
5. Why Gandhiji stop non-cooperation movement? (2)

6. Write a note on Jalian Walabagh incident? (2)
7. Which session of the congress declared Poorna Swaraj is the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle. Who was the chairman of this session? (2)
8. Why did Gandhiji declare the Khilafat movement as part of Indian national movement? (3)
9. Which were the early struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India? (3)
10. Which were the constructive programmes conducted by Gandhiji as part of non-cooperation movement.
11. Which are the national schools established during non-cooperation movement.
12. Which factors forced the Indian national congress to conduct Quit India Movement? (3)
13. What are the effects of Quit India movement? (3)
14. Which are the main objectives of the All India Trade Union Congress? (3)
15. Write a short note on Rowlatt act. (3)
16. Complete the list (leaders of revolutionary movements formed for Indian independence) (4)
 - Abhinav Bharat Society - A
 - B - Bareendharmukar, Pulinbihari Bose
 - Gadhar Party - C
 - D - Surya Sen
17. Find out the results of early struggles of Gandhiji? (4)
18. How Gandhiji win the trust and recognition of the common people? (4)
19. Why did Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon? (4)
20. List out the proposals of Mount Batten Plan? (4)
21. Analyze the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian freedom struggle? (6)
22. Explain the incidents lead to the formation of socialist party? (b)
23. How did the Jalian Walla Bagh massacre influence Indian national movement? (6)
24. What are the proposals that Gandhiji put forward as part of the civil disobedience movement? (6)
25. Salt Satyagraha played a major role in making national movement a mass movement? Substantiate? (6)
26. How did the Indian society respond to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation? (6)
27. What were the instructions given to the people by Gandhiji as part of Quit India movement? (6)
5. Assess the role of Indian national Army in the Indian Independence movement? (6)

6. Explain the situation that prompted Britain to give India independence? (6)
7. Describe the role played by the workers and peasants movement in the Indian Independence movement (6)

VALUE POINTS

1. Ahmedabad textile association, Madras labour union.
2. Muhammed Ali and Shoukkath Ali.
3.
 - To spread Anti-british feeling to the nook and corner of India.
 - To intensify Hindu Muslim Unity
4.
 - The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom.
 - It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.
5.
 - In response of the firing at a mob, the villagers fired the police station at chauri chaura and 22 policemen died.
 - Gandhiji realized that the people could not fully understand the essence of ahimsa. So Gandhiji withdraw non-cooperation movement.
6.
 - Protest against the Rowlat Act on April 13, 1919 at Punjab. General Dyer, the army commander ordered to shoot without warning, many people killed.
7.
 - The Lahore session of 1929
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
8.
 - To ensure active presence of Muslims in the freedom struggle.
 - To strengthen Hindu Muslim Unity.
 - Spread Anti British sentiments all over India.
9.
 - The struggle of Indigo farmers in champaran
 - Ahmedabad cotton mill strike
 - Peasant struggle in Kheda
10.
 - Spin khadi cloth using charka.
 - Establish national schools and popularize hindi.
 - People began to make indigenous products.
11.
 - Kasi Vidya peed
 - Gujarat Vidya peed

- Jamia Millia Islamia
12. • Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India.
- Public disgust with price hike and famine.
 - The assumption that the British would be defeated in the second world war.
13. • Arrested leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.
- The uncontrolled mob demolished government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities.
 - At the end of 1942, India was under the fire of national unrest.
14. • To organize and act as a working class.
- To facilitate Indian working class outside India.
 - To participate actively in Indian freedom struggle.
15. • In the pretext of preventing extremist activities, the British passed the Rowlatt act in 1919, limiting the civil rights.
- It was Sidney Rowlatt who presided over the committee proposed this act.
 - As per this act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.
16. A : V. D. Savarkar
B : Anuseelan samithi
C : Lala Hardayal
D : Indian Republican Army
17. Gandhiji's Struggle and ideologies became popular
- The ideology of national movement spread to the villages.
 - Common people were attracted to the national movement.
 - Gandhiji become acceptable to all as a national leader.
18. • The agitations which gain success in South Africa
- His life style as a common man
 - Methods of struggle based on Ahimsa and Non-violence.
- The common man found in Gandhi a savior, who could solve their problems.
19. • Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by British through taxes.
- The tax was a heavy burden for the poor.

- The British government banned small scale salt production.
 - There was three-fold hike on salt price.
 - The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.
20. • To form a separate country in Muslim majority area.
- To divide Punjab and Bengal.
 - To conduct a referendum to determine to add north west frontier province to Pakistan or not
 - To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal.
21. • At different stages of the national movement. Subash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle.
- He formed a political party called forward block.
 - He took the charge of the Indian national army formed by Rash Bihari Bose.
 - He formed a provisional government to free India in Singapore.
 - With the support of Japanese army the Indian national army marched to the eastern border of India.
 - He hoist national flag at Imphal.
22. • Taking cue from the Russian revolution socialist ideologies started to spread in India.
- These ideas influenced a section of congress activists.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jaiprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali led the congress socialist fraction with in the Indian national congress.
 - At a meeting held under the chairmanship of Jaiprakash Narayan in Bombay in 1934, the congress socialist party was formed.
23. • Gandhiji proposed to start the Sathyagraha in protest against the Rowlatt Act, which restricted civil rights.
- People gathered at Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar on April 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifudeen Kitchlu and Sathyapal.
 - General Dyer, the army commander ordered to fire 379 people lost their lives.
 - Jallianwalla Bagh incident has triggered strong protest against British all over India.
 - According to Gandhiji “if the battle of Plassey laid the foundation for the British rule, Jallian walla Bagh shook the foundation.”
24. • To lift salt tax -(To lift salt tax)
- To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers

- To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes
 - To release political prisoners
 - To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.
 - To dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians.
 - To start coastal shipping service.
 - To implement prohibition of liquor.
25. • Inspired by the call of Gandhiji people in various parts of the country started to produce, Salt on their own violating the British regulations.
- Payyannur in Kerala, Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, Naokhali in Bengal and North West frontier province were some of the centres of this protest.
 - As a part of the protest volunteers made salt and distributed it to the public.
 - Hoisted national flag and chanted anti-British slogans.
 - The British police severely tortured a team of volunteers led by Sarojini Naidu.
 - Gandhiji was arrested and the movement was suppressed.
26. • Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forest and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.
 - Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials.
 - Workers struck work
 - Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
 - The public including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.
27. • Princely states shall recognize the sovereignty of their people.
- Farmers shall not pay land tax.
 - Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian national congress without resigning their positions.
 - Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians.
 - If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom
28. • Indian national army was formed by Rash Bihari Bose to attain freedom for India.

- Later Subhash Chandra Bose took the charge.
 - The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansy regiment.
 - Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in charge of this regiment.
 - With the support of Japanese army Indian national army try to gain freedom through armed struggle.
 - The Indian national army marched to the east-west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal.
29. • The second world war led to the collapse of imperialism the world over.
- Consequent to financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies.
 - Intensified freedom struggles in the continents of Asia and Africa.
 - American and Soviet policy against colonialism force the British to free India from their clutches.
 - The labour party came into power in Britain under the command of Clement Atlee who was sympathetic to India and facilitated India's independence.
30. • In addition to their objectives such as
- To organize and act as a working class
 - To facilitate Indian working class to co-operate with the working class outside India.
 - The labour union also decide to participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.
 - Indian farmers realized the importance of an organized struggle and started peasant movements.
 - Policy of equally opposing the imperialist policies of the British government as well as the feudal system that existed in India triggered agitations and revolts in various parts of the country.

UNIT 7

India after Independence

INTRODUCTION

This unit deals with problems faced by india immediately after the independence such as flow of refugees re-organisation of states, framing of the constitution, the progress of india in economic sector ie. Science and technology , space research, education, culture, achievements, foreign policy etc are included.

CONCEPTS

- The challenges faced by india after independence
- Formation of democratic system
- Indian economic planning
- Education commission
- Panchsheel principles

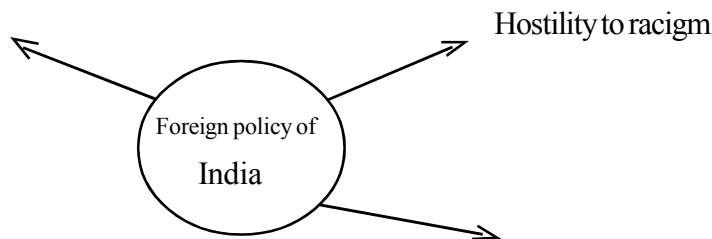
QUESTIONS

1. What are the problems faced by india when she got independence?
2. Explain the reorganisation of the state at the Independent India?
3. Discuss the economic development of independent India?
4. Who was the head of tata institute of fundamental research and indian atomic energy commission?
5. Analyse the achievements in science and technology after independence?
6. Explain the advancement of space research in independent india.

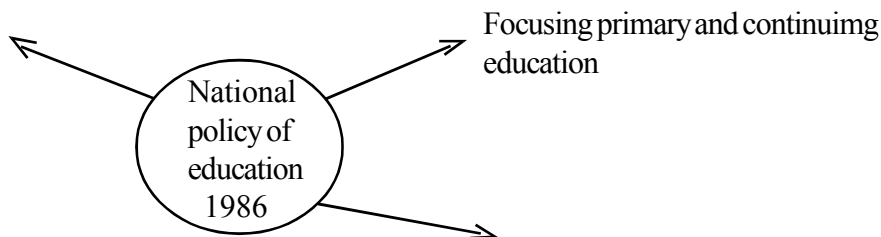
7. List out the agencies that devlope satellite of India
8. Complete the following

Commission	Objectives	Recommendation
Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)	to study university education	.....a...b....c.....
.....d.....	to study secondary Education	Formation a secondary education commission
Kolthai commission	.....f.....	Implement 10+2+3 patter Patter of education

9. Complete the diagram



10. Complete the diagram



11. Explaine panchseel principles.
12. Write an essay on notable achievement in education science technology of india after independence.
13. The destiny of india being shaped on the classroom who made this statement?
14. What was the main objectives of national policy of education 1986.
15. In which year government of Inda enacted the right to education act ?
16. Who is the chief archited of the foreign policy of india?

17. Who signed the panchsheet with Nehru?
18. Name the first state formed on the basis of languages?

ANSWERS

1.
 - Communal riots
 - Unification of Princily states
 - Re-arrangement of state on the basis of language
 - Economic growth
2.
 - There were many princely states with people speaking difference language. So ther were made demand from different part of india for the formation of state on the basis of language.
 - Hungry strike of potti sriramalu
 - State re-organisation act in 1956.
3.
 - Centralized economic planning
 - Iron and steel industrial firms
 - Five year plans
 - Major dams had a significant role in Indian economy
4.
 - H.J bhabha (homi Jahangir bhabha)
5.
 - Technology and technocrats
 - council of scientific and industrial research (ICAR)
 - Indian council of agricultural research (KAR)
 - Indian council of medical research (KMR)
6.
 - INCOSPAR, ISRO. Fist satellite aryabhata was successfully lanunded in 1975
 - Space vehicles and rocket launches in 1975
 - Several agencies that develops satellite in india are NRSA, PRL
 - Agni and prithwi are misiles developed by india
7.
 - National remote agencies (NRSA)
 - Physical research laboratory (PRL)
 - To propose national pattern of education
8.
 - State professional education institution
 - Give emphesise to women education
 - Lakshmana swami mudaliar commission
 - Establish multipurpose schools

9.
 - Resistance of colonization and imperialism
 - Trust in UNO
 - Peaceful co-existence
 - Panchsheet principles
10.
 - Focusing on primary and continuing education
 - Encourage girls education
 - Starting navodaya vidyalayam in every district
11.
 - Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - Mutual non-interference in each others
 - Peaceful co-existence

12. **Education**

- Radhakrishnan commission
- Lekshman swami mudaliar commission
- Kothari commission

Science and Technology

- CISR • ICAR • ICMAR • IIT
- India made progress in medical science biomedical engineering. It the challenges of new millennium

13. A P J Abdulkalam.

14. Operation Black Board.

15. 2005

16. Jawarlal Nehru

17. Chou-En-Lai

18. Andhrapradesh

UNIT 8

Kerala towards Modernity

INTRODUCTION

The chapter Kerala towards modernity describes the foreign domination of Kerala, the resistance against the British exploitation in various parts of Kerala, the commercialization of agriculture, the social reform movements and the circumstances that led to the formation of United Kerala.

CONCEPTS

- The European powers – Portuguese, Dutch, English, French
- Attingal rebellion
- Early resistance
- Commercialization of agriculture
- Social reform movement
- Formation of united Kerala.

QUESTIONS

1. Analyze the changes, commercialization brought about in Kerala's agriculture sector (2)
2. Analyze the situation that led to the Attingal Revolt. (3)
3. Evaluate the circumstances that made native rulers and chieftains turn against the British. (2)
4. Analyze the circumstances for Kerala coming under British dominance around the 18th century. (2)
5. What made Pazhassi Raja turn against the British. (2)
6. Elucidate the circumstances that made Veluthampi and Paliyathachan enemies of the British. (2)

Kollam District Panchayath & General Education Department

7. Discuss the changes in the field of health and judicial sector of Kerala during the British period. (4)
8. Analyze the impact of the British rule on trade industry and agriculture in Kerala. (6)
9. How did Kerala become a part of the world market. (3)
10. In the cultural area of Kerala, British influence is evident – substantiate. (3)
11. Evaluate the role of Channar Revolt, Vaikom sathyagraha and Guruvayoor sathyagraha to bring about social changes in Kerala. (6)
12. The changes made by the British in the pattern of land ownership in Malabar made the life of the peasants miserable – substantiate. (3)
13. Evaluate the women’s role in the national movements in Kerala. (6)
14. Analyze the circumstances that led to the formation of the united Kerala. (6)
15. In the cultural area of Kerala British influence is evident – substantiate. (3)
16. Match the following. (3)
 - 1865 - Malabar Tenants Act
 - 1914 - Pandarappatta Vilambaram
 - 1929 - Kudiyayma Act

17. Complete the following table.

Resistance against the British	Leaders	Reason	Incidents	Year
Pazhassi Revolt	....a.....	....b.....	Malabar	....c....
.....d.....	.....e.....	uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs	Kundara proclamation	....f....
.....g.....	Paliya thachan	.....h.....	Kochi	....i....

18. Complete the table

(3)

Missionaries	Field of work
..... a.....	Travancore
Church mission society	.....b.....
.....c.....	Malabar

19. Complete the table

(3)

Social reformers	Movements
Vaikunda Swamikal	.....a.....
.....b.....	Sree Narayana Guru
Ayyankali	.....c.....
.....d.....	Admavidhya Sangam
Sahodaran Ayyappan	.....e.....
.....f.....	Arya Samajam

ANSWERS

- British encouraged market driven cultivation in agriculture sector
 - Coconut product were high in demand in the foreign market. So coconut was exceedingly cultivated instead of rice.
 - The scarcity of rice caused famine in certain places. To overcome famine cassavas was cultivated in large scale in Kerala.
 - Most of the plantations were under the ownership of British.
 - The rulers Kochi and Travancore facilitated transportation and leased out forest land to the British to start estates.

- Gradually Kerala became a hub of cash production.
- 2. The natives who were furious over making Anchuthengu fort an important military base killed about 150 English men who were on their way to hand over gifts to the queen of the Attingal in 1721. This is known as Attingal Revolt.
- 3.
 - After attaining political dominance, the British started to interfere in the powers of the kings and the landlords.
 - The interference in the freedom and privileges that the native rulers and chieftains enjoyed for centuries invited antagonism.
- 4.
 - According to the Sreerangapattanam treaty of 1792 Malabar came under the British dominance.
 - In 1792 Kochi Raja accepted the British supremacy and was forced to pay tribute.
 - As per the treaty of 1795 Travancore also admitted the British dominance.
 - Then by the 18th century the British ruled directly Kochi and Travancore indirectly
- 5. The refusal of the British to honour the promise given to Pazhassi Raja for his assistance during the Mysore war entitling Pazhassi Raja to collect tax from Kottayam region.
- 6. The uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Travancore and Kochi made the Diwan of Travancore, Veluthampi and of Kochi Paliyath Achan the enemies of the British.

