



TERRAIN ANALYSIS THROUGH MAPS

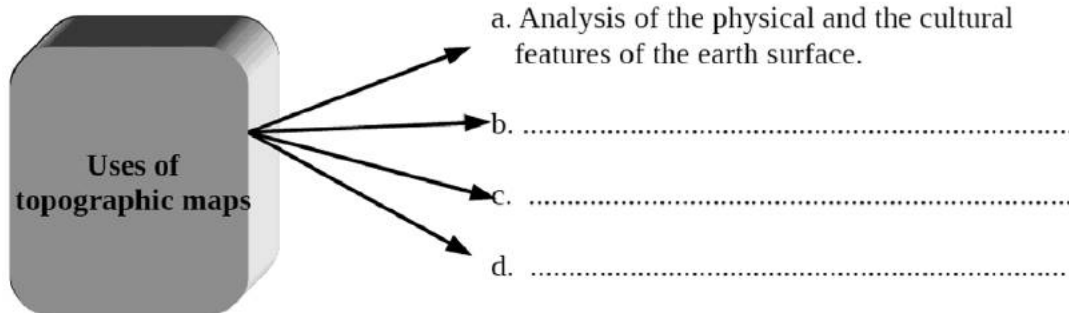


AT A GLANCE

Uses of topographic maps

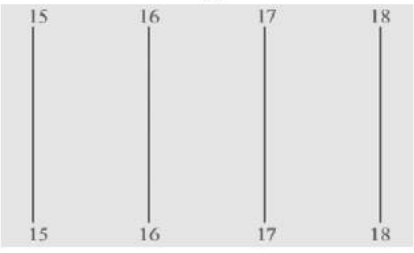
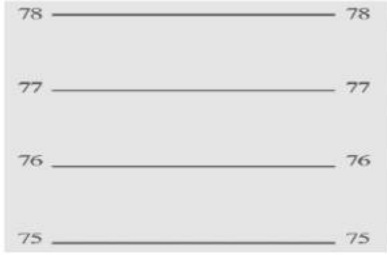
- ✧ Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth's surface.
- ✧ For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- ✧ Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
- ✧ For urban planning.
 - Grid reference → eastings and northings
 - Eastings - north-south lines
 - Northings - the east-west lines
 - **Survey of India** is the central government agency entrusted to prepare topographic maps in India.

1. Complete the chart on the uses of topographic maps.

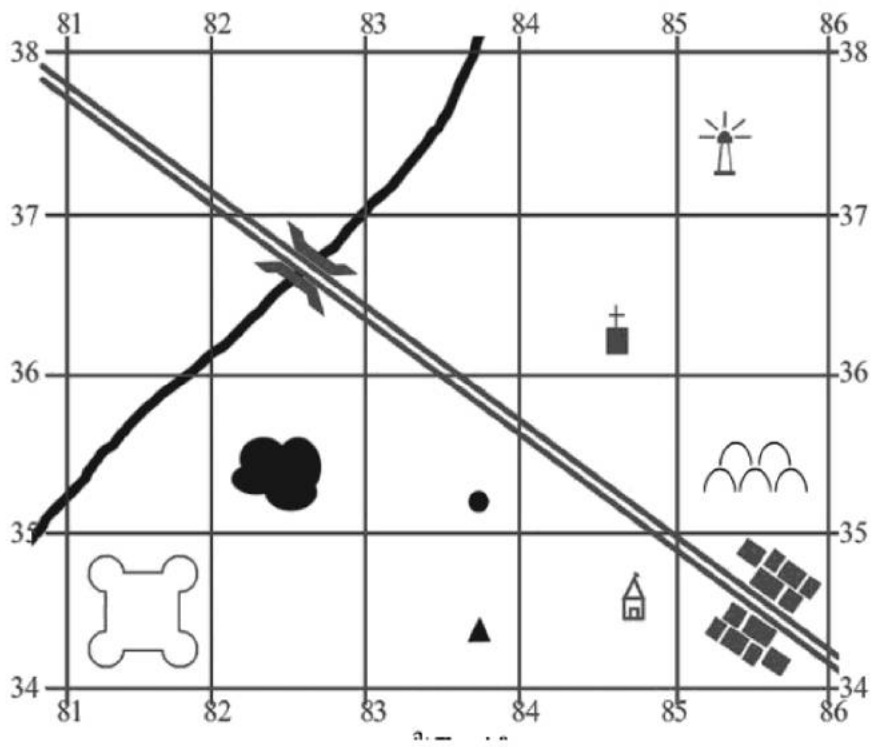






2. Complete the table suitably, by choosing the features of eastings and northings from the given box.

- north-south lines
- value increases towards the East.
- lines drawn in the east-west direction.
- value increases towards the north.

| | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| Eastings | Northings |
| | |
| | |

3. Analyse the given model grid and complete the table.



| Geographical features | | 4- figure grid reference |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|
|  | Fort | 8134 |
|  | Light house |(a)..... |
|  | graveyard |(b)..... |
|  | pond |(c)..... |

4. Choose the right answer from the box and complete the table.

Contour interval, Survey of India, topographic maps, Contour lines

A. Maps depict in minute detail all the natural and man made features on the earth's surface.

.....

B. The difference between the value of two adjacent contours.

.....

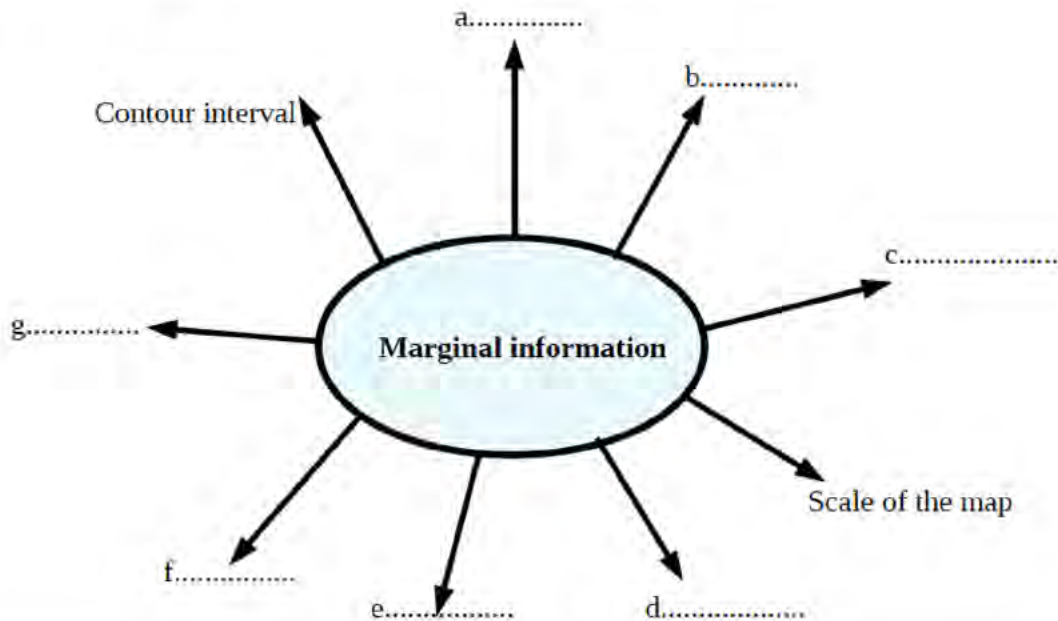
C. The central government agency entrusted to prepare topographic maps in India.

.....

D. The imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level.

.....

5. Complete the chart related to the primary information or marginal information.



6. The things can be assessed from the contour lines in topographic maps – Complete the list.
- Altitude of the place
 - a
 - b.

ANSWER KEY

1. ● For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
- For urban planning.

2.

| Eastings | Northings |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ● north-south lines | ● lines drawn in the east-west direction |
| ● value increases towards the East | ● value increases towards the north. |

3. a. Light house - 8537
- b. graveyard - 8535
- c. pond - 8235

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

4.
 - a. Topographic maps
 - b. Contour interval
 - c. Survey of India
 - d. Contour lines
5.
 - a. The toposheet number
 - b. Name of the area
 - c. Latitudes and longitudes
 - d. Values of northings and eastings
 - e. Years of survey and publication
 - f. The agency in charge of the survey
6.
 - a. • Nature of the slope
 - b. • Shape of the land form



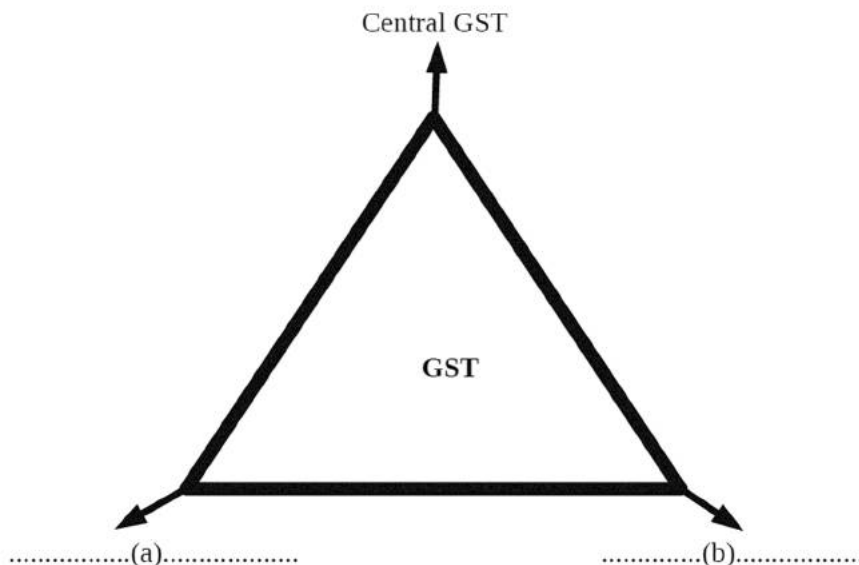
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE



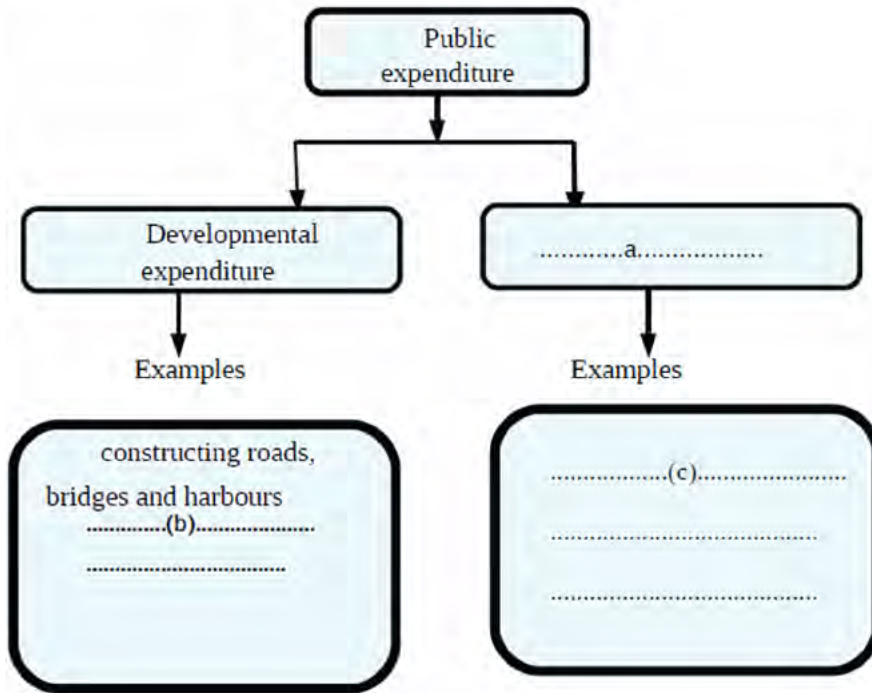
AT A GLANCE

- * **Three kinds of Goods and Services Taxes**
 - The tax imposed by the central government - Central GST
 - The tax imposed by the state government - State GST
 - The tax imposed on interstate trade - Integrated GST
- * **Three types of budgets**
 - A. Balanced budget- income and expenditure are equal.
 - B. Deficit budget - expenditure is more than income.
 - C. Surplus budget - income is more than expenditure.
- * **Major direct taxes in India**
 - **Personal Income Tax:** The tax imposed on the income of individuals.
 - **Corporate tax:** The tax imposed on the net income or profit of the companies.

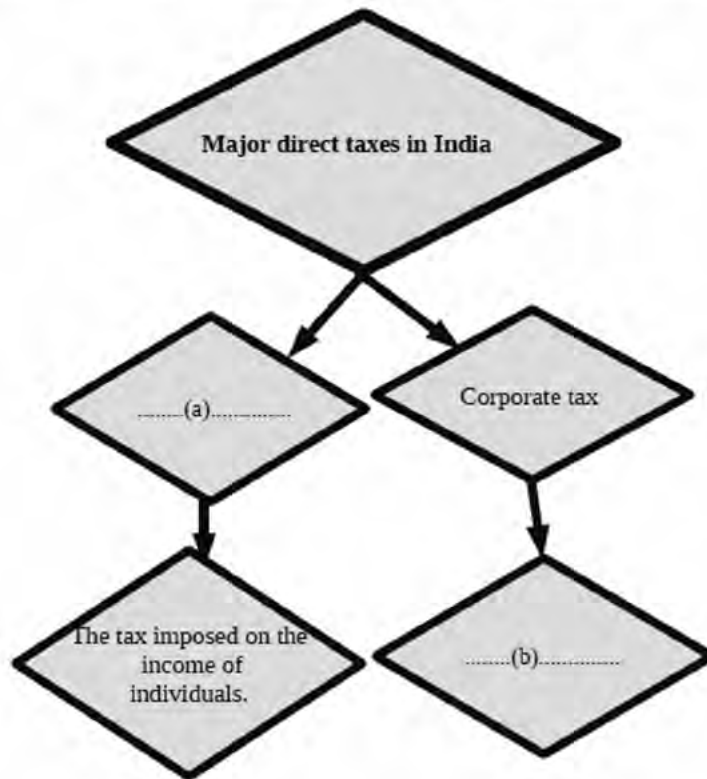
1. Complete the chart related to three kinds of goods and services tax.