7. **Health**

Kerala's traditional ayurvedic treatment was replaced with allopathic treatment during the British rule. Smallpox vaccination was introduced for the first time in Malabar. Government hospitals were started in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore.

Judicial Sector

The British reformed the system of law and justice that existed in Kerala. In the new system after hearing the accused, unified punishment was given depending on the nature of guilt. Trial courts were started at different places of Kerala.

8. **Trade**

- The trade laws that existed in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore were amended by the British in their favour.
- They introduced unified coinage and metrology system. Roads, bridges and railways were built to improve transportation facilities for targeting the carriage of goods.

Industry

- The British started plantation industries in Kerala with their own capital for processing and exporting cash crops.
- Modern factories were established in Kerala by the middle of the 20th century.

- Majority of them were in Travancore and Kochi.
- Ruler of Travancore adopted policies promoting modern industries.
- The British provided technical and financial support to the industries.

Agriculture

- The British encouraged market driven cultivation in the agriculture sector.
 - Coconut products were in high demand for foreign market.
 - Most of the plantations were under the ownership of British.
 - Gradually Kerala became a hub of cash crops production.
9. • Taking up the administrative control, the British could gain Kerala merchandises at a cheap price and their sell out, Kerala's self-sufficient village economy was destroyed foreign trade.
- The trade laws that existed in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore were amended by the British in their favour.
 - They introduced unified coinage and metrology system.
 - Roads, bridges and railways were built.
 - For better trade facilities, they developed the ports at Kochi, Kozhikode and Alappuzha.
10. • Beginning of printing
- Service of the Jesus missionaries.
 - Dictionary and grammar book
 - The concept of education for all irrespective of cast.
 - Early Malayalam newspapers.
 - Beginning of schools and colleges.

11. Channar Revolt

Channar women of Southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body. As a result Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit channar women to wear jackets in 1859

Vaikon Sathyagraha

Vaikon Sathyagraha led by T. K. Madhavan was a struggle to get the right to travel. Expressing solidarity with the Sathyagrha, Mannath Padmanabhan organized the Savarna Jatha. Following the struggles the lower caste secured permission to travel through the roads around Vaikon Temple.

Guruvayoor Sathyagraha

Under the leadership of K. Kelappan an agitation was launched demanding entry for all castes of Hindus into the Guruvayoor temple. A. K. Gopalan was the volunteer of this struggle. Following these protest the temple entry proclamation was announced on 12th November 1936 in Travancore

12. Local chieftains and land lords were made owners of the land. Tax was pre-determined.
 - The local chieftain's collected huge amount as tax from tenants.
 - The tenants were evicted.
 - Life became miserable for tenants.
13.
 - Women actively participated in the political agitations and expressed their political view throughout Kerala.
 - They became prominent in the national movements after the advent of Gandhiji.
 - Women actively participated in boycotting foreign goods, picketing liquor shops, eradicating of untouchability and popularizing Khadi.
 - A. V. Kuttimalu Amma from Malabar, Akkamma Cherian and Annie Mascarene from Travancore were prominent women leaders of the national movements.
14. Malayalees were divided by three different administrative groups through they spoke the same language.
 - The congress session held at Nagpur in 1920 divided to set up state congress committee on linguistic basis.
 - Following these the first Kerala state conference was held at Ottappalam in 1921.
 - Later Kerala Pradesh congress committee came into existence uniting Travancore, Kochi and Malabar region.
 - The Payyannur congress conference chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru conceded resolutions demanding the recognition of Kerala as distinctive state after independence.
 - The united Kerala resolution was passed in the convention held at Thrissur under K. Kelappan in 1947.
 - The state of Thirukochi was on 1st July 1949 by joining Travancore and Kochi.
 - The central government set up the state reorganization committee.
15.
 - Beginning of printing
 - Service of the Jesuit Missionaries
 - Dictionary and grammar book.
 - The concept of education for all irrespective of cast.
 - Early Malayalam newspapers

- Beginning of schools and colleges.
16. 1865 - Pandarapatta Vilambaram
1914 - Kudiyayma Act
1929 - Malabar Tenant Act
17. a) Kerala Varma Pazhasi Raja
b) The British claimed their dominance over Wayanad.
c) 1800 – 1805
d) Revolt of Veluthampi
e) Veluthampi Dalawa
f) 1809
g) Paliyathachan Revolt
h) Uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs.
i) 1809
18. a) London mission society
b) Kochi
c) Basel Evangelical Mission
19. a) Samatha Swamajam
b) Srinarayana Guru
c) Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham
d) Vagbhadanandhan
e) Sahodara Prasthanam
f) Pandit K. P. Karuppan

UNIT 9

The State and Political Science

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this lesson is to analyze the nation as an important institution in the social system and to identify the duties of the nation and the inter relationship between the nation and the citizen.

CONCEPTS

- To identify what the nation is
- Identify the essential elements of a state.
- Duty of the state
- Different theories of the origin of the state.
- The obligatory and discretionary functions of the state.
- Citizenship
- Natural and acquired citizenship
- Why political science.

QUESTIONS

1. What is means by state (2)
2. What are the essential elements of a state? (4)
3. What are the different theories related to the origin of state? (4)
4. What are the obligatory and discretionary functions of a state? (4)
5. Find out the two dimensions of sovereignty and examine its features. (2)
6. Define citizenship find out the difference between natural citizenship and acquired citizenship. (4)
7. What are the advantages of studying political science? (2)

ANSWERS

1. A group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign government is called state.
2. a) Population b) Territory
c) Government d) Sovereignty
3. a) Divine Right Theory b) Evolutionary Theory
c) Social contract Theory d) Power Theory

4. Obligatory Function

Protection of boundary

Maintain internal peace

Protection of rights

Implementation of justice

Discretionary Functions

Protection of Health

Provide educational facilities

Implement Welfare Programs

Provide transportation facilities

5. Internal sovereignty

The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory.

External sovereignty

The right to take independent decisions on international issues.

6. Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation. Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights.

There are two types of citizenship

1. Natural citizenship

2. Acquired citizenship

Natural citizenship

Citizenship by birth is called natural citizenship.

Acquired citizenship

When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation. It is acquired citizenship

7. It inculcates civic consciousness among people fully fulfilling the duties of the state. It induces activities for the protection of rights.

UNIT 10

Civic Consciousness

INTRODUCTION

Civic Consciousness is an important idea in the contemporary world. A society lacking civic consciousness will become weak. For maintaining the unity and integrity of a nation people having civic consciousness are unavoidable. A society with civic consciousness can only solve the problems of the society. It is through this lesson that we communicate.

CONCEPTS

1. Civic consciousness
2. Importance of Civic consciousness
3. Factors that formulate civic consciousness
4. Civic consciousness and morality
5. Challenges faced by civic consciousness
6. Social Science learning and civic consciousness

QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by civic consciousness? (2)
2. What is meant by morality? (2)
3. Point out the factors determining civic consciousness
4. Explain the role of the morality fostering civic consciousness? (2)
5. Give examples of great personalities who had show civic consciousness
6. Explain the importance of civic consciousness? (3)

7. Family and education plays a significant role in fostering civic consciousness – substantiate? (4)
8. Explain the role of media and democratic system in fostering civic consciousness? (4)
9. What are the steps that we can take to overcome challenges of civic consciousness? (4)
10. Examine how Social Science learning help to develop the formation of civic consciousness.

ANSWERS

1. civic consciousness is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interest of the society are the interest of the citizens.
2. Morality means executing ones duties as responsible persons with discretion to chose the right from the wrong.
3.
 - Family
 - Education
 - Associations
 - Political system
4. The basis of all activities is morality. Morality means the ability to recognize virtues from vises and to perform duties with at most responsibility it is a moral responsibility of each individual to perform the duty towards society and the state.
5. APJ Abdul kalam, Mother Theresa, Mayilamma, Desharath Manjhi
6. Promote mutual respect and tolerance, Ensure social welfare and progress, promote social consciousness, promote democracy, ensure that human rights are protected
7.
 - Family
 - Respect elders
 - Foster responsibility in members
 - Encourage social service
 - Education
 - Equips to utilise knowledge for the benefit of society
 - Create value based education

- Environmental awareness
- Scientific awareness, tolerance

8. **Media**

- Truthful news and information made possible to reach the people
- Do independent and impartial media work.
- Evaluate information critically democratic system
- Inevitable component of civil consciousness

Democracy

- Democracy is a way of life
- Foster co operation and create awareness about liberty equality and right
- Democracy is based on the rule of law
- Each one should evaluate his activities critically
- Should work for ones interest without going against public interest .
- Be the change which you expect from others
- Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties
- Individual should act democratically and tolerably
- Social Science learning can be utilised

10. Social Science learning can be utilised for the formulation of consciousness

It equips the individuals diversity and to behave with tolerance

It help to understand the different context of political social, economic and environmental problems

It determinate the message of peace and co-operation to the society

It makes the individual consciousness

And action oriented by familiarizing the ideal models and activities of consciousness

UNIT 11

Sociology : What? Why?

INTRODUCTION

Social science is a branch of knowledge formed for the study of various level of complex social life. Like other branches of science. Social science is a creation of the revolutionary era. Today, the progress of social science is increasing in the field of administration, education and planning.

IDEAS

- Early sociological thought
- Areas of study in social sciences
- Study methods in sociology
- Methods of observation
- Case study, interview

QUESTIONS

1. By what name is the 19th century known in history? (1)
2. What were the 3 revolutions paved the way for the emergence of sociology? (3)
3. Who is the father of sociology? (1)
4. Who utilized the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society? (1)
5. Who are the thinkers have made important contributions to the development of sociology? (3)
6. In which university was the department of social studies first started in India? (1)
7. Define sociology? (2)

8. Why do we study sociology? OR
What are the importance of the study of sociology? (4)
9. What are the main areas of study in sociology? (4)
10. What are the different methods of study in sociology? (4)
11. What is a questionnaire? (4)
12. What is the difference between interview and questionnaire? (4)
13. Define observation? What is the difference between participant observation and non-participant observation? (6)
14. Match the items in column A with the items in column B appropriately. (4)
- | A | B |
|--|---------------------|
| i) Study of economic activities | – History |
| ii) Inquiry into the past and the culture | – Anthropology |
| iii) Study of state and the rights | – Economics |
| iv) Study of origin and social evolution of human beings | – Political science |
15. Survey is the most appropriate method of study for social issues. Explain. (2)

ANSWERS

1. Age of Revolution
2. • Renaissance or scientific Revolution
• French Revolution
• Industrial Revolution
3. Auguste Comte
4. Herbert Spencer
5. • Karl Marx
• Emile Durkheim
• Max Weber

6. The university of Bombay
7.
 - Sociology is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life.
 - It studies human life.
 - Study of the mutual relationship between man and his environment.
8.
 - Helps to formulate the right perspective of society
 - Helps to get an objective knowledge of one's society and other society.
 - Helps to know the relation between the individual and the social institutions.
 - Studies social problems precisely.
 - Helps to find solution for social problems.
 - Benefits social planning and development.
 - Provides guidance to social welfare measures by conducting studies on the backward sections, the exploited and people who have faced discrimination and oppression.
9.
 - Social institutions
 - Social groups
 - Social relations
 - Socialization
 - Social Control
 - Communities
 - Social Changes
 - Social problems.
10.
 - Social survey
 - Interview
 - Observation
 - Case study
11.
 - A questionnaire is a set of questions that researchers used to collect data.
 - Questionnaire are given to the respondents from whom data is collected.
 - The group under study is called respondents.
 - Study is carried out using the responses in the questionnaire.

12.	Interview	Questionnaire
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview is a conversation between the researcher and the respondents. • Information is collected orally. • Research records the information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers used questionnaire for data collection • Information is given in writing. • The respondent provides information.

13. Observation

Observation is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.

There are two types of observation.

1. Participant observation.
2. Non-participant observation

1. Participant Observation

- When the research himself/herself collects information directly from the area under study it is called participant observation.
- The sociologist stays with the population under study and understand their life directly in such observation.
- 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 society.

2. Non Participant Observation

- In non-participant observation, the researcher does not stay with the group under study.
- They are observed from outside.
- An example of this is the way in which police track down suspected criminals without uniform.

14.

A

B

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 1. Study of economic activities | – | Economics |
| 2. Inquiry into the past and the culture | – | History |
| 3. Study of state and the rights | – | Political science |
| 4. Study of origin and racial evolution of human beings | – | Anthropology |

15. • Helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the subject.
- Gathering information from a large number of people

UNIT 1

Seasons and Time

INTRODUCTION

Seasons play an important role to make different colours in this green earth. When the geocentric theory was replaced by heliocentric theory it provided more scientific base for the concept that day and night and seasons are the results of rotation and revolution. This lesson is about seasons and time differences in various parts on earth.

CONTENT

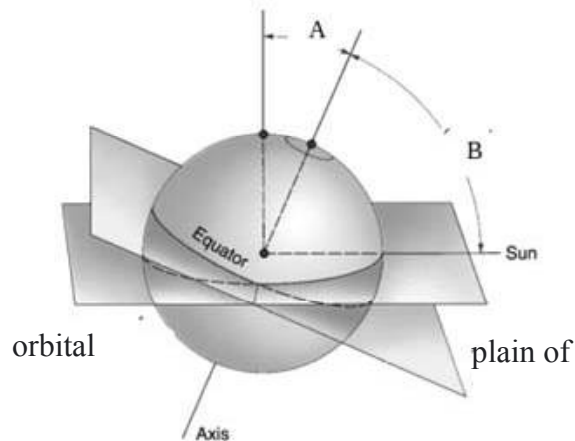
1. There is variation in the sunlight that falls on the Earth due to the apparent movement of the Sun. As a result of the apparent movement of the sun between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, the different seasons - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter get repeated in a cyclic manner.
2. The axis of the Earth is tilted at an angle of $66^{\circ}30''$ from the orbital plane. If measured from the vertical plane this would be $23^{\circ}30''$. The Earth maintains its tilt of axis throughout its revolution. This is known as the parallelism of the Earth's axis
3. Northward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Capricorn to Tropic of Cancer is termed as 'Utharayanam'. Southward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Cancer to Tropic of Capricorn is termed as 'Dakshinayanam'.
4. The apparent position of the Sun during the Earth's revolution will be over the Equator on March 21 and September 23. Hence the length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemispheres. These days are called equinoxes.
5. From 21 March onwards, the Sun apparently shifts from the Equator northwards and reaches vertically

- over the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) on 21 June. This day is known as the Summer Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere.
6. The Sun continues its southward apparent shift from the Equator from 23 September and reaches vertically above Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) on 22 December. This day is known as Winter Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere.
 7. Spring is the season of transition from winter to summer. Autumn marks the transition from the severity of summer towards winter.
 8. During the period from March to September, as the Sun is in the Northern Hemisphere, the north polar regions experience continuous daylight for six months.
 9. During the remaining period, that is from September to March, as the Sun is in the Southern Hemisphere north polar regions experience continuous night for six months.
 10. Time estimated at each place, based on the position of the Sun, is termed as the local time.
 11. The angular distance of the Earth is 360° . The time required to complete a 360° rotation is 24 hours. The time required for the Earth to complete the rotation of 1° longitude is 4 minutes. The time required for the rotation of 15° longitudinal area is 1 hour.
 12. The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian. Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line. Hence this line is also known as the prime meridian.
 13. Based on the Greenwich Median, the world is divided into 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour. These are known as time zones.
 14. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country. The $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude which passes almost through the middle of these longitudes has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.
 15. 180° longitude is known as International date line. The travellers who cross international date line from the West calculate the time by advancing it by one day and those who cross the line from the East deduct one day.

QUESTIONS

1. International date line is drawn deviated to avoid the land areas and to pass entirely through the ocean. What is the reason? (Score-2)
2. What time is at International date Line when it is 12 noon at Greenwich meridian? (Score-2)
3. What is the standard meridian of India? What is the time difference between Indian Standard time and Greenwich time ? (Score-2)
4. How long does it take for a 30 degree longitudinal area to pass in front of the sun? (Score-2)
5. What are the two transition periods between summer and winter? (Score-2)
6. The time difference between each degree longitude is 4 minutes. How is this calculated? (Score-2)
7. The earth is divided into 24 time zones.
 - a. What is the longitudinal difference of each time zone?
 - b. What is the time difference in each time zone? (Score-2)
8. What is local time? (Score-2)
9. There is an increase in time towards the east and decrease in time towards the west of all the longitude other than 180° longitude. What is the reason? (Score-2)
10. Why do certain countries consider more than one longitude as their standard meridians? Give an example for such a country. (Score-2)
11. Which of the following is a longitudinal line drawn completely excluding land area? (Score-2)
 - a. Equator
 - b. Greenwich Meridian
 - c. International Date line
 - d. $82^{\circ}30''$ East longitude

12. The picture below shows the inclination of the Earth's axis. Observe the picture and write the answers to the following questions.

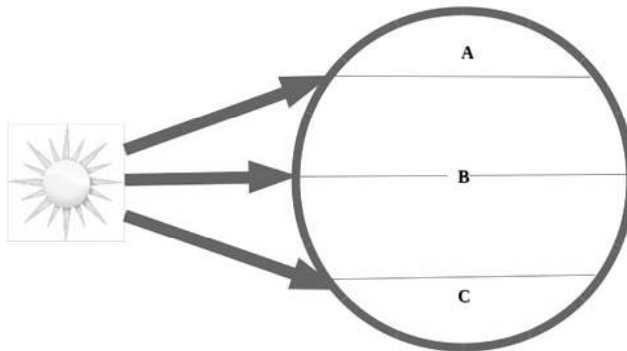


a. What is the angle to be recorded in the A and B in the picture?

b. What is the parallelism of the axis?

(Score-3)

13. 6. Analyse the picture below and answer the questions.



a. What is the variation in the availability of sunlight in the areas marked A, B and C (More / less)

b. What is the reason for the variation in the availability of sunlight received in different parts of the world?

(Score-3)

14. Select the appropriate ones from the brackets and fill in the blanks in the table below.

(Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, North pole, South pole) (Score-3)

Months	Apparent position of sun	6 months daylight	6 months night
March to september	A.....	B.....	C.....
September to march	D.....	E.....	F.....

15. Each country considers a fixed longitude as a standard longitude for timing. Why? (Score-3)

16. If two children start their journey from 0° longitude, one to east and the other to west up to 30° . What will be the time difference between them. (Score-3)

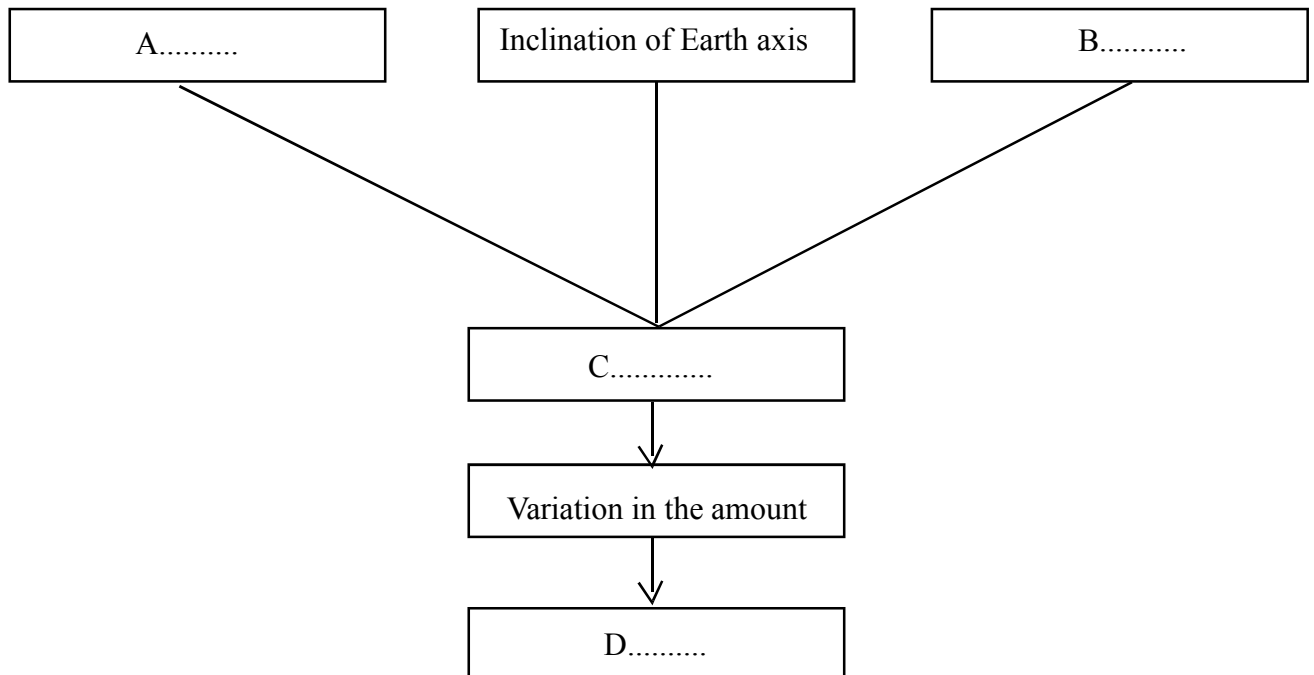
17. Why is the $82^{\circ} 30''$ longitude considered to be the standard longitude of India? (Score-3)

18. The apparent movement of the sun is caused by the parallelism of the Earth's axis.

a. What is apparent movement of sun?

b. What is the result of the apparent movement of the sun? (Score-4)

19. Fill in the blanks.



20. On which days do the sun rays fall vertically on equator?

What these days are called? What are the significant of these days? (Score-4)

21. On which day does the sun rays fall vertically on tropic of cancer?

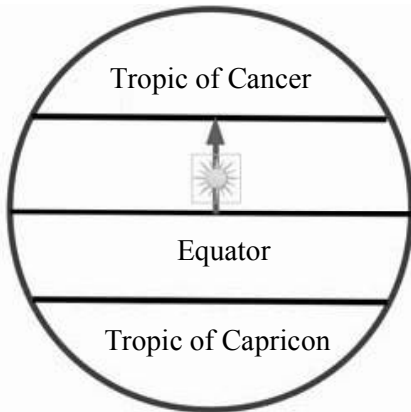
(Score-4)

By what name is this day known? What are the significant of this day?

22. On which day does the sun rays fall vertically on tropic of Capricorn ?

By what name is this day known? What are the significant of this day? (Score-4)

23. Observe the picture below and write the answers to the questions.



a. Apparent movement of the sun as shown in the figure, What is the season to feel In the Northern Hemisphere ? (Score-4)

b. What are the characteristics of this season in the Northern Hemisphere?

c. What is the season in the Southern Hemisphere during the same period?

24. Complete the table

(SCORE -4)

Day	Apparent position of sun	Name of the day	
		Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
March 21	A.....	Equinox	B.....
C.....	Tropic of Cancer	D.....	Winter Solstice
September 23	E.....	F.....	Equinox
G.....	Tropic of Capricorn	Winter Solstice	H.....

25. Complete the table

(Score-4)

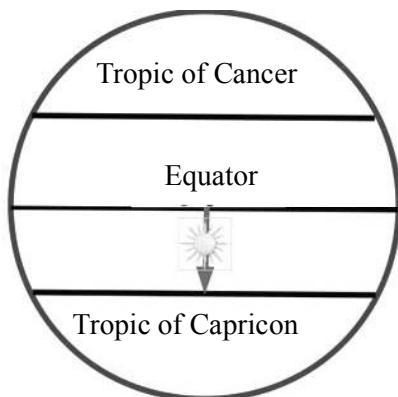
Months	Apparent movement of sun	Season	
		Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
From March 21 C.....	A..... From Tropic of Cancer to equator	Equinox D.....	B..... Winter
From September 23 G.....	E..... From Tropic of Capricorn to equator	Autumn H	F Summer

26. Fill in the blanks in the table.

(Score-4)

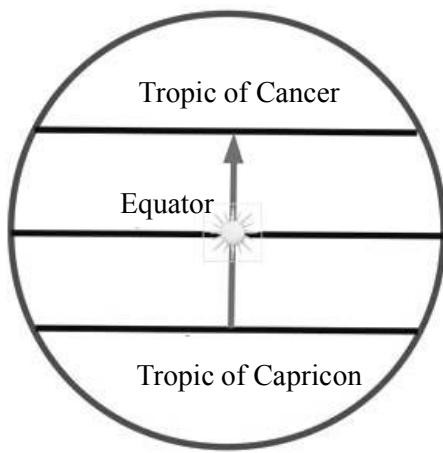
The season between Winter and Summer	A.....
The season between Summer and Winter	B.....
The season after Spring	C.....
The season after Autumn	D.....

27. Observe the picture below and write the answers to the questions.



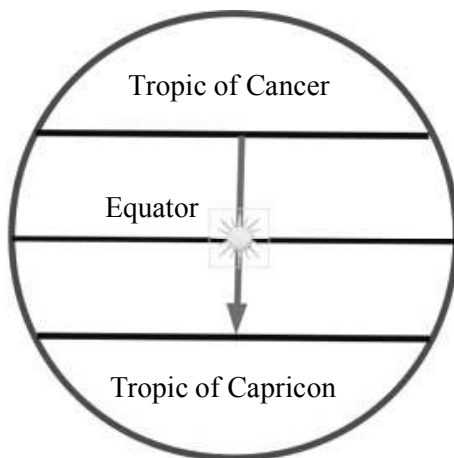
- a. Apparent movement of the sun as shown in the figure, What is the season to feel In the Northern Hemisphere ? (Score-4)
- b. What are the characteristics of this season in the Northern Hemisphere?
- c. What is the season in the Southern Hemisphere during the same period?

28. Observe the picture below and write the answers to the questions.



- a. What is the name of the apparent movement of the sun mentioned in the picture?
- b. When does this apparent movement of the sun begin and end?
- c. What is the change in the duration of day during this period in the Northern Hemisphere? (Score-4)

29. Observe the picture below and write the answers to the questions.



- a. What is the name of the apparent movement of the sun mentioned in the picture?
- b. When does this apparent movement of the sun begin and end?
- c. What is the change in the duration of day during this period in the Northern Hemisphere? (Score-4)
30. Explain the importance of the Greenwich median and the International date line in time calculation. (Score-4)
31. In which time in India we could see the live broadcast of a cricket match that started at 8. am in England.? Give reasons. (Score-4)
32. What are the factors that cause seasons? What is the difference in duration of Days and nights in the Northern Hemisphere on solstice days and equinoxes? (Score-6)

ANSWERS

1. There is a time difference of 24 hours between east and west of the international date line. If this line passes through the land, two different days will be experienced in the same populated area.
2. 12 p.m.
3. $82^{\circ}30''$ East longitude
India's time is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.
4. The time required for the Earth to complete the rotation of 1° longitude is 4 minutes. Time required to cross the 30 degree longitudinal are is $30 \times 4 = 120$ minutes- 2 hours
5. Spring Season and Autumn Season.
6. The angular distance of the Earth is 360° . We will get 360 longitudes if we draw one longitude each for each degree of angular distance. The time required to complete a 360° rotation is 24 hours. On converting 24 hours into minutes $24 \times 60 = 1440$ minutes
That is, the time required for the completion of one rotation = 1440 minutes
The time required for the Earth to complete the rotation of 1° longitude is $1440/360 = 4$ minutes.
7. a. 15° b. one hour
8. Time estimated at each place, based on the position of the Sun, is termed as the local time.
9. The Earth rotates from west to east. so the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. So the time incidences towards east and decreases towards west
10. The countries with large longitudinal extent estimates more than one local time by considering more than one standard meridian.
Example - Russia, China, United States.

11. c. International date line
12. a. A- $23^{\circ} 30'$, B- $66^{\circ} 30'$
- b. 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.
13. a. A. less B. More C. less
- b. Temperature will be higher over those places where the vertical rays of the Sun fall. The temperature will be low at places where the Sun's rays are slanting.
14. A. Northern hemisphere
B. North Pole
C. South pole
D. Southern Hemisphere
E. South pole
F. North Pole
15. The local time would be different at each longitude. If we start calculating the local time at different places based on the longitude there, it would create a lot of confusion. To solve this, the local time at the longitude that passes through the middle of a country is selected as the common time for the whole country. Each country in the world considers the longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard meridian. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country.
16. The longitudinal difference between the places where the children stand is 60°
There is a time difference of 4 minutes for one degree longitude.
 $60 \times 4 = 240$ minutes (4 hours)
Time difference 4 hours
17. The longitudinal extent of India is from 68°E to 97°E . The $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ longitude which passes almost through the middle of these longitudes has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.

18. a) 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 and Tropic of Capricorn . This is known as the apparent movement of the Sun.
- b) The apparent movement of the Sun, due to the inclination of axis, is the reason for the occurrence of seasons.
19. A. Revolution of Earth
- B. Parallelism of earth Axis
- C. Apparent movement of the sun
- D. Seasonal changes
20. The apparent position of the Sun during the Earth's revolution will be over the Equator on March 21 and September 23. Hence the length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemispheres. These days are called equinoxes.
21. From 21 March onwards, the Sun apparently shifts from the Equator northwards and reaches vertically over the Tropic of Cancer on 21 June. This day is known as the Summer Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere. On this day the Northern Hemisphere experiences its longest day and shortest night.
22. The Sun continues its southward apparent shift from the Equator from 23 September and reaches vertically above Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) on 22 December. This day is known as Winter Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere. On this day the Northern Hemisphere experiences its shortest day and longest night.
23. a. Spring Season
- b. The period of transition from winter to summer
- Plants sprouting, mango trees blooming and jackfruit trees bearing buds
24. A. Equator
- B. Equal
- C. June 21
- D. longest
- E. shortest
- F. Equator
- G. Equal

H. December 22

I. Shortest

J. Shortest

25. A. From equator to tropic of cancer

B. Autumn

C. From June 21 to September 23

D. Summer

E. From Equator to tropic of capricone

F. Spring

G. From December 22 to March 22

H. Winter

26. A Spring

B Autumn

C Summer

D Winter

27. a. Autumn

b. Autumn marks the transition from the severity of summer towards winter. During this period, the atmospheric temperature decreases considerably. There is shortening of day and lengthening of night during the period. This is the season during which the trees generally shed their leaves. The shedding of leaves is a form of adaptation to survive the forthcoming dry winter.

c. Spring

28. a. Utharayanam

b. Northward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Capricorn to Tropic of Cancer is termed as 'Utharayanam'. (from December 22 to June 21)

(From winter solstice to summer Solstice)

c. The duration of day in the northern hemisphere gradually increases during this Utharayanam

29. a. Dakshinayanam

- b. Following the summer solstice, the Sun sets its southward apparent movement from Tropic of Cancer and it culminates on Tropic of Capricorn on 22 December. This southward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Cancer to Tropic of Capricorn is termed as 'Dakshinayanam'. (From summer solstice to winter Solstice)
- c. The duration of day in the northern hemisphere gradually decrease during this Dakshinayanam

30. Greenwich Meridian.

The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian. Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line. Hence this line is also known as the prime meridian. The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time.