2. Complete the flowchart.



3. Complete the diagram explaining the major taxes and their features.



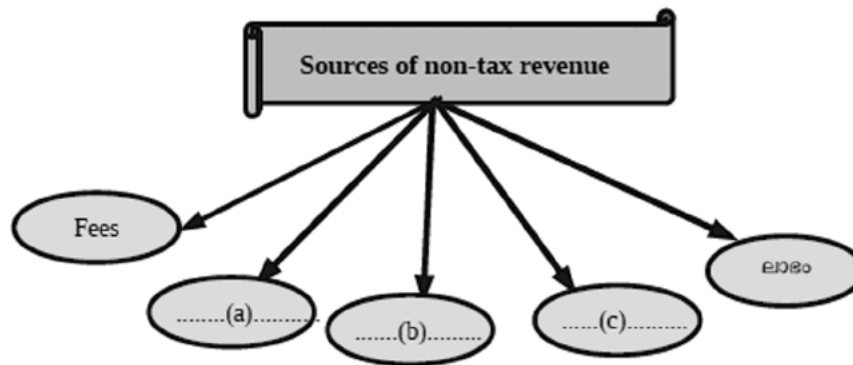
4. Complete the table related to budgets.

| Budget | Features |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Balanced budget |(a)..... |
|(b)..... | Income is more than expenditure. |
| Deficit budget |(c)..... |

5. The reason for increasing public expenditure in India complete the list.

- Population increases
-
-
-

6. Sources of non tax revenue. Complete the diagram.

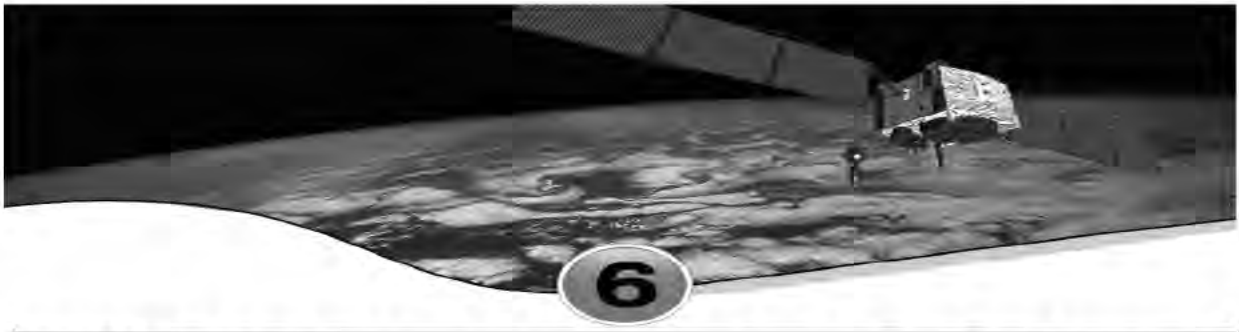


ANSWER KEY

1. a. State GST.
b. Integrated GST
2. a. Non-developmental expenditure.
b. Starting up new enterprises, setting up educational institutions.
c. War, interest, pension, etc.
3. a. Personal Income Tax
b. The tax imposed on the net income or profit of the companies
4. a. Income and expenditure are equal.
b. Deficit budget
c. Expenditure is more than income

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

5.
 - Increase in the defence expenditure
 - Welfare activities
 - Urbanisation
6.
 - a. Fines and penalties
 - b. Grants
 - c. Interest



EYES IN THE SKY & DATA ANALYSIS



AT A GLANCE

- * **Stereoscope** is used to obtain three dimensional vision in aerial photographs.
 - * Two photographs of adjoining areas with overlap are called a **stereo pair**
 - * Devices used for data collection in remote sensing are called **sensors**.
- Limitations of aerial remote sensing -**
- * The shaking of aircrafts affects the quality of photos.
 - * The aircrafts require open space for take off 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.
 - * The artificial satellites are mainly divided into two types:-Geostationary satellites and Sun Synchronous satellites.

1. Choose the right answer from the box and complete the columns.

Stereoscope, spatial resolution, sensors, stereo pair, platform

A. The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite sensor can distinguish.

.....

B. The instrument used to obtain three dimensional vision in aerial photographs.

.....

C. Two photographs of adjoining areas with overlap.

.....

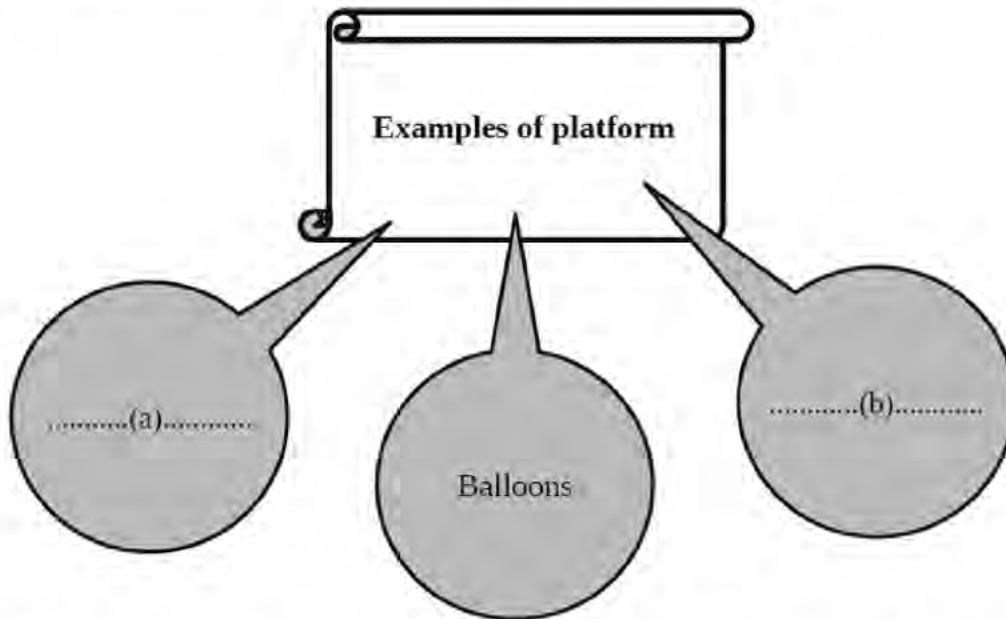
D. Devices used for data collection in remote sensing.

.....

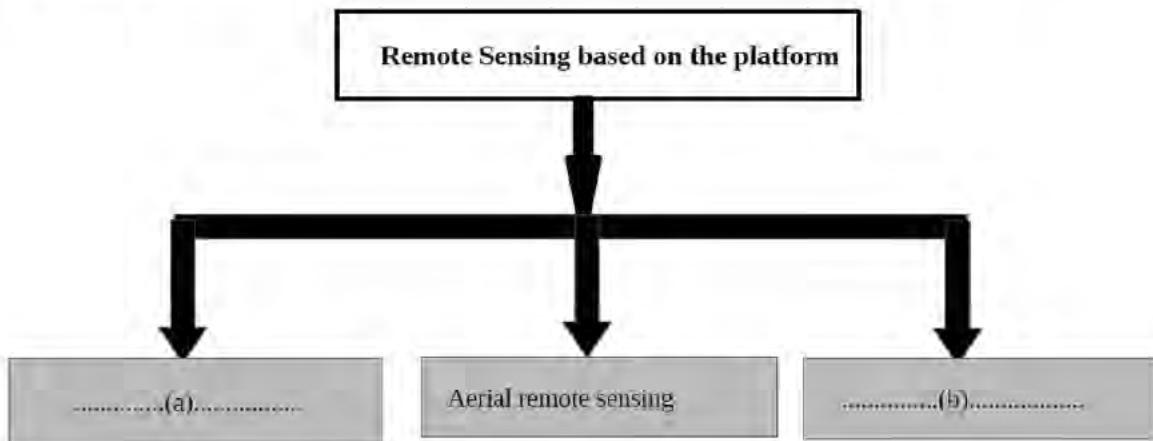
E. The carrier on which sensors are fixed.

.....

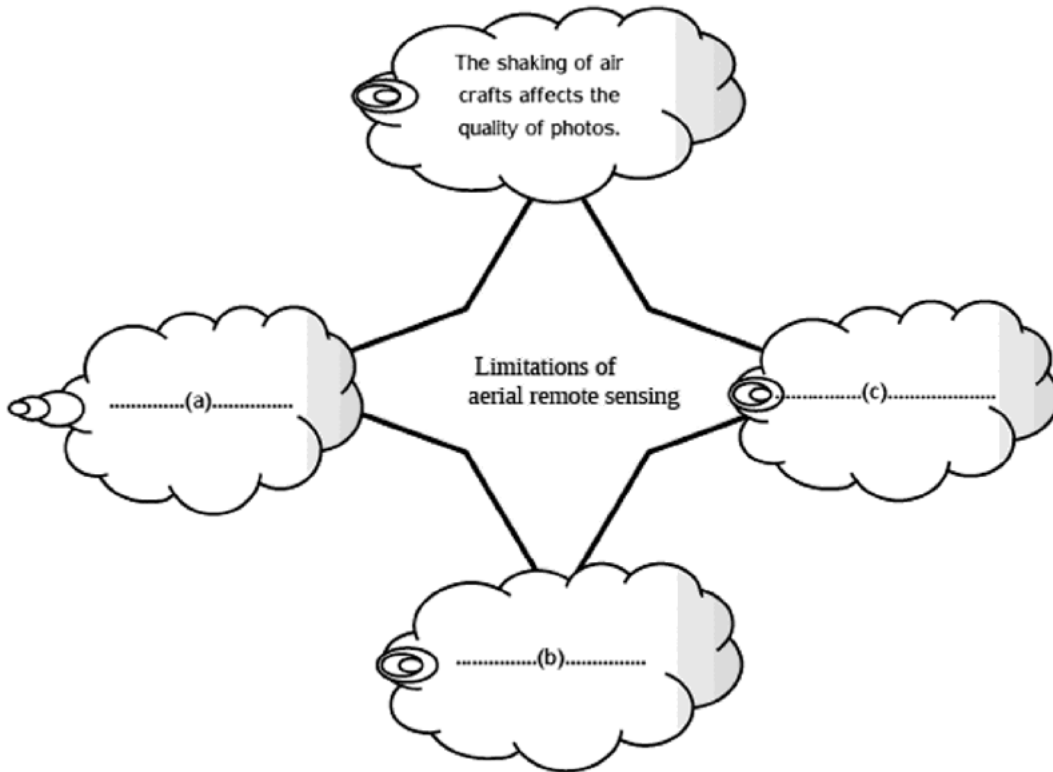
2. Find out the examples for platform and complete the chart.



3. Complete the diagram related to the classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform.



4. Limitations of aerial remote sensing – Complete the chart.

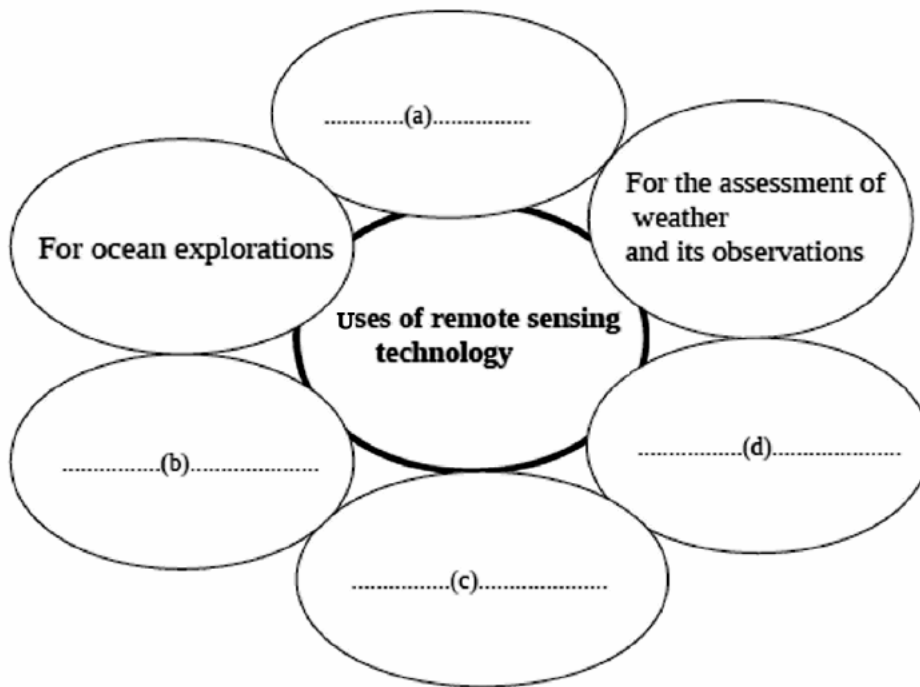


5. Classify the following statements as Geostationary satellites and sun-synchronous satellites and arrange them in the table suitably.