International date line - 180° longitude

If 180° longitude passes through a country, the places situated East and West of this line will be having two different days. To avoid practical difficulties, certain necessary adjustments have been effected in this line with the result that it doesn't pass through the corresponding land areas. The travellers who cross this line from the West calculate the time by advancing it by one day and those who cross the line from the west deduct one day.

31. Standard Meridian of England - 0°

Standard Median of India - $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$

Longitudinal Difference - 82°

There is a time difference of 4 minutes for one degree longitude.

Time difference - $82 \times 4 = 330\text{Minutes} = 5\text{hours } 30\text{minutes} (5\frac{1}{2}\text{ hours})$

Indian time is five and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. Therefore, the live broadcast of the match in England at 8 am will be telecast in India at 1.30 pm.

32. There is variation in the sunlight that falls on the Earth due to the apparent movement of the Sun

Revolution of Earth

Inclination of earth Axis

Parallelism of the Earth's axis

Length of day and night will be equal during Equinox.

On summer solstice, the Northern Hemisphere experiences its longest day and shortest night.

On winter solstice, the Northern Hemisphere experiences its shortest day and longest night.

UNIT 2

In Search of the Source of Wind

INTRODUCTION

Atmosphere is dynamic. Atmosphere air is constantly moving. Wind is the horizontal movement of air. This chapter is an enquiry into the causes of different types of wind and their effects. In this chapter, In search of the source of wind, children will be able to gain an understanding of the atmosphere and its variations due to Global pressure Belts and Coriolis force.

CONCEPTS

- Atmosphere
- Pressure distribution in vertical plane
- Temperature and atmospheric pressure
- Humidity and atmospheric pressure.
- Atmospheric pressure is the weight of atmospheric air
- Heat, height and humidity are the causes for difference in atmospheric pressure.
- Global Pressure belts
- The winds blow in the pressure belts are planetary winds.
- Atmospheric pressure and winds.
- Speed and direction of wind.
- The speed and direction of winds are based on the pressure gradient, Coriolis force and Friction.
- Trade winds, Westerlies, and Polar winds are different planetary winds.
- Sea breeze and land breeze are occur as result of non-equilibrium warming of land and sea.
- Local winds are caused by a small area pressure difference.
- Cyclones and anticyclone are examples of variable winds.

QUESTIONS

1. Name the instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure.
2. Unit of atmospheric pressure.
3. Write the rate at which atmospheric pressure decreases with height.
4. What is the average weight of atmospheric air on the earth surface?
5. What are the winds that result from the pressure difference experienced over a small area.
6. Name the area where the trade winds converge.
7. The direction of Westerlies.
8. The factor other than heat and humidity which causes pressure difference.
9. Name the local wind that called "Doctor".
10. The scientist who discovered Coriolis force.
11. Name the pressure belt which is known as Doldrums.
12. Name the hot wind blowing in North Indian Plain.
- 13. Define the following: (1 score each)**
 - a) Humidity
 - b) Coriolis force
 - c) Atmospheric pressure
 - d) Isobars
 - e) Cyclones
 - f) Pressure Gradient force
 - g) Wind
 - h) High pressure
 - i) Low pressure
 - j) Anticyclones

14. Differentiate the following: (2score)

1. Mountain and Valley breeze
2. Cyclones and Anticyclones
3. Land breeze and sea breeze.

Answer the following questions: (2score each)

15. Why do mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders?

16. Name the winds continuously blow towards the equatorial low pressure belt.
17. Why you feel clog of ears when travelling to high altitude.
18. Which are the important Monsoon winds?
19. Why the Equatorial low pressure region is known as Doldrums?
20. Mountain and valley breeze are variable winds. Which among them blow during the day time? Why?
21. What are the winds blowing from Subtropical high pressure belt?
22. Why low pressure is felt in the polar region?
23. The area where the air pressure is highest is marked as A and B. Why?



Answer the following questions:(3 score each)

24. What are the factors that cause the pressure difference?
25. Compared to the colder regions the tropical regions experience low atmospheric pressure. Why?
26. What are the factors that control the speed and direction of wind?
27. What are the factors that cause the formation of monsoon winds?

Answer the following questions:(4 score each)

28. Briefly explain Mountain breeze and Valley breeze.
29. Complete the table:

Global pressure belts	Latitudinal position
Polar high pressure belt	
Sub polar low pressure belt	
Subtropical high pressure belt	
Equatorial low pressure belt	

30. Briefly explain Cyclones and anticyclones.

31. Complete the table:

Winds	Blowing time (day/night)
Land breeze	
Sea breeze	
Valley breeze	
Mountain breeze	

32. Explain the global pressure belts based on the indicators given.

- a. Global pressure belts
- b. Latitudinal position.

33. Complete the table:

Local winds	Place of blowing	features
Chinook	a.....	Snow eater
Foehn	b.....	Reducing the severity of cold
Harmattan	Sahara desert	c.....
Loo	Rajasthan desert	d.....

34. ‘Heat, humidity and altitude are inversely proportional to atmospheric pressure’-substantiate.

35. Describe the given winds based on the direction and pressure belts.

- a. Trade winds
- b. Westerlies

ANSWERS

1. Mercury Barometer
2. Millibar(mb) and hectopascal(hpa)
3. 1 millibar (mb) per an altitude of 10 meters.
4. 1034mg per centimetre square

5. Local winds
6. Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
7. West
8. Altitude
9. Harmattan
10. Admiral Ferret
11. Equatorial Low pressure belt
12. Loo
13.
 - a) The quantity of water present in the atmosphere
 - b) The force that cause deflection of the direction of freely moving objects on the earth surface.
 - c) The weight of atmospheric air
 - d) The imaginary lines joining places having the same atmospheric pressure.
 - e) Cyclones are low pressure area surrounded by high pressure areas.
 - f) Pressure gradient is the pressure difference experienced at the horizontal level.
 - g) Horizontal movement of air
 - h) If the pressure in an area is higher than the surroundings, it is high pressure.
 - i) If the pressure in an area is lower than the surroundings, it is low pressure.
 - j) Anticyclones high pressure area surrounded by low pressure areas.
14.
 - 1) Valley breeze are winds that blow from the relatively lower temperature valley during the day time, as the air at the top of the mountain warms up. But during the night the air in the mountainous region cools and it blows towards the valley, it is mountain breeze.
 - 2) Cyclones are low pressure area surrounded by high pressure areas.
Anticyclones are high pressure area surrounded by low pressure areas.
 - 3) During the day, the land heats up rapidly so there low pressure is felt and wind blows form the sea to the land at night, however, the land cools much faster than the sea and experiences.
15. There is a decrease in atmospheric pressure due to the rarification of air with altitude.
16. North east trade wind, South east trade wind.
17. This is due to the low pressure in these places.

18. South east monsoon winds and North east Monsoon winds.
19. The winds here are very weak as the air in the equatorial low pressure area rises massively.
20. Valley Breeze, Valley breeze are winds that blow from the relatively lower temperature valley during the day time, as the air at the top of the mountain warms up.
21. North east trade wind, South east trade wind
22. The air thrown away due to the rotation of earth.
23. B. The pressure decreases as the height increase.
24. Altitude, heat, humidity
25. In tropical regions , high temperature is experienced.
As a result the air molecules expand and rise up.
This leads to the decrease in atmospheric pressure
26. •Pressure gradient
•Friction
•Coriolis effect.
- 27 The apparent movement of the Sun.
Coriolis force
Differences in heating.
28. The valley winds that blows from the valley to the mountain during the day time Mountain breeze, which blows from the top of the mountain in to the valley at night.

29

Global pressure belts	Latitudinal position
Polar high pressure belt	90° North and South
Sub polar low pressure belt	60° North and South
Subtropical high pressure belt	30° North and South.
Equatorial low pressure belt	0°

30. Cyclones are low pressure area surrounded by high pressure area.
Anticyclones are high pressure area surrounded by low pressure areas

UNIT 3

Human Resources Development in India

INTRODUCTION

Man power is an important factor in making goods and services. Therefore human resource is necessary for the progress of any country. In this chapter we examine some aspects of human resource development and its status in India.

CONTENT

- Human resource
- Human resource development
- Features of human resources
- Size of population
- Density of population
- Population growth rate in India
- Population structure
- Education and human resource development
- Human Resource development and health care

QUESTIONS

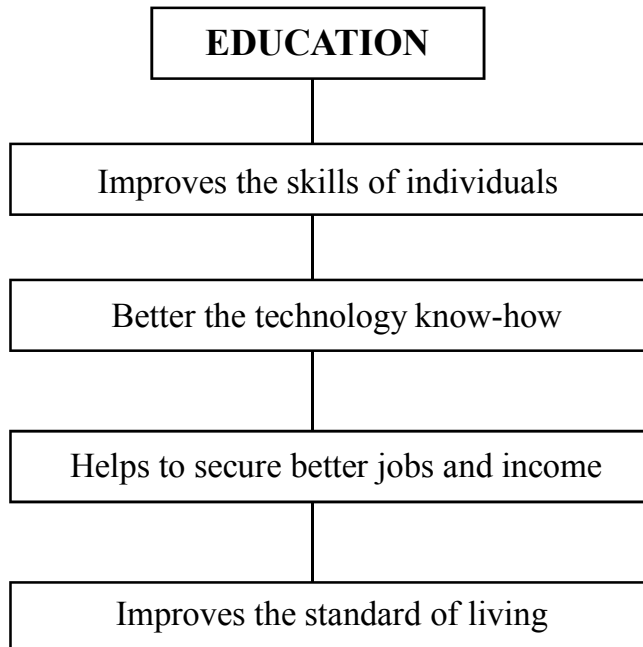
1. What are the different levels of human resource development? (2)
2. What are the quantitative features of human resources? (4)
3. What are the qualitative features of human resources? (4)
4. Why are population studies conducted? (4)
5. What are the advantages in developing human resources? (4)

6. What are the projects implemented in India to develop education and skills? (5)
7. Examine the problems that still exist in the education sector in India which need to be solved? (2)
8. How healthy person can participate in the progress of a country? (4)
9. What were the institutions in India that functions to make available quality health services to all (2)
10. How education help in the development of a country. Complete the flow chart. (4)

ANSWERS

1.
 - a) Individual
 - b) Various institutions and agencies
 - c) Family
 - d) Nation
2.
 - a) Size of population
 - b) Growth of population
 - c) Population structure
 - d) Population density
3.
 - a) Education
 - b) Health care
 - c) Literacy rate
 - d) Life expectancy
4.
 - a) Informs availability of human resource in country.
 - b) Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people.
 - c) Quantifies the goods and service required
 - d) Determines the socio-economic development policies.
5.
 - a) Productivity of workers increase.
 - b) Economic inequality is reduced
 - c) Entrepreneurship improves
 - d) Natural resources utilized effectively
 - e) Social welfare is ensured

- f) Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology.
- 6. a) Integrated child development scheme (ICDS)
b) Samagra Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)
c) Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
d) National skill development and monetary reward scheme.
- 7. a) Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary educations.
b) There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in education sectors.
c) Quality of education has to be improved.
- 8. a) Production increase with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
b) Natural resources can be utilized properly
c) Medical expenses can be utilized properly.
d) Economic development is possible through increase in production.
- 9. a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
b) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)
- 10.



UNIT 4

Landscape analysis through maps

Introduction

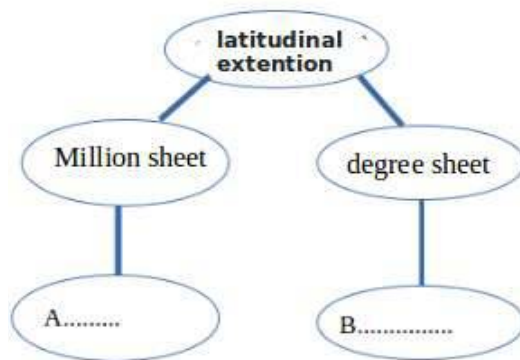
Maps are one of the most widely used geography tools in data collection and data analysis.. Everyone from the common man to the scientist relies on maps for everyday needs. Topographic maps are large-scale maps depicting relatively small areas. Topographic maps depict in minute detail all the natural and man made 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 systems.

Concepts

1. Topographic maps depict in minute detail all the natural and man-made features on the earth's surface
2. Topographic maps are used for analysing physical and the cultural features of the earth surface, for military operations and the preparation of military maps, for economic planning etc
3. In Topographic maps, Toposheets for the whole world have been prepared in several sheets of same size and shape. The whole world is pictured in 2222 sheets.
4. The million sheets covering 4° latitudinal and 4° longitudinal extent are given numbers from 1 to 105. These numbers are known as index numbers.
5. Million sheets with 1° latitudinal and longitudinal extent is prepared in 1:250000 scale.
6. As the colours and symbols used in the toposheets are internationally accepted, the maps prepared in one country can be easily understood and analysed by the people of another.
7. Eastings and northings are used to identify precise location of minor geographical features in toposheets. The grids formed jointly by the eastings and the northings are called reference grids.
8. The sizes of the geographic features included in the model grid are not one and the same. Since they differ in size, the location of these features can be found out in two different ways, namely, 4 - figure grid reference and 6 – figure grid reference.
9. Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level.
10. Altitude of the place, Nature of the slope, Shape of the landforms are can be assessed from the contour lines in topographic maps.

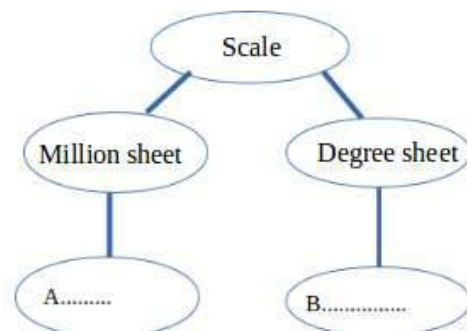
11. Intervisibility assessment is being applied for erecting electric posts, mobile towers and wireless transmission towers.
12. The general information given outside the margins in topographic maps is known as marginal/primary information. The toposheet number, name of the area, latitudes and longitudes, values of northings and eastings, scale of the map, contour interval, years of survey and publication and the agency in charge of the survey are the marginal information in the toposheet.
13. Water bodies such as rivers, streams, springs, etc. as well as the different landforms are the physical features in topographic maps.
14. Man-made features such as Settlements, different types of roads, boundaries, places of worship, agricultural lands, post office, police station, bridges, wells and tube wells are a few cultural features shown in toposheets.

1. Complete the picture.



(score- 2)

2. Complete the picture.



(score-2)

3. The symbols largely used in a toposheet to represent the transport are given. What is your inference regarding the transport facilities in that region?



(score-2)

- a) Tarred road is widespread.
- b) It is an area with excellent transport facilities
- c) Train transportation is widespread.
- d) Transportation facilities needs to be improved.

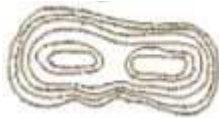
4. The following are symbols of Settlements, which used in topographic maps. What is the difference between the geographical features they indicate?

(score-2)



5. Select the appropriate landform for the contour line.

(score-2)



A.



B.



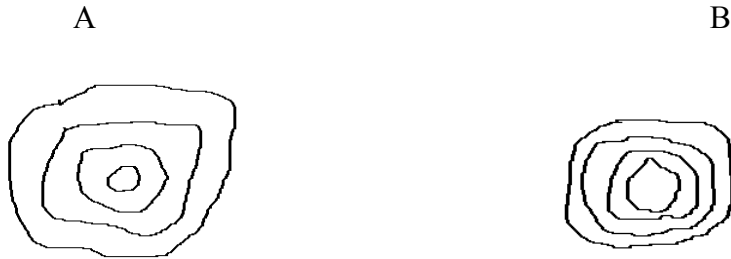
C.



D.



6. The contour line of the two places A and B are given. Compare the slopes of the two landforms (score-2)



7. What do the following represent on a topographic map? (score-2)

IB,PO,RH,TO

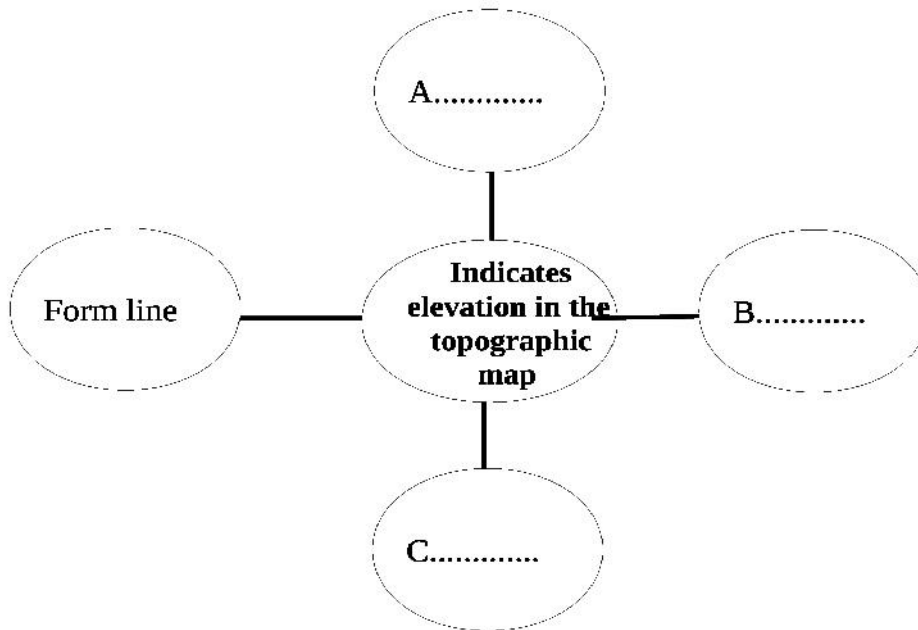
8. Based on the following information,write the number of the topographic map. (score-2)

Million sheet - 35
Degree sheet- E

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3		11	15
4	8	12	16

9. Complete the word web

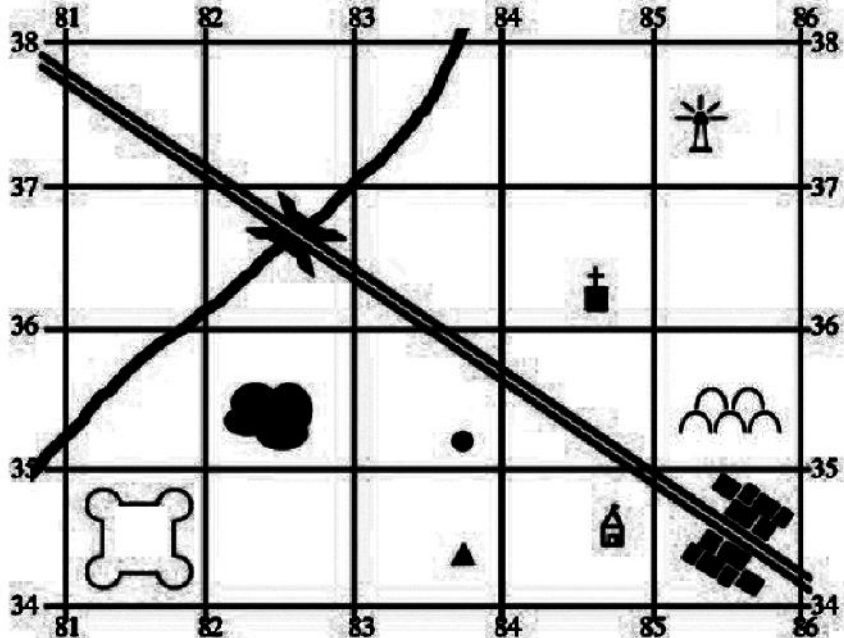
9. Complete the word web



(score-3)

10.

Analyse the model reference grids given and answer the questions below.



A) What kind of road do you see in it?

B) Which worshipping place is located on the south side of the road?

Write its four figure grid reference.

(score-3)

11 What can be assessed with the help of contour lines?

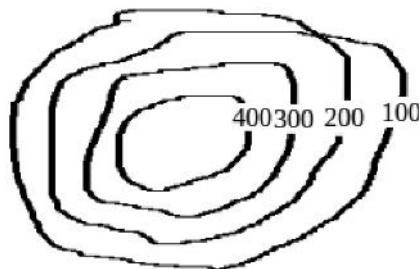
(score-3)

12. The following are the informations found on a topographic map.
List them as Primary information, Physical features, and Cultural features.
(Toposheet number, Stream, Bridge, Church, Contour Interval, River)

Primary information	Physical features	Cultural features
1. Toposheet number 2.	1. Stream 2.	1. Bridge 2.

(score-3)

13.



- A. What is the colour of Contour Lines in a topographic maps?
- B) The numbers indicated in the above contour are called.....
- C) What is the contour interval in the above contour line?

(score-3)

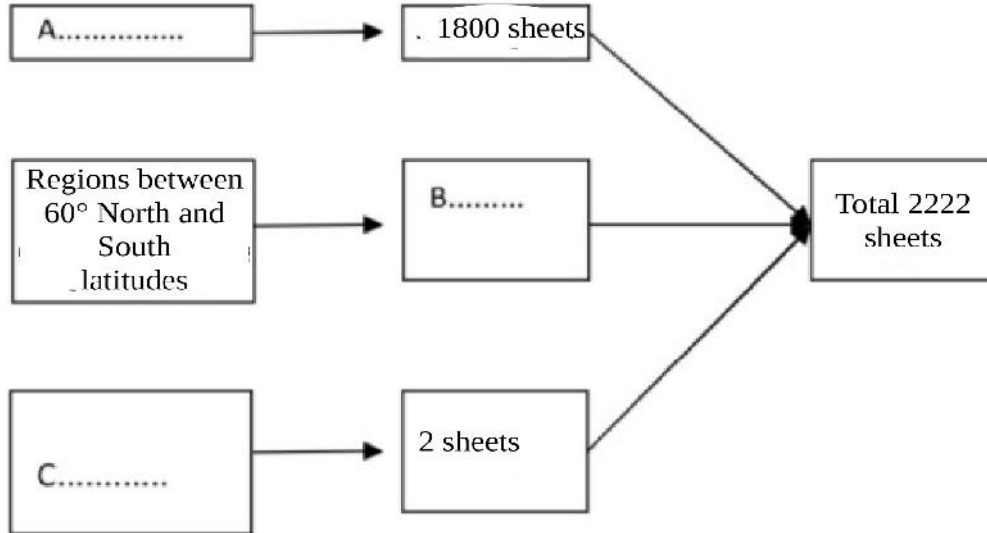
14. What are the basic concepts necessary for reading a topographic map?

(score-3)

15. Complete by adding the appropriate ones to the list below
(Man-made features, general information, landforms)

Primary information	A.....
Physical features	B.....
Cultural features	C.....

16. In the topographical map, the world as a whole is depicted in 2222 sheets. Based on the statement Complete the flow chart. (score-4)








17. Topographic maps depict in minute detail all the natural and manmade features on the earth's surface. What are the uses of topographic maps? (score- 4)

18. $55 \frac{K}{10}$ is number of a toposheet.

- A) What is the scale of this map?
- B) What do the numbers 55 and K in this map indicate?
- c) What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of the area on this map? (score- 4)

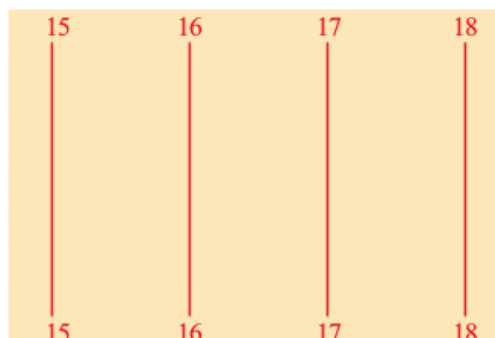
19. Complete the table (score-4)

Signs and symbols	Geographic features
	A.....
	B. Permanent house
	C.....
	D.....
	E.....

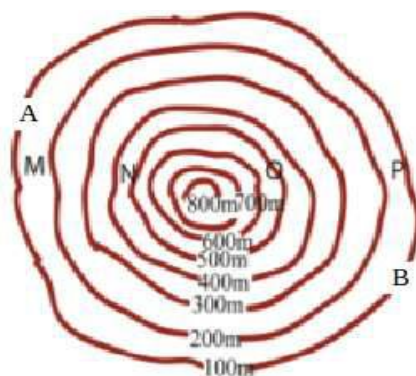
20. List the geographic features below, based on the color seen on the topographic map. (score-4)
 Contour lines, settlements, grasslands, ponds

blue	green	red	brown




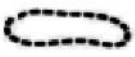
21. As indicated in the picture, by what name is the line on the topographic map known? What are their characteristics? (score-4)



22. What is the difference between contour values and contour intervals? (score-4)
 23. A) Check the inter visibility between the places Marked as A and B in the contour line below
 B) What information are needed to identify inter-visibility of two places?
 C) How can we use inter-visibility assessment? (score-6)

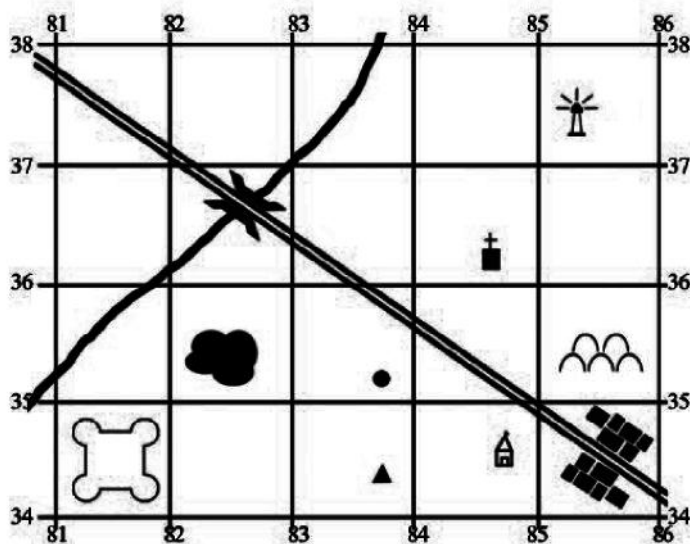


24. Arrange the items in B,C and D columns suitable to column A

A	B	C	D
	Reserve forest	Monuments and buildings	Red
	Contour lines	Waterbodies	Brown
	Fort	Vegetation	Green
	River	Elevation	Blue

(score-6)

25. Analyse the model reference grids given and answer the questions below.



(score-5)

- A) Write the six figure grid reference of tube well
- B) Write the four figure grid reference of the church.
- C) What is the geographical feature found at 8535 Grid Reference?

Answer key

1. A. $4^0 \times 4^0$ B. $1^0 \times 1^0$

2. A. 1 : 1000000 B. 1: 250000

3. D) Transportation facilities needs to be improved.

4. A. Permanent house B. Temporary house

5. B

6.

A) The closely spaced contours represent steep slopes

B) The widely spaced contours represent gentle slopes.

7.

IB - Inspection bungalow

PO - Post office

RH - Rest house

TO - Telegraph office

8.

35 $\frac{E}{7}$

9.

A. Contour lines B. Spot hight C. Triangulated height / Benchmark

10.

A) Metalled road

B) Temple, 8434

11.

- Altitude of the place
- Nature of the slope
- Shape of the landform

12

Primary information	Physical features	Cultural features
1. Toposheet number 2. Contours interval	1. stream 2. river	1. bridge 2. church

13. ---
A) Brown
B) Contours value
C) 100

14. ---
A thorough knowledge of the numbering scheme, locational aspects, the conventional signs and symbols, the elevation and slope of the terrain, and the methods of their representation are very essential for comprehending topographic maps.

15. **A. General information**
B. Ladforms
C. Man-made features

16. A) Regions between 60° North and South latitudes
B) 420 sheets
C) Regions between 60° and 88° latitudes in both hemispheres

- 17 a. For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
b. Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
c. Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
d. For urban planning.

18. A) 1:50000
B) 55 – Million sheet, K- Degree sheet.
C) 15" (15 minutes) longitudinal and latitudinal extension.

19.
A. Reserve Forest C. Tube well D. Spring E. Grave

20.

blue	green	red	brown
ponds	grasslands	settlements	contours

21. Eastings

- 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.

22.

Contours value

A contour line joins points of equal elevation above a given level such as mean sea level.

The respective altitude will be marked with each contour line. These are called contour values.




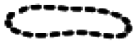
23.

A) No inter-visibility

B) relief, the slope of the region

C) erecting electric posts, mobile towers and wireless transmission towers.

24.

A	B	C	D
	Rivers	Water bodies	Blue
	Fort	Monuments and buildings	Red
	Contours lines	Elevation	Brown
	Reserve Forest	Vegetation	Green

25. A. 837343 B. 8436 C. Grave

UNIT 5

Public Expenditure and Public Revenue

INTRODUCTION

The government undertakes many activities for the welfare of the people. Money is required for all these activities. Expenditure incurred by the government is known as public expenditure. The income to meet this expenditure is known as public revenue

CONTENT

- Classification of public expenditure
- Public revenue
- Types of taxes
- GST
- Surcharge and Cess
- Sources of non-tax revenue
- Public debt
- Public finance
- Budget
- Fiscal Policy

QUESTIONS

1. Examine the classification of public expenditure? (3)
2. What are the features of direct and indirect tax? (4)
3. What are the recommendations of GST council (4)
5. Explain internal debt and external debt? (3)

6. What are the reasons for increasing India's public debt? (2)
7. What is budget, what are different types of budgets? (4)
8. What is fiscal policy. What are the goals of fiscal policy?
9. List the central, state and self-government taxes (3)

Central government	State government	Local self-government
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•		

ANSWERS

1. a) The expenditure incurred by the government for constructing roads, bridges and harbours, starting up new enterprise, sitting up educational institutions are considered as developmental expenditure.
- b) Expenditure increased for war, interest, passion etc. are considered as non-developmental expenditure.
2. What are the features of direct and indirect tax?(4)

Direct Tax

- The burden of tax is borne by the same person on whom tax is imposed.
- The tax payer undertakes the burden of the tax.
eg: personal income tax, corporate tax

Indirect tax

- The tax burden can be shifted from the person on whom it is imposed to another person
- Tax burden is not felt by the tax payer. Eg: GST.

3. a) Taxes, cess and surcharges that are to be merged in to GST.
- b) Determining GST rate.
- c) The time frame for including excluded items in to GST,
4. Examine the difference between surcharges and cess? (4)

Surcharge

- a) It is an additional tax on tax amount
- b) This is imposed for a certain period of time.

Cess

- a) It is an additional tax for meeting some special purpose of government.
- b) Cess is withdraw once sufficient revenue is collected.

5. Internal debt

- a) Internal debts are the loans availed by the government from individuals and instillation with the country.

External debt

- a) External debts are the loans availed from foreign governments and international.
6.
 - a) Increase in population
 - b) Increased defense expenditure
 - c) Social welfare activities
 - d) Developmental activities
7. Budget is the financial statement showing the expected income and expenditure of the government during a financial year.
- a) Balanced budget → income = expenditure
 - b) Surplus budget income > expenditure
 - c) Deficit budget → income < expenditure
8.
 - a) Government policy regarding public revenue, public expenditure and public debt is called fiscal policy.
 - b) Attain economic stability
 - c) Create employment opportunities
 - d) Control unnecessary expenditure.