- Move in equal velocity with the earth’s rotation
- They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth.
- Stays constantly above a specific place on the earth.
- The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible.
- The artificial satellites that passes around the earth along the poles
- Helps in continuous data collection of an area.
- The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude.
- Satellites in IRS, Landsat series are examples
- It is used in telecommunication and remote sensing purposes.
- India’s INSAT satellites are examples

| Geostationary satellites | Sun synchronous satellites |
|---|--|
| ● Move in equal velocity with the earth’s rotation. | ● The artificial satellites that passes around the earth along the poles |
| ● | ● |
| ● | ● |
| ● | ● |

6. The uses of remote sensing technology- complete the chart.



ANSWERS

1. A. Spatial resolution
B. Stereoscope
C. Stereopair
D. Sensors
E. Platform
2. a. Aircrafts
b. Satellites
3. a. Terrestrial photography
b. Satellite remote sensing
4. a. The aircrafts require open space for takeoff and landing.
b. It is not practical to take photographs of regions that are vast and extensive.
c. Landing the air crafts frequently for refueling increases the cost.

| 5. | Geostationary satellites | Sun synchronous satellites |
|----|---|---|
| | ● Move in equal velocity with the earth's rotation | ● The artificial satellites that passes around the earth along the poles. |
| | ● They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth. | ● The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude. |
| | ● Helps in continuous data collection of an area. | ● The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible. |
| | ● Used in telecommunication and weather studies. | ● Used in remote sensing purposes. |
| | ● India's INSAT satellites are examples | ● Satellites in IRS, Landsat series are examples |

6. a. To understand the land use of an area.
- b. For the monitoring of flood and drought
- c. For identifying forest fires in deep forests and to adopt controlling measures
- d. To collect data regarding the extent of crops and spread of pest attack
- e. For oil explorations
- f. To locate ground water potential places



INDIA - THE LAND OF DIVERSITY



AT A GLANCE

❄️ **Physiography of India**

- Northern Mountain Ranges
- The Northern Plain
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands

Northern mountain region

- Trans Himalayas
- Himalayas
- Eastern Highlands

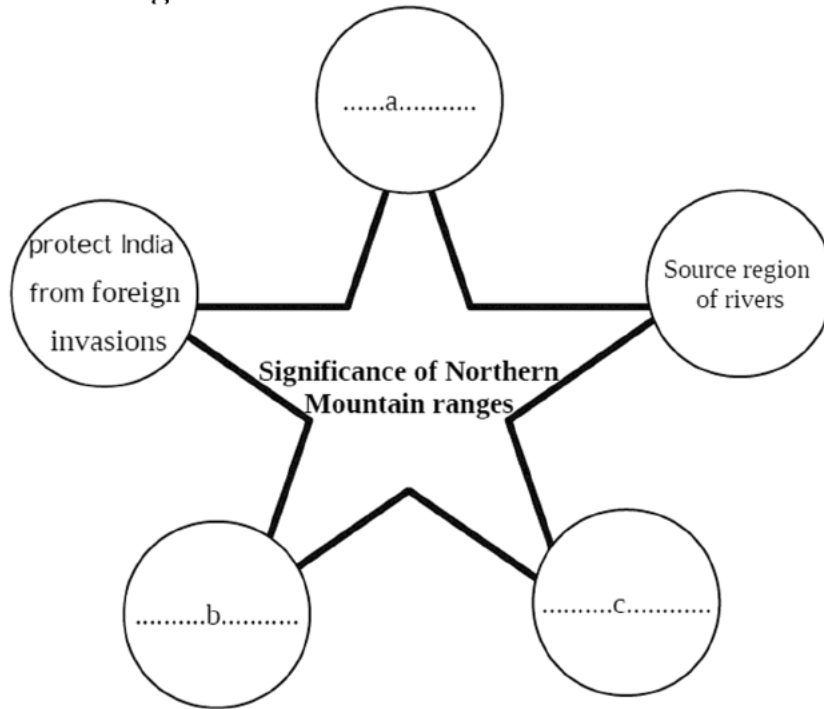
Himalayas

- Himadri
- Himachal
- Siwalik

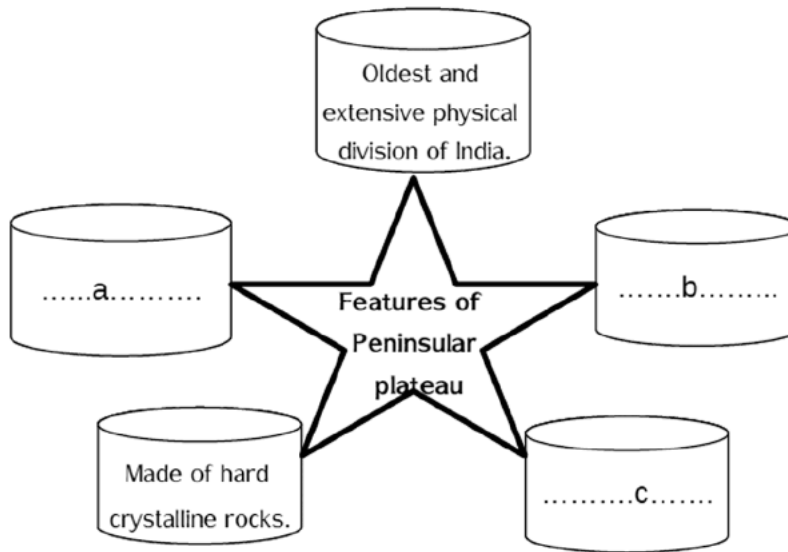
The seasons in India

- Cold weather season
- Hot weather season
- South west monsoon season
- Retreating monsoon season

1. Complete the diagram.



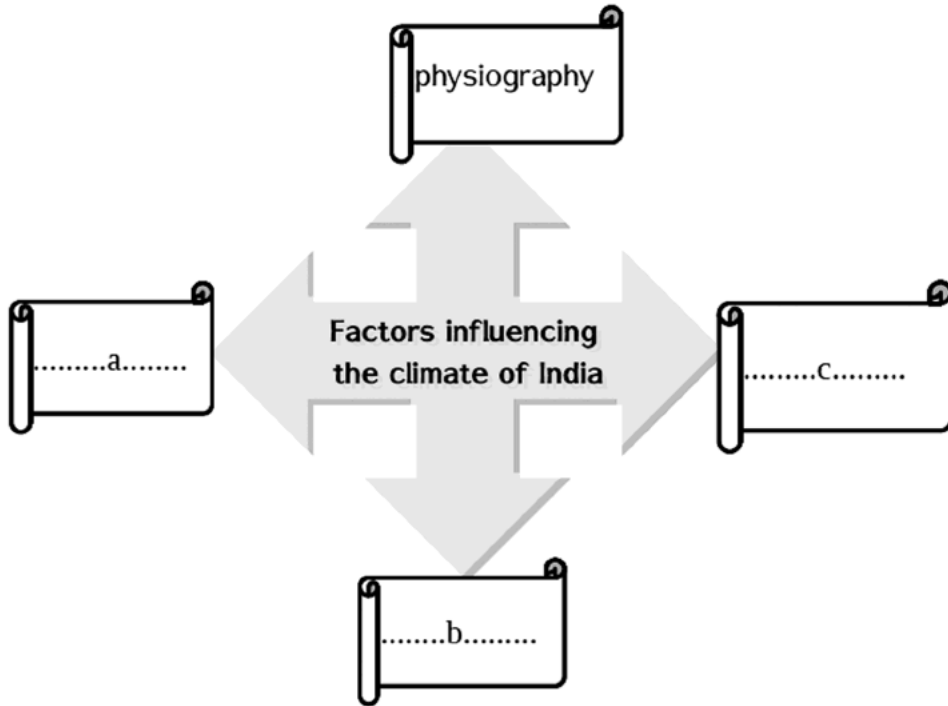
2. Complete the diagram related to the features of peninsular plateau.