9.

Central government	State government	Local self-government
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corporate tax• Personal income tax• Central GST• Integrated GST	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land tax• Stamp duty• State GST	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government tax• Property tax• Professional tax

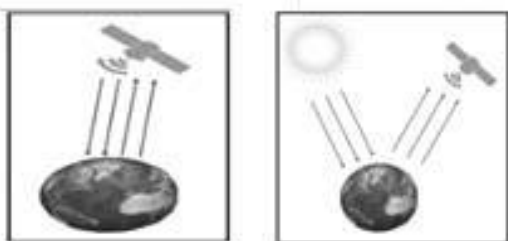
UNIT 6

Eyes in the Sky and Analysis of Information

INTRODUCTION

The world is fast leaping towards progress. The relentless quest for knowledge and the untiring efforts of man are the base for all these advancements. New discoveries and advancements in technology have made human life better. The advancements in the field of science and technology have made information gathering, map making, and subsequent analysis easier and more efficient. Through this lesson we can understand how the launching of satellites and the use of computer softwares for the analysis of geo-spatial data make learning geography more human centred.

1. Method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact is remote sensing.
2. Devices used for data collection in remote sensing are called sensors. Cameras and scanners are sensors.
3. The carrier on which sensors are fixed is called a platform.



4. Based on the source of energy remote sensing can be classified as Passive Remote Sensing and Active Remote Sensing
5. Remote Sensing is carried out with the help of solar energy is known as passive remote sensing.

Here the sensors do not emit energy by itself.

6. Remote Sensing made with the aid of artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor is known as active remote sensing.

7. Based on the platform remote sensing can be classified as Terrestrial Photography, Aerial Remote Sensing and Satellite Remote Sensing.
8. The method of obtaining the earth's topography using cameras from the ground is known as terrestrial photography.
9. The method of obtaining photographs of the earth's surface continuously from the sky by using cameras mounted on air crafts is known as aerial remote sensing.
10. The process of gathering information using the sensors installed in artificial satellites is known as satellite remote sensing
11. Aerial remote sensing is generally used to gather information about comparatively smaller areas. The advantage of aerial remote sensing is that information of any region can be gathered in accordance with our requirements.
12. In each aerial photograph, nearly 60% of the places depicted in the adjacent photo is included. This is done for ensuring contiguity and to obtain three dimensional vision with the help of stereoscope. This is called overlap in aerial photographs.
13. The instrument which is used to obtain three dimensional view from the stereo pairs is called stereoscope
14. The process of collecting information using sensors fixed on artificial satellites is called satellite remote sensing. The artificial satellites are mainly divided into two types: Geostationary satellites and Sun Synchronous satellites.
15. The amount of reflected energy by each object is called the spectral signature of that object.
16. Geographic Information System is a computer based information management system by which the data collected from the sources of information like maps, aerial photographs, satellite imageries, tables, surveys etc. are incorporated in to the computer using softwares, which are retrieved, analyzed and displayed in the form of maps, tables and graphs.
17. Overlay analysis is used for understanding the mutual relationship among the various features on the earth's surface and the periodic changes undergone by them. Overlay analysis helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.
18. A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created aside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone.

19. The possibilities of network analysis can be used to find out the easiest and less congested roads from one place to another.
20. The Global Positioning System helps sensing the latitudinal and longitudinal location and elevation of objects on the earth's surface along with the corresponding time.

QUESTIONS

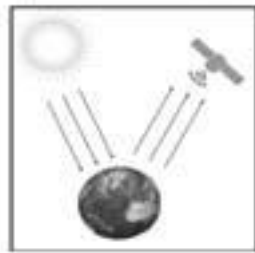
Answer the following questions, Each questions carries 2 scores

1. Devices used for data collection in remote sensing are called sensors. Write two examples for sensors?
2. Based on the source of energy, remote sensing can be classified into two categories. which are them?
3. Which of the following image represents Active Remote Sensing? What are the features of this method?

picture 1

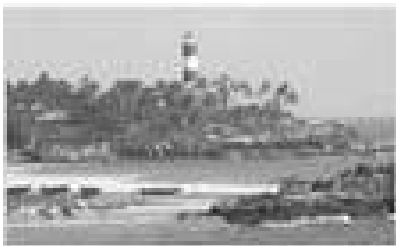


picture 2



4. Identify and write down which type of remote sensing based on hints
 - artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor
 - the sensors do not emit energy by itself.
5. What is remote sensing? How do sensors capture images?
6. 'Satellite remote sensing' is one of the categories of remote sensing methods based on the platform. Write two other methods.
7. How does aerial remote sensing differ from terrestrial photography?
8. Explain the imaging method of Satellite Remote Sensing?

9.



What kind of Remote Sensing showing the above Image?
Which sensor can be used in this method?

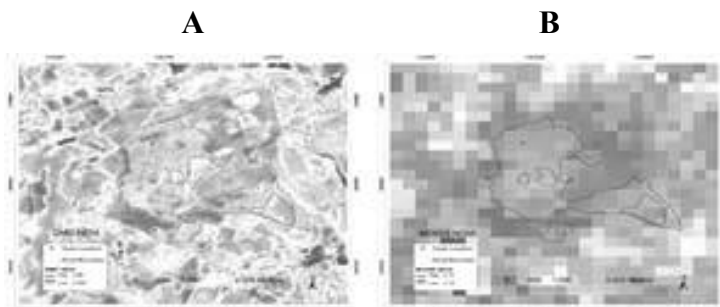
10. Write two advantages of aerial remote sensing
11. What is the use of Stereo Scope in aerial remote sensing?
12. In each aerial photograph, nearly 60% of the places depicted in the adjacent photo is included. Why?
13. 'Aerial photograph sensing has many advantages but also some disadvantages.' Write any two
14. Write answers the following questions.
 - a) Method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact
 - b) Remote sensing with the help of artificial light source
15. Write difference
 - A) Stereo pair
 - B) Stereoscopic vision
16. How are artificial satellites used for remote sensing classified?
17. Identify and write the geostationary and Sun synchronous satellites based on hints
This helps in continuous data collection of an area
These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.
18. 'Remote sensing technology is very beneficial to man'. Write any two benefits



Above is a pair of aerial photograph with overlap

- By what is the name of these aerial photographs
- Which instrument is used to obtain three dimensional view from aerial photographs with overlap?

20. Write any 2 characteristics of geostationary satellites?
21. What is spatial resolution in remote sensing? Which of these sensors took images with better spatial resolution?



31. The characteristics of geostationary and Sun synchronous satellites are given below. List in the appropriate columns

These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.

The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude.

helps in continuous data collection of an area

They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth.

It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.

Used for the collection of data on natural resources, land use, ground water etc.

• Geostationary satellites	• Sun synchronous satellites

32. Prepare a description about Global Positioning System

33. Write Classification and differentiation of remote sensing based on platforms

34. Which analytical capabilities of GIS can be used to understand the change in crop area in your area?
What are the characteristics of this analytical possibility?

35. The carrier on which sensors are fixed is called a platform. Write platforms from given below
(Camera, GPS, Balloon, Satellite, Scanner, Aircraft)

Answer the following questions, Each questions carries 4 scores

36. What are the possibilities of Buffer Analysis?

37. Match the following

A	B
Sensor	Sun synchronous satellites
Platform	Geostationary satellites
INSAT satellites	Balloons
IRS satellites	Camera

38. Write any 4 characteristics of geostationary satellites ?
39. One of the uses of remote sensing technology is given below. Write any four other uses ?
- For oil exploration



Above is a picture of photographs of the earth's surface continuously from the sky by using cameras mounted on aircrafts .Write two advantages and limitations of this method of remote sensing

41. Using GIS for prepare maps, tables, and graphs,Write other Uses of GIS
42. 'Aerial remote sensing. has many advantages but also some disadvantages.' State the disadvantages.
43. Compare Active and Passive Remote Sensing methods?
44. Explain how GPS helps in determining helps sensing the latitudinal and longitudinal location and elevation of objects on the earth's surface along with the corresponding time.

Answer the following questions,Each questions carries 2 scores

45. Explain the Analytical Capabilities of GIS

Hints : Buffer Analysis

Overlay Analysis

46. 'Remote sensing technology is very useful to man'. explain
47. What are the benefits of GIS in our daily life?
48. Write the characteristics of Sun synchronous satellites?

ANSWERS

1. Camera and scanner
2. Passive Remote Sensing
- Active Remote Sensing

3. PICTURE 1 -Active Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing made with the aid of artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor is known as active remote sensing.

4. a) Active Remote Sensing

b) Passive Remote Sensing

5. Method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact is remote sensing. The sensors record the electromagnetic radiations reflected by objects

6. Aerial Remote Sensing

Satellite Remote Sensing

7. Platform- Balloon ,Aeroplane

8. The sensors on artificial satellites distinguish objects on the earth's surface based on their spectral signature and transmit the information in digital format to the terrestrial stations

9. Terrestrial photography, camera

10. Information of any region can be gathered in accordance with our requirements.

Contiguous pictures of the areas along the path of the air crafts are made available

11. Ensuring contiguity and to obtain three dimensional vision

Distinguishing the heights and depressions of the earth's surface

12. This is done for ensuring contiguity and to obtain three dimensional vision with the help of stereoscope.

13. The aircrafts require open space for takeoff and landing.

Landing the air crafts frequently for refueling increases the cost.

It is not practical to take photographs of regions that are vast and extensive.

Landing the air crafts frequently for refueling increases the cost.

14. Remote sensing. Active Remote Sensing

15. The instrument which is used to obtain three dimensional view from the stereo pairs is called stereoscope

When viewed through a stereo scope, we get a three dimensional view of the area depicted in the stereo pair.

Such a three dimensional view obtained is called Stereoscopic vision. T

16. Geostationary satellites
Sun synchronous satellites
17. Geostationary satellites
Sun synchronous satellites
18. 'For the assessment of weather and its observations
For ocean explorations
To understand the land use of an area.
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 ground water potential places
19. Stereo pair, stereoscope
20. They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth.
One third of the earth comes under its field of view.
As the movement of these satellites 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.
21. The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite sensor can distinguish is called the spatial resolution of the sensor.
22. Spatial Data
Attributes
23. Features of the earth's surface having a specific location and known are spatial data.
The additional information about the characteristics of each spatial data on the earth's surface are called attributes

24. 5.8 x 5.8

The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite.

Sensor can distinguish is called the spatial resolution of the sensor.

25. The thematic maps prepared and stored in Geographic Information System for analytical purpose are called layers. The spatial relationship among the features on the surface of the earth can easily be understood by analyzing the appropriate layers. ‘

26. Overlay Analysis , Network analysis

27. Network analysis

Buffer Analysis

28. Overlay analysis is used for understanding the mutual relationship among the various features on the earth's surface and the periodic changes undergone by them. Overlay analysis is helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.

29. A - aerial remote sensing.

B - terrestrial photography.

C - Satellite Remote Sensing

30. It can be seen that each photograph exhibits as much as 60 percentage area as repetition. Major share of areas in the figure A are present in figure B and those of figure B are repeated in figure C.

31.

• Geostationary satellites	• Sun synchronous satellites
They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth.helps in continuous data collection of an area.It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.	<p>These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.</p> <p>The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude.</p> <p>Used for the collection of data on natural resources, land use, ground water etc.</p>

32. In this system a series of 24 satellites placed at six different orbits between the altitudes 20000 and 20200 km above the earth’s surface locate objects. We can locate places with the help of the signals received from the satellites 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.

33. Platform -Earth surface -terrestrial photography.

Platform-aircraft, balloon-aerial remote sensing

Platform -Satellites -Satellite Remote Sensing

34. Overlay analysis is used for understanding the mutual relationship among the various features on the earth’s surface and the periodic changes undergone by them. Overlay analysis is helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.

35. Aircraft, balloons, satellites,

36. If we want to find out the number of houses located within three kilometre radius of school, the possibility of buffer analysis can be used effectively. If the spatial data of the place where your school is located is subjected to buffer analysis in GIS, a circular area with 3 km radius can be created around your school so as to find out the number of houses in that area.

A road region is widening from 5 m to 8 m as per the government decision. In such a situation, a zone of required width is created along the existing road by using the possibility of buffer analysis in GIS. Thus we can easily determine how much land has to be acquired and how many people will become homeless.

37. Camera

Balloons

Geostationary satellites

Synchronous satellites

38. • They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000kilometers above the earth.

• One third of the earth comes under its field of view.

• As the movement of these satellites 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.

• India's INSAT satellites are examples of geo-stationary satellites.

39. • For the assessment of weather and its observations.

• For ocean explorations

• To understand the land use of an area.

• 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 ground water potential places.

40. Advantage of aerial remote sensing is that information of any region can be gathered in accordance with our requirements. Another merit of this method is that contiguous pictures of the areas along the path of the air crafts are made available.

Disadvantages

The shaking of air crafts affects the quality of photos.

The aircrafts require open space for takeoff and landing.

It is not practical to take photographs of regions that are vast and extensive.

Landing the air crafts frequently for refueling increases the cost.

41. • Compile data from different sources.
- Update and incorporate data easily
 - Conduct thematic studies.
 - Represent geographic features spatially
 - Generate visual models of future phenomena and processes based on the data collected.

42. The shaking of air crafts affects the quality of photos.

The aircrafts require open space for takeoff and landing.

It is not practical to take photographs of regions that are vast and extensive.

Landing the air crafts frequently for refueling increases the cost.

43. Remote Sensing is carried out with the help of solar energy is known as passive remote sensing. Here the sensors do not emit energy by itself.

Remote Sensing made with the aid of artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor is known as active remote sensing.

44. In this system a series of 24 satellites placed at six different orbits between the altitudes 20000 and 20200 km above the earth's surface locate objects. We can locate places with the help of the signals received from the satellites 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

45. **Buffer Analysis**

If we want to find out the number of houses located within three kilometre radius of your school, the possibility of buffer analysis can be used effectively. If the spatial data of the place where your school is located is subjected to buffer analysis in GIS, a circular area with 3 km radius can be created around your school so as to find out the number of houses in that area

Suppose a road in your region is widening from 5 m to 8 m as per the government decision. In such a situation, a zone of required width is created along the existing road by using the possibility of buffer analysis in GIS. Thus we can easily determine how much land has to be acquired and how many people will become homeless. A

circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created beside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone.

Overlay analysis

Overlay analysis is used for understanding the mutual relationship among the various features on the earth's surface and the periodic changes undergone by them. Overlay analysis is helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.

46. • For the assessment of weather and its observations.
- For ocean explorations
 - To understand the land use of an area.
 - 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 ground water potential places.
47. • Compile data from different sources.
- Update and incorporate data easily.
 - Conduct thematic studies.
 - Represent geographic features spatially
 - generate visual models of future phenomena and processes based on the data collected.
 - Prepare maps, tables and graphs
48. The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude.

The surveillance area is less than that of the geostationary satellites.

The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible.

Used for the collection of data on natural resources, land use, ground water etc.

These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.

Satellites in IRS, Landsat series are examples of sun synchronous satellites.

UNIT 7

India-Land of Diversities

INTRODUCTION

India is a large country with diverse topography. The major geographical features are the Himalayan mountain ranges, northern plains, peninsular plateau, deserts, coastal plains etc. The Himalayan rivers, Thar desert which is part of the northern plains. In the peninsular India the mountains are the Aravalli mountains, Vindhya Satpura, western and eastern ghats. India's position, climate change mountains, rivers etc. are included in this unit. It is interesting to know the human life in this diverse geographical characteristics.

QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in 2 Marks.

1. Write the location of India based on latitude and longitudes .
2. The road, rail and canal network in India, is largely concentrated in the Northern plains why?
3. Which are the major mountain ranges in the Peninsular plateau?
4. A few Peninsular rivers flow northwards and join river Yamuna and river Ganga. Identify the rivers ?
5. Alluvial soil is dominant in most parts of the Northern Plains Why?

Answer the following questions in 3 Marks

6. The names of a few mountain ranges are given below. Categorize and tabulate them Suitably:-

- (a) Karakoram (b) Himachal (c) Shiwalik (d) Ladak (e) Naga hills

Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Eastern Highlands

7. Identify the physiographic divisions from where the following rivers originate and flow classify these rivers as east flowing and west flowing ?
- (a)Narmada (b) Mahanadi (c) Godawari (d) Krishna (e) Kaveri (f) Tapti
8. Deltas are not formed along the west Coastal plain as that of east coastal plain. Why?
9. What are the factors influencing the climate of India ?

Answer the following questions in 4 Marks

10. The peninsular plateau is a physiographic division with some unique characteristics. Which are these characteristics?
11. Name the Season during which the climatic phenomenon called western disturbance occur. Explain the phenomenon?
12. Compare the characteristic features of Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.
13. Write any one peculiar features each for Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.
14. Write any four factors responsible for diverse climatic conditions experienced in different parts of India.
15. Compare the South West monsoon and North East monsoon experienced in India based on the given hints:-
- (a) Formation (b) Places receiving rainfall
16. What are the peculiarities of Lakshadweep?

17. From which state do the following rivers originate?

Narmada Mahanadi Tapti Kaveri Krishna Godavari

Rivers	State of Sources

18. Complete the following table.

Punjab - Haryana Plain	River Indus and its tributaries
Ganga plain	
	Brahma putra and it tributaries

19. Find out the main features of Himalayan ranges and complete the following chart?

The Himalayan

Himadri	Himachal	Siwalik
The highest mountain range	Average attitude is 3000 mtr	Average altitude is 1220 mtr
•	•	•

20. The Himalayan ranges are known as a natural barrier. What changes would have happened in India, If this mountain range was not there? Explain.

21. What are the characteristic features of North East monsoon Season?

22. Mark and label the below mentioned geo information in the out line map of India.

- (a) River originated from the Maikala ranges and joins the Bay of Bengal.
- (b) Plateau formed by the volcanic activity
- (c) The southern most major sea port
- (d) The Mountain Range South East of Thar desert.

23. Match the Following

A	B
Brahmaputra	Khasi
Indus	Mount K2
Trans Himalayas	Himachal Pradesh
Purvachal	Chemayung dung

24. Each mountain range in the Himalayas consists of distinct features. Substantiate the statement
25. Why is the Northern plains called as ‘the granary of India’?

Answer the following questions in 6 Marks.

26. Complete the table by incorporating the information related to the given

Himalayan Rivers.

Himalayan rivers	origin	length	Tributaries	States through which flows	Seas to which joins
Indus	.		Jhelum		Arabian sea
Ganga	.		Yamuna		Bay of Bengal

27. Observe the map and mark the followings

- (a) Karakoram. (b) Vindhya-Satpura Ranges (C) Western Ghats

(d) Naga hills (e) Chota Nagapur plateau (f) Aravally Range

28. Observe the map and mark the followings the rivers?

(a) Narmada (b) Kaveri (c) Ganga (d) Mahanadi (e) Godavari (f) Krishna.

29. The role of physiography is decisive in the life of people in India - Explain.

30. Describe the characteristics of different Seasons in india?

ANSWERS

1. Between the latitudes $8^{\circ} 4'$ North and $39^{\circ} 25'$ North latitudes.

Between the longitudes $68^{\circ} 7'$ East and $95^{\circ} 25'$ East longitudes

2. Extensive and level topography

- High density of population
- Necessity of various means of transportation of agricultural, industry etc.

3. Vindhya, Satpura Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Aravallies etc-

4. River joining Ganga – Son

- Rivers joining Yamuna - Chambal, Betwa and Ken.

5. The alluvium brought down by the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and their tributaries from the himalayas are deposited here.

6.

Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Easten mountains
Kara Koram	Ladak	Himachal
Shiwalik		Naga Hills

7. Peninsular plateau

- East flowing - Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri
- West flowing- Narmada, Tapi

8. West flowing rivers are comparatively small.

Smaller amounts of sediments are deposited

9. • Latitude

- Physiography
- Nearness to sea.

10. • Hard crystalline rocks.

- Most extensive and old land form
- Area of 15 lakh sq. km
- store house of minerals.

11. Winter

The low pressure originating over the Mediteran Sea moves east wards due to the jet streams and reaches India. This causes rainfall in the northern plains, especially in the Punjab region.

12.

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular rivers
originates from Himalayan ranges	originates from the mountains in the peninsular Plateau
Extensive catchment area	Comparatively small catchment area.
Intense erosion	Less intensity of erosion.
High irrigation potential	Less irrigation a potential

13. **Himadri**

Average height 6000 m

The major rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna

Himachal

Average height 3000 m

Comprises major hill stations.

Siwaliks

Average height 1220 m

The continuity breaks at many Places

14. Latitude, Himalayan mountain ranges, nearness to Sea, wind, distance from the Sea, Physiography.

15. The sudden heating of the land compared to the Sea results in the formation of a pressure region. This difference in pressure causes the wind to blow from the Indian ocean to the land. The South east winds in the Southern hemisphere becomes south west winds on reaching the northern hemisphere due to Coriolis effect.

- As a result of the cooling of land areas in the northern hemisphere compared the surrounding Oceans the pressure increases. This difference in pressure causes the winds to blow from the north east in the northern hemisphere. The north east monsoon causes rainfall in Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

16. Located in the Arabian Sea about 300 kms away from Kochi

Consists of 36 islands only 11 islands are inhabited.

Kavarathy is the capital of Lakshadweep-

Lagoons, Sandy Shores and coral reefs are Present.

17. Narmada - Chhattisgarh

Kaveri - Karnataka

Mahandi - Madhya Pradesh

- Krishna - Maharashtra
 Tapti - Madhya Pradesh
 Godavari - Maharashtra

18.	Punjab - Haryana plain	River Indus and its tributaries
	Marustali - Bagar of Rajasthan	Luni and Saraswathi Rivers.
	Ganga plain	River Ganga and its tributaries
	Brahmaputra plains of Assam	Brahmaputra and its tributaries.

19. The Himalayan

Himadai	Himachal	Siwalik
The highest mountain range	Average altitude is 3000 mtr.	Average attitude is 1220 mt
Average altitude 6000 mts	Situated to the South of Himalayas	Situated to the South of Himachal
Origin of river Ganga Brahma- Putra Many peaks above 8000 mtr	Many hill stations like Shimla	Continuity is beaks Broad flat valley seen

20. Protects to a certain extent from the foreign invasion from north since ancient times causes rain fall throughout, north India by blocking the monsoon winds Prevent the cold winds, from north from entering india. The source region of major North Indian Rivers
21. Retreating monsoon season- High temperature and humidity makes the days unbearable heavy rain along the Tamilnadu Coast rain also occur along kerala and Karnataka.

22. (a) Mahanadi (b) Deccan plateau (c) Tuticorin (d) Aravalli range

A	B
Brahmaputra	Chemayundung
Indus	Himachal Pradesh
Trans Himalayas	Mount K2
Parvachal	Khasi

24. **Himadri**

Average height 6000 m

The major rivers such as Ganga Jamuna

- Comprise peaks like Kanjanjunga, Nanda devi

Himachal

Average height 3000 m

Comprises major Hill stations

Siwalik

Average height 1220 m

The Continuity breaks as many the rivers cut across them.

25. Availability of fertile soil and water are favourable for agriculture.

Crops like wheat, rice, maize, Sugarcane, cotton etc are largely cultivated here.

26.

Himalayan rivers	Origin	Length	Tributaries	Sea to joins	States Through which flows
Indus	Manasarovar	About 2900 km	Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej	Arabian sea	Jammu And Kashmir
Ganga	Gaumukh	About 2900 km	Yamuna Ghaghara Son	Bay of Bengal	Uttaranchal Bihar

27.



28.



29. Based on the topographic characteristics India can be divided into Northern mountain region, Northern Great plains. Peninsular plateau, coastal Plains and islands.

Mention the influence of Northern plains in life of Indians. Food crops, Sugarcane, Cities and towns, Industrial Centers, densely Populated regions.

Mention the life of people in the Peninsular plateau.

Mention the influence of coastal plains and islands in the life of people.

30. Major Seasons experienced in India are Winter Season, Summer Season, South West monsoon season and North east monsoon.

Winter Season from December to February. During this time extreme cold and snowfall in Himalayan regions is usual. Due to the Origin of cyclone the Mediterranean and its shift towards east under the influenced of the stream brings rainfall in Punjab and Haryana known as the Western disturbance.

Summer season: Summer months are March to June in India. During this time extreme heat is experienced in India.

South West monsoon season: This is the highest rainfall season in India. Sun is in the northern hemisphere Low pressure area increased and as a result wind defect right and reach Indians sub continent.

North East monsoon season: By the end of September then sun is in the southern hemisphere Low pressure is created over bay of Bengal and the Monsoon winds deflect right and blow from the north east directions.

UNIT 8

Resource Wealth of India

INTRODUCTION

India is blessed with diverse natural resources. Extent of land, physiographic characteristics, climate, soil types etc. form the basis of our resource potential. Resource utilization is as significant as resource availability for the development of a country. This chapter deals with the geographical characteristics of different sectors such as agriculture, mining, industry transport etc. that influence the economy of India.

CONTENT

- India is an agricultural country.
- Cropping seasons in India – Kharif, Rabi, Zaid.
- Agricultural crops in India can be classified as food crops and cash crops.
- Food crops – Rice, Wheat, Maize
- Cash crops – Fiber crops, Beverage crops, spices and other crops.
- Agro based industries, cotton textile industry, Jute industry, Sugar industry, tea, coffee, rubber, spices.
- Mineral based industries, iron and steel, manganese
- Mineral fuels – coal, petroleum, natural gas.
- Nuclear minerals – uranium, thorium.
- Non-conventional energy sources solar energy, wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy and biogas.
- Road transport, railways, water transport, air transport are different modes of transport.

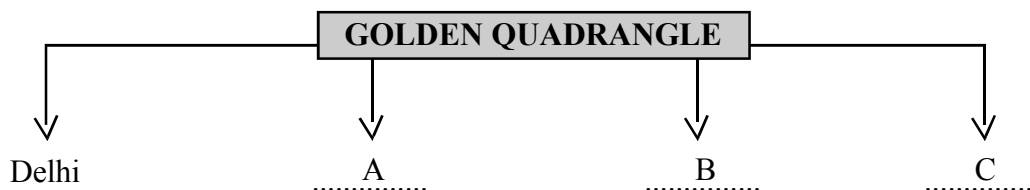
QUESTIONS

(Answer the following questions. (2 score each)

1. How agricultural crops are classified which are they?
2. Kharif is one of the important cropping season in India. Which are the other two cropping seasons.
3. Which are the important Zaid crops?
4. Write two examples of fiber crops?
5. Which are the important beverage crops?
6. Which are the two products produced from sugarcane in India?
7. Which are the mineral based industries?
8. Which are the important nuclear minerals?
9. Which are the institutions handling international and domestic air transport in India.
10. Which are the two important cotton textile centers in India?
11. How water transport is classified? Which are they?

(Answer the following questions. (3 score each)

12. Fibre crops is one of the important cash crop in India. Which are the other cash crops.
13. Which are the favourable factors for wheat cultivation
14. Complete the chart.



15. Gold is a non-ferrous metallic mineral. Which are the other metallic minerals.
16. Write the important food crops in India.
17. What are the merits of non-conventional energy sources?
18. Which are the raw materials of iron and steel industry?

19. Complete the table

Iron and steel plant	States
Bhilai steel plant	Chattisgarh
Rourkela steel plant	.....
.....	West Bengal
Bokaro steel plant	.....

20. Which are the important mineral fuels?

21. Name the chief coffee producing states in India.

(Answer the following questions. (4 score each)

22. Classify the roads in India.

23. Sugar mills are established along with sugar cultivating regions. What is the reason behind it.

24. Complete the table

Cropping seasons	Sowing Period	Harvesting Period	Major crops
Kharif	Onset of monsoon	.....	Rice, Maize, Cotton
Rabi	.....	Beginning of summer	Wheat, tobacco, mustard
.....	Beginning of summer	Beginning of monsoon	.....

25. Which are the factors that helped Mumbai to become the most important cotton textile centre.

26. List the major spices and write the favourable conditions for its cultivation.

27. Match the following

A	B
Petroleum	- Metallic mineral
Coffee	- Kharif crop
Jute	- Beverage crop
Silver	- Mineral fuel

28. Which are the non-conventional energy sources.

29. List out the Inland water transport regions in India.

(Answer the following questions 6 score each)

30. Classify the ports in the given table.

Visakhapattanam, Marma Goa, Paradeep, Kandla, Mangalore, Nhava Sheva, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Tuticorin, Haldia

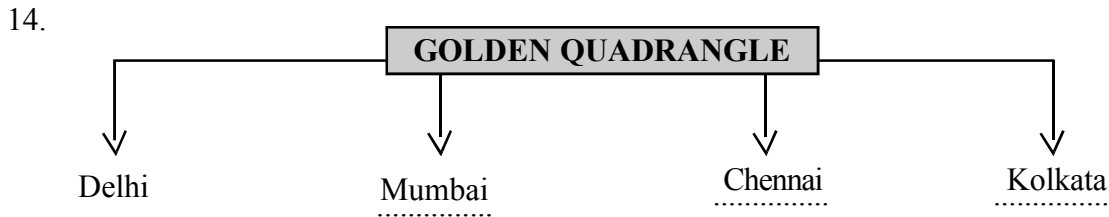
Western coast ports	Eastern coast ports

31. Write a short note on petroleum and natural gas.

ANSWERS

1. Agricultural crops can be classified into two – food crops, cash crops
2. Rabi, Zaid
3. Fruits, vegetables
4. Cotton, jute
5. Tea, coffee
6. Sugar, Jaggery
7. Iron and steel industry, manganese
8. Uranium, Thorium
9. Air India, Indian Airlines
10. Mumbai, Ahmedabad
11. Water transport can be classified into two.
 - Inland water transport
 - Marine transport
12. Beverage crops, spices, other crops

13. • Well drained alluvial soil
- 10° to 26° Celsius temperature
 - 75cm of rainfall
 - Mainly depends on irrigation as it is a winter crop.



15. Silver, Copper, Bauxite
16. Rice, wheat, maize
17. • Renewable
- Cheap
 - Environment friendly
18. Iron ore, coal, manganese, limestone, dolomite
- 19.

Iron and steel plant	States
Bhilai steel plant	Chattisgarh
Rourkela steel plant	Odisha
Durgapur steel plant	West Bengal
Bokaro steel plant	Jharkand

20. Coal, petroleum, natural gas
21. Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
22. • National Highways
- State Highways
 - District Roads
 - Village Roads

23. The sugar cane harvested must be immediately brought to the factories so as to extract the juice out of it. Otherwise the amount of sucrose in the sugar cane might decrease. So the sugar mills are established along with sugar cane cultivating regions. The largest producer of sugar cane in India is Uttar Pradesh. So Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugar cane and cane sugar.

24.

Cropping seasons	Sowing Period	Harvesting Period	Major crops
Kharif	Onset of monsoon	End of monsoon	Rice, Maize, Cotton
Rabi	Beginning of winter	Beginning of summer	Wheat, tobacco, mustard
Zaid	Beginning of summer	Beginning of monsoon	Fruits, vegetables

25. • Easy availability of raw materials.
 • Cheap availability of power
 • Export, import possibilities of Mumbai port.
 • Fresh water availability
 • Human resource availability

26. Cardamom, pepper, nutmeg, clove, ginger are the important spices.

- Well drained forest soil or sandy soil.
- Tropical climate
- Large amount of rainfall is the favourable factors.