3. Complete the table.

| Himalayan rivers | Peninsular rivers |
|---|---|
| a)..... | Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau. |
| Extensive catchment area | b)..... |
| Intensive erosion | c)..... |
| Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains. | Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks. |
| d)..... | Less irrigation potential. |
| Navigable along the plain | e)..... |

4. Complete the diagram.



5. Complete the table.

| Western coastal plain | Eastern coastal plain |
|---|---|
| * between the Arabian sea and western ghats | *a..... |
| *b..... | * From the Sundarban deltas region to Kanyakumari |
| *c..... | *d..... |
| *e..... | *f..... |

6. Complete the table information give below.

- The highest mountain range
- Duns
- The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling etc.
- Average altitude is 6000 metres.
- Situated to the south of Himadri
- Average altitude is 1220 metres

| Himadri | Himachal | Siwalik |
|---------|----------|---------|
| | | |

ANSWER KEY

1.
 - a. Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna
 - b. Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north.
 - c. Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout north India
2.
 - a. The most extensive physical division of India
 - b. The store house of minerals
 - c. Black soil- red soil -laterite soil.
3.
 - a. Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges.
 - b. Comparatively smaller catchment area
 - c. Intensity of erosion is less
 - d. High irrigation potential
 - e. Potential for inland navigation is low.
4.
 - a. Latitude
 - b. Nearness to sea
 - c. Altitude
5.
 - a. Between bay of Bengal and eastern ghats
 - b. From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari
 - c. Comparatively narrow
 - d. Comparatively wide
 - e. Backwaters and esturies are seen
 - f. Delta formation take place

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 6. | Himadri | Himachal | Siwalik |
| | The highest mountain Range | Situated to the South of Himadri | Average altitude is 1220 metres |
| | Average altitude is 6000 metres. | The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling | Duns |



RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA



AT A GLANCE

- * **Cropping seasons in India** -Kharif, Rabi, Zaid
- * **Major food crops in India** - Rice, wheat, Maize
- * **Cash crops**
 - Fibre crops -Eg: cotton, jute
 - Beverage crops - Eg; tea, coffee
 - Spices - Eg: cardamom, pepper
 - Other crops-Eg: sugar cane, rubber
- * **Conventional sources of energy** - coal, petroleum etc
- * **Non Conventional sources of energy** - Solar energy, wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy, biogas, etc.
- * **Golden Quadrangle Super Highway** - Connecting the metropolitan cities in India such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata

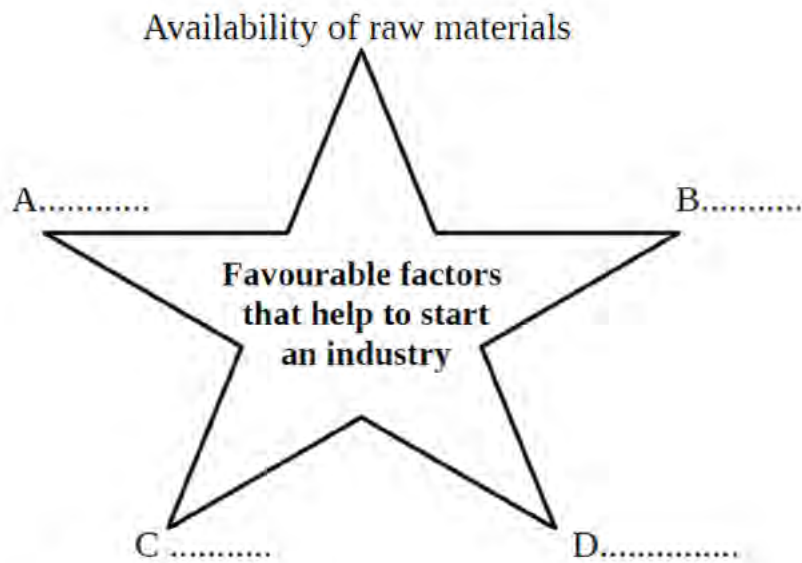
1. Complete the table.

| Food crops in India — Geographical requirements for the growth | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Crops | Cropping seasons | Soil | Rainfall | Temperature |
| Rice |A..... | Alluvial soil | 150 cm |B..... |
| Wheat | Rabi |C..... | 75 cm |D..... |
| Maize | Kharif | Well drained fertile soil |E..... | Both summer and winter |

2. Complete the table.

| Cash crops in India | | Geographical requirements for the growth | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| CASH CROPS | RAINFALL | SOIL | TEMPERATURE |
| Cotton | Small amount of rainfall | | 20°C to 30°C |
| Jute | | Well drained alluvial soil | |
| Tea | 200 to 250 cm | | |
| Rubber | | Laterite soil | |

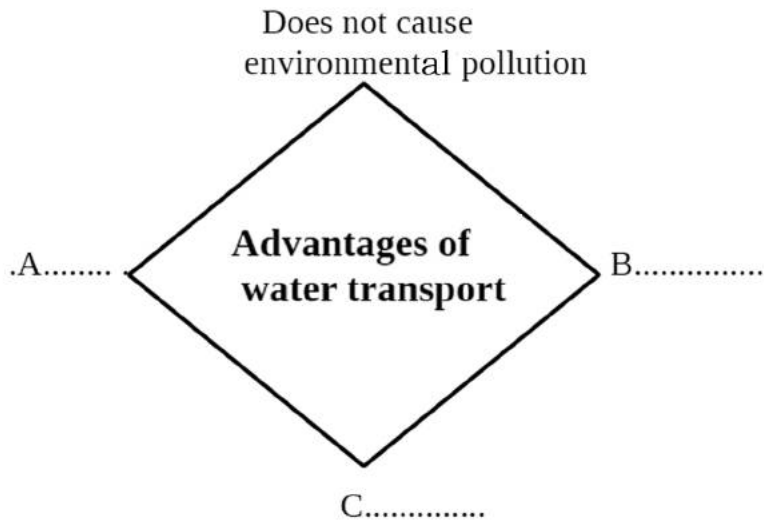
3. Complete the diagram.



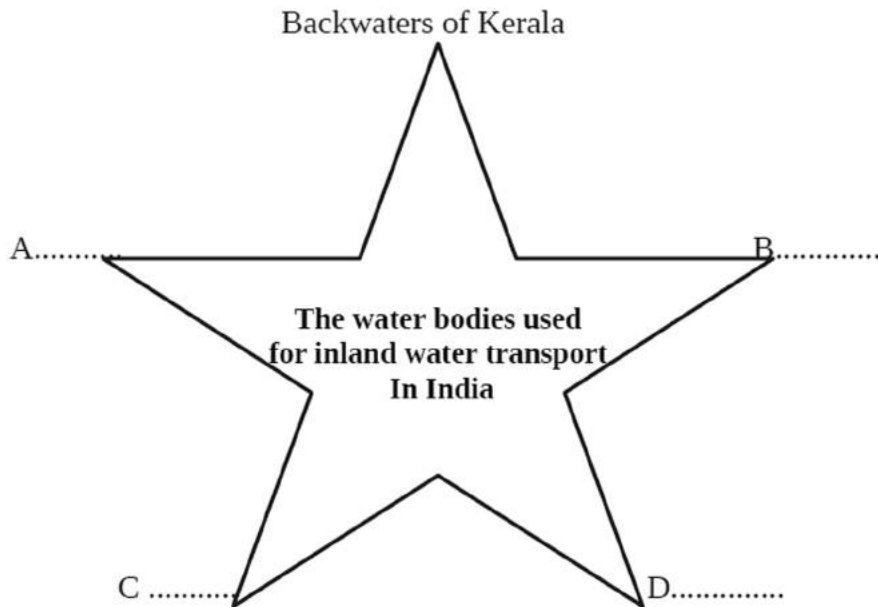
4. Complete the table.

| Conventional sources of energy | Non Conventional sources of energy |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ● Coal, Petroleum | a)..... |
| b)..... | ● Renewable |
| ● Expensive | c)..... |
| d)..... | ● Environment friendly |

5. Complete the diagram.



6. Complete the diagram.



ANSWER KEY

1. a) Kharif.
b) 24 °C.
c) Well drained alluvial soil.
d) 10° C to 26°C .
e) 75cm

2.

| Cash crops in India | | Geographical requirements for the growth | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| CASH CROPS | RAINFALL | SOIL | TEMPERATURE |
| Cotton | Small amount of rainfall | Black soil and Alluvial soil | 20°C to 30°C |
| Jute | Above 150 cm | Well drained alluvial soil | High temperature |
| Tea | 200 to 250 cm | Well drained soil rich in humus content. | 25° to 30° Celsius |
| Rubber | more than 150 cm. | Laterite soil | above 25° Celsius |

3.
 - a) Cheap availability of power.
 - b) Export and import possibilities of ports
 - c) Fresh water availability.
 - d) Human resource availability.
4.
 - a) Solar energy, wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy, biogas etc.
 - b) Non- renewable
 - c) Cheap
 - d) cause environmental pollution.
5.
 - a) Cheapest means of transport.
 - b) Most suited for international trade.
 - c) Suitable for large scale cargo transport.
6.
 - a) Ganga -Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries.
 - b) Godavari-Krishna rivers and their tributaries.
 - c) Buckingham canal of Andhra-Tamil Nadu region.
 - d) Mandovi and Zuvari rivers- Goa



FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES



AT A GLANCE



Functions of Reserve Bank of India

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

Banks

- Commercial banks
- Cooperative banks
- Development banks
- Specialised banks

Functions of Commercial Banks-

- Accepting deposits
- Providing loans
- Provide locker facilities to individuals and institutions
- Mail transfer
- Telegraphic transfer

Deposits accepted by commercial banks-

- Savings Deposit
- Current Deposit
- Fixed Deposit
- Recurring Deposit

The main aims of co-operative banks-

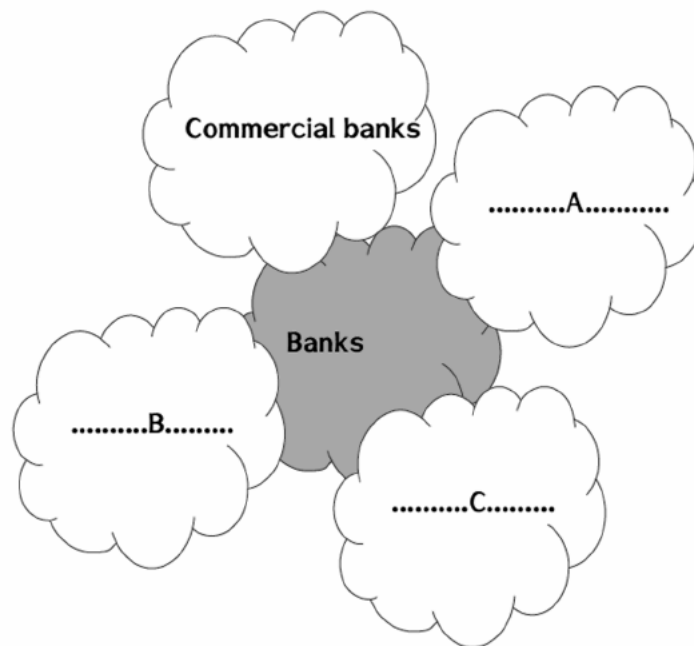
- Provide loans to the public
- Protect the villagers from private money lenders
- Provide loans at low interest rate
- Encourage saving habit among people.

1. Arrange the functions of the Reserve Bank of India and the commercial banks in the given table.

(Printing of currency, Accepting deposits , Banker’s bank, Provide locker facilities)

| Functions of Reserve Bank of India | Functions of Commercial Banks |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|(A)..... |(C)..... |
|(B)..... |(D)..... |