27.

A	B
Petroleum	Mineral fuel
Coffee	Beverage crop
Jute	Kharif crop
Silver	Metallic mineral

28. Solar energy, Wind energy, Wave energy, Tidal power, Biogas.

29. • Ganga – Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries
 • Godavari – Krishna rivers and their tributaries.
 • Buckingham canal of Andra – Tamil Nadu region

- Mandovi and Zuvari rivers of Goa.
- Backwaters of Kerala.

30.

Western coast ports	Eastern coast ports
Kandla	Tuticorin
Mumbai	Chennai
Nhavasheva	Visakhapattanam
Marmagoa	Paradeep
Mangalore	Haldia
Kochi	Kolkata

- 31.
- Petroleum is the chief energy source for transportation through road, rail or air.
 - Other than petrol, diesel numerous by – Products are also obtained from petroleum such as chemical fertilizers, artificial rubber, artificial fibre, Vaseline etc.
 - Petroleum mining in India started at Digboi in Assam.
 - Petroleum producing states in India are Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
 - The largest of the mines is the Mumbai High in Maharashtra.
 - Natural gas is the fuel obtained along with petroleum. Extensive reserves of natural gas also exist, especially along the coast of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

UNIT 9

Financial Institutions and Services

INTRODUCTION

Financial institutions like banks, central bank, functions of central bank, functions of banks, different types of banks such as co-operative banks, development banks, specialized banks, non-banking financial institutions, modern trends in banking sector etc. are the content of this unit.

CONTENT

- Reserve Bank of India – Functions.
- Financial institutions are classified into two – Banks and non-banking financial institutions.
- **Banks:** Commercial banks, co-operative banks, development banks, specialized banks.
- Non-banking financial institutions:
Non-banking financial companies, mutual fund institutions, insurance companies.
- Electronic banking and core banking are the new trends in banking sector

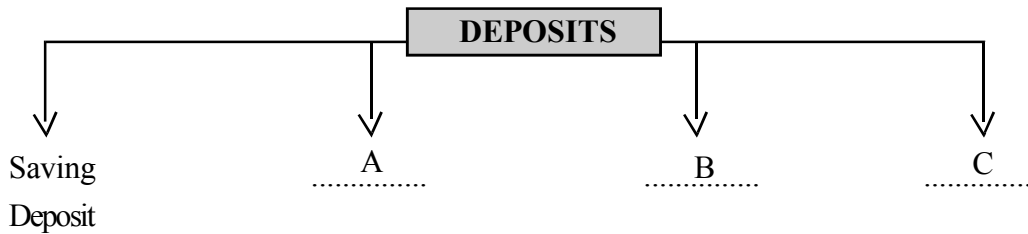
QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions. (2 score each)

1. When the Reserve Bank of India was established, where is its headquarters.
2. How the financial institutions are classified. Which are they
3. What is mail transfer.
4. Explain the demand draft facility provided by banks
5. Explain the features of specialized banks.
6. Which service is provided by ATM system to customers.

Answer the following questions. (3 score each)

7. Complete the chart



8. Which are the helps to people through electronic banking.
9. In India currency notes are printed by Reserve Bank of India. Which are the other function of Reserve Bank of India.
10. Which are the different levels of co-operative bank in India.
11. Which are the main non-banking financial institutions in India.
12. Write the collaterals that banks accept to provide loans.
13. Which are the important mutual fund institutions working in the public sector.

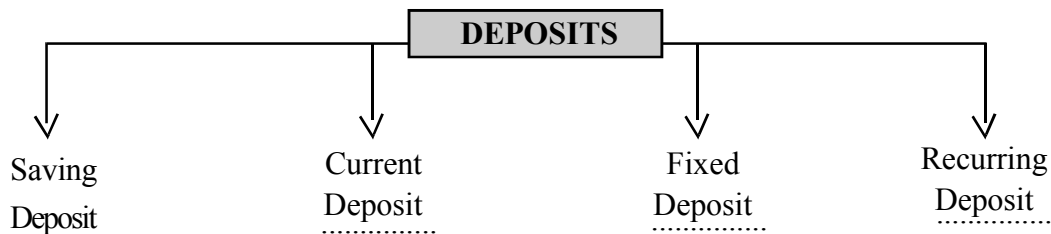
Answer the following questions (4 score each)

14. Write the services provided by non-banking financial companies.
15. Which are the different types of banks functioning in India.
16. List the main aims of co-operative banks.
17. What are the purposes for which banks provided cash credit to public.
18. What is overdraft. Write a short note on over draft.
19. List the features of the facilities provided by payment banks.
20. Write a short note on Mahila banks.
21. Name any four employment units operated by self

ANSWERS

1. 1935, Mumbai
2. Classified into two banks
Non-banking financial institutions

3. Banks provide 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.
4. Demand draft is the facility provided by the banks to send money from one place to another. It is not necessary to have an account for this.
5.
 - Work as an agent that help in the development of different sectors (agriculture, industry, trade)
 - Provide loans for the construction of house, small scale industry, and basic infrastructure development
6. The facility to withdraw money anything without going to the bank is made possible through ATM of some banks provide the opportunity to deposit and withdraw money.
- 7.



8.
 - Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home.
 - Save time
 - Low service charge
9.
 - Controlling credit
 - Banker to government
 - Banker's bank
10.
 - State co-operative banks
 - District co-operative banks
 - Primary co-operative banks
11.
 - Non-banking financial companies
 - Mutual fund institutions
 - Insurance companies
12. Physical assets – gold, property documents etc.
Fixed deposit certificate, salary certificate
13.
 - Unit trust of India
 - LIC mutual fund
 - SBI mutual fund

14.
 - Provide loans for hire purchases
 - Provide loan for construction of house.
 - Provide gold loan
 - Provide loan on the basis of fixed deposit.
 - Running chitty
15.
 - Commercial banks
 - Co-operative banks
 - Development banks
 - Specialized banks
16.
 - Provide loans to the public
 - Protect the villagers from money lenders
 - Provide loans at low interest rate
 - Encourage saving habit among the people.
17.
 - Agricultural purposes
 - Industrial purposes
 - Constructing houses
 - Purchasing vehicles
 - Purchasing home appliances
18. Overdraft is a type of loan given by commercial banks to individuals. This is an opportunity for a customer to withdraw money over and above the balance in his/her account. This facility is provided to individuals who have frequent transactions with the bank. Generally this opportunity is provided to individuals who maintain current deposit.
19.
 - Accept deposits upto only one lakh rupee from individuals.
 - Provide interest on deposits as specified by Reserve Bank of India.
 - Do not provide loans
 - Charge a specific fee as commission for bank transactions.
 - Debit card will be provided but not credit card.
20.
 - Bharatiya Mahila Bank was started in November 2013.
 - The main slogan of this bank is women empowerment is India's empowerment.
 - Today this bank has branches in various states.
 - Though the bank accept deposit from all, it provide loan mainly to women.

21. • Pickle and snacks units
- Soap and washing powder units
 - Hotels
 - DTP Centres
22. • Helps in collective development by mobilizing money from individuals.
- Helps to increase the standard of living of the poor.
 - Encourages saving habit.
 - Make use of individual potential for group development.
 - Provide loans to members in need.
 - Start small scale enterprises.
 - Start small scale enterprises.

23. **EXIM Bank of India**

- Provide loans for exporting and importing products.
- Provide instructions to individuals who come into this sector.

Small Industries Development Bank of India

- Provide help to establish new small scale industries and to modernize existing industries.
- Aim to vitalize village industries.

NABARD

- Apex bank in India which functions for the development of villages and agriculture.
- Unite all the banks which operate for the development of villages.
- Provide financial assistance to agriculture, handicraft, small scale industries etc.

24. **Accepting Deposits**

Deposits are four types. Saving deposit, current deposits, fixed deposit, recurring deposit.

Providing loans : Cash credit, over draft, other facilities.

Locker facilities, demand draft, ATM

UNIT 10

Consumer Protection and Satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

We use different types of goods and services in our day today life. When we use goods and services for the satisfaction of our needs, we are consumers. There are various circumstances where consumers are exploited and cheated. The laws against the exploitation, administrative measures, consumer educations etc. are the content of this unit. Consumer Education is also an important concept of this unit.

CONTENT

1. Consumer is a person who purchases and uses goods and services.
2. Consumption is the satisfaction of human wants using goods and services. 2. Consumer is a person who purchases and uses goods and services.
3. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 clearly defines the consumer rights and set special judiciary mechanism for consumer protection
4. The consumer courts which are mechanisms for assessing or helping the consumer as per law.
5. The consumer courts are operating at three levels- District consumer disputes redressal forum, State consumer disputes redressal forum, National consumer disputes redressal forum.
6. The other acts for protection of consumers are the following:
 - Sale of goods act 1930
 - Agriculture produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937
 - Essential Commodities Act 1955
 - Weights and measures Act 1976
7. There are different departments and institutions working for the protection of consumers interest.
8. The symbols given in the basis of assessing the standard of products and institutions help the consumers in ascertaining the quality of products and institutions.
9. The intervention of society, consumer education etc. help for empowering consumers

QUESTIONS

Answer in one word (1score each)

1. The important law in consumer protection.
2. Name the lowest wing of consumer courts.
3. Name the department that ensures the weights and measures.
4. Name the institution which regulates the price of drugs.
5. Name the law that protect the consumer from hoarding, black marketing and profiteering.
6. Write the full form of ISI.
7. The amount up to which the District consumer dispute redressal forum resolves consu disputes.
8. Name the department that ensures the quality and safety of medicines.
9. Abbreviation for Bureau of Indian Standards.
10. The system which is responsible for assisting the consumer legally.
11. What is the symbol for ensuring the quality of agricultural and forestry products?
12. Department of food quality assurance.
13. Act to prevent fraud in quantity and weight.
14. The law that ensures quality of agricultural products

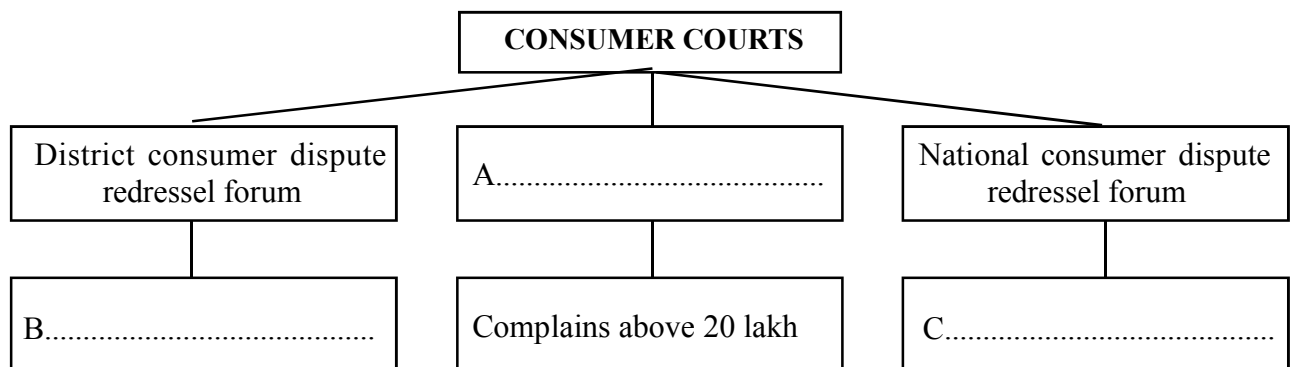
Answer in one word (2score each)

15. Write any thee features of consumer court.
16. The District consumer Protection council is the lowest body of the three-tier advisory council.

Write the name of other two councils.

Answer the following questions (3score each)

17. Complete the following chart:



18. What are the possibilities of social intervention for consumer protection?.
19. Write down any three instances where consumers are being exploited.
20. What are the main ways to provide consumer education?.

Answer the following questions (4score each)

21. Match the following:

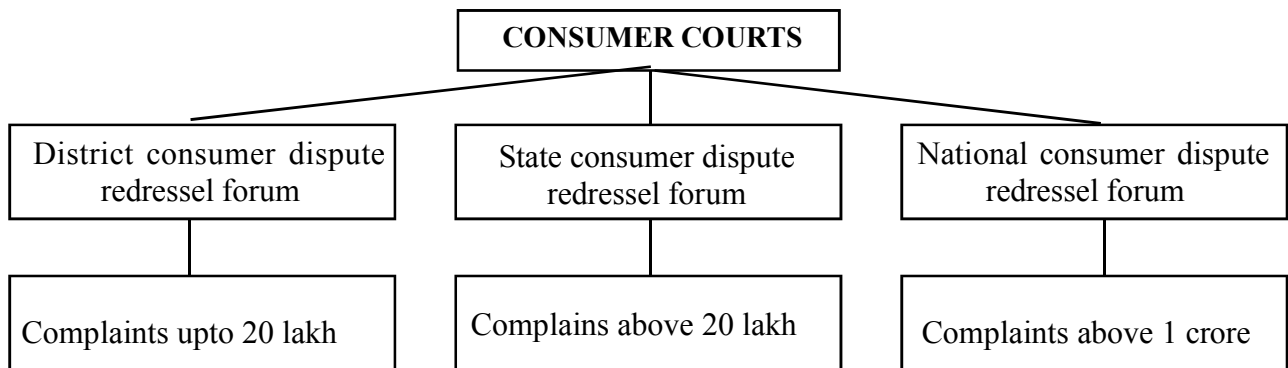
Food safety department	Controls price of medicines
Central Drugs Price Committee	Ensure the quality of food products
Drugs control Department	Ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production, storage,
Food safety and Standard Authority of India	Ensures the quality and safety of medicines

22. What other consumer protection laws exist in addition to the Consumer Protection Act of 1986?
23. Write down any four instances in which we can file a complaint to the Consumer Court?
24. How consumer education empowers the consumer?
25. What are the solutions available through consumer courts for consumer action?
26. Find out what each of the given symbols represents and complete the list.

ANSWERS

1. Consumer Protection Act 1986
2. District Consumer disputes redressal Forum
3. Legal Metrology Department 4. Central Drugs Price Control Committee
5. Essential Commodities Act, 1955
6. International organisation for Standardisation.
7. Upto 20 lakh.
8. Drugs control Department
9. BIS
10. Consumer Courts

11. Agmark
12. Food safety department
13. Weights and Measures Act
14. Agriculture Produce Act, 1937.
15. • Arbitration cost are low. •Fast assurance of Justice • Less court expenses.
- 17.



18. Functioning of consumer organisations

Consumer Awareness

Public interest litigation

19. Selling low quality products

Adulteration Charging excess price

Manipulation of weights and measures

Delay in making services

20. Awareness programmes

Inclusion in the curriculum

Observance of the National Consumer Day

21.

Food safety department	Ensures the quantity of food products
Central Drugs Price Committee	Controls price of medicines
Drugs control Department	Ensures the quality and safety of medicines
Food safety and Standard Authority of India	Ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production, storage,

22. Sale of goods act 1930

Agriculture produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937

Essential Commodities Act 1955

Sale of goods act 1930

Agriculture produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937

Essential Commodities Act 1955

Weights and measures Act 1976

23. When the purchased product is damaged or defective.

Defective services received from government/non government/private institutions

24. Helps to consume sensibly as per the wants.

Helps to acquire information regarding products and services.

Enables the consumer to make the right choices.

Makes the consumer aware of his/her rights

Make them capable of intervening in consumer disputes

26 Central drugs price control committee

Food safety department

Legal Metrology department.