2. Fill in the blanks.

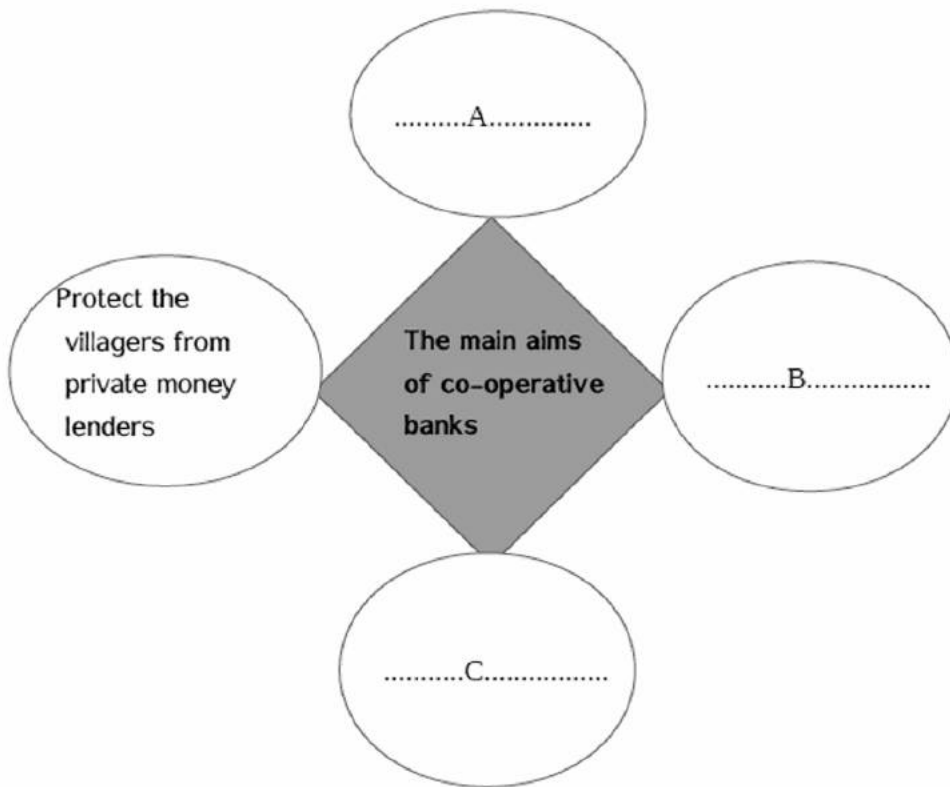


3. Choose the right answer from the box and complete the table.

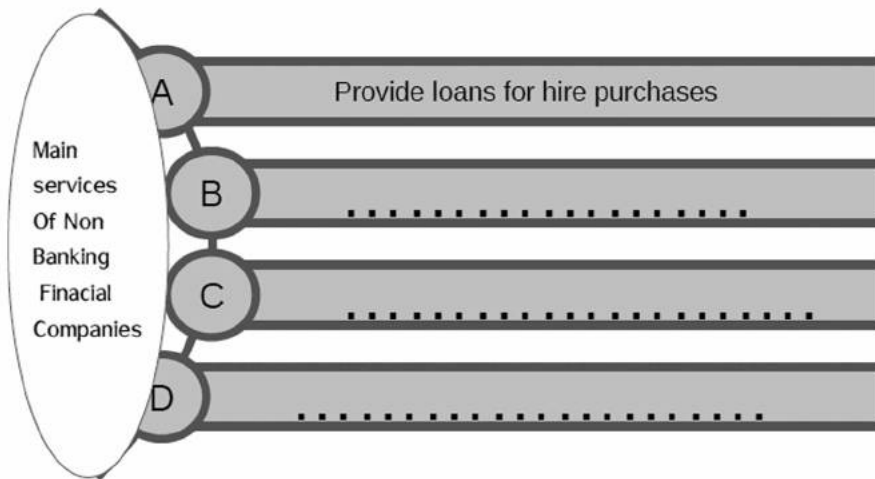
Depositing and withdrawing money many times in a day, Fixed Deposit, A specific amount every month for a specified period of time, Savings Deposit

| Deposits | Specialities |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1A..... | 1. This scheme helps the public to deposit their savings. |
| 2. Current Deposit | 2.B..... |
| 3.C..... | 3. Depositing money in banks by individuals and institutions for a specific period of time |
| 4. Recurring deposits | 4.D..... |

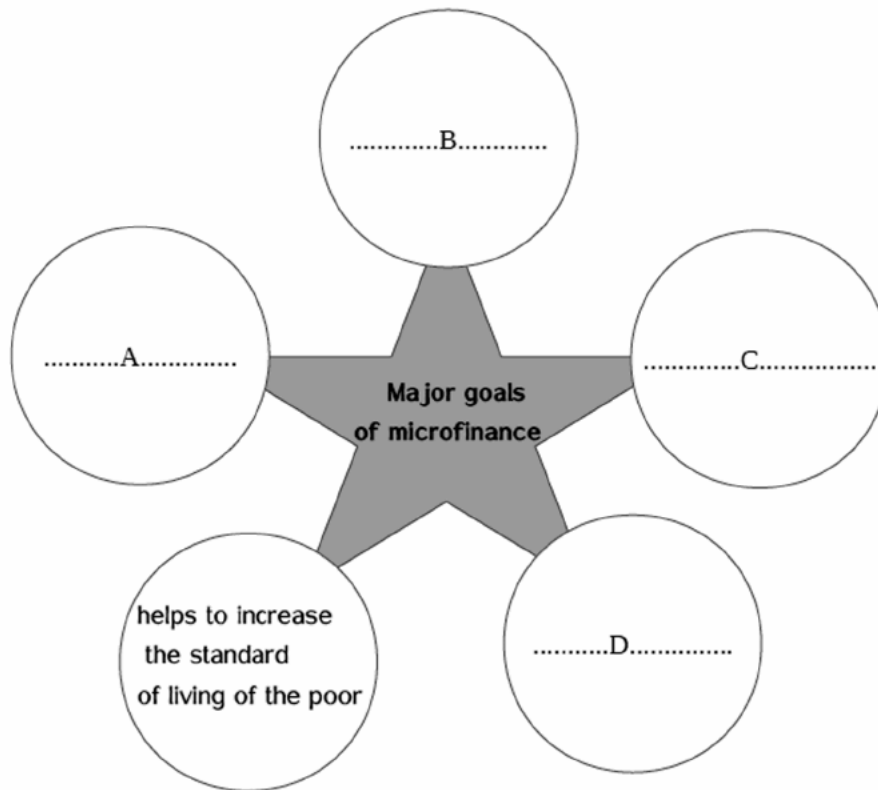
4. Fill in the blanks.



5. Complete the diagram.



6. Fill in the blanks.



ANSWER KEY

1. A. Printing of currency
 B. Banker to government
 C. Provide locker facilities
 D. Accepting deposits
2. A. Commercial banks
 B. Development banks
 C. Specialised banks
3. A. Savings Deposit
 B. depositing and withdrawing money many times in a day.
 C. Fixed Deposit
 D. A specific amount every month for a specified period of time.
4. A. Provide loans to the public.
 B. Provide loans at low interest rate
 C. Encourage saving habit among people

5. B. Provide loan for construction of house
C. Provide gold loan
D. Provide loan on the basis of fixed deposits
6. A. Helps in collective development by mobilising money from individuals.
B. Encourages savings habit
C. Makes use of the individual potential for group development
D. Provides loans to members in need



CONSUMER: SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION



AT A GLANCE

- ✧ **Circumstances where the consumers are exploited or cheated-**
 - Selling low quality products
 - Adulteration
 - Charging excess price
 - Manipulation in weights and measures
 - Delay in making services available
- ✧ **Consumer courts**
 - **District consumer disputes redressal forum**-the compensation claimed does not exceed Rs 20 lakhs.
 - **State consumer disputes redressal commission**-compensation claimed is above Rs. 20 lakhs but upto rupees one crore.
 - **National consumer disputes redressal commission**-compensation claimed exceeds rupees one crore
- ✧ **The important features of consumer courts-**
 - Simple procedures
 - Fast assurance of justice
 - Less court expenses
- ✧ **Important Consumer Protection Acts -**
 - Consumer Protection Act 1986
 - Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 - Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937
 - Essential Commodities Act, 1955
 - Weights and Measures Act, 1976

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

1. Select the appropriate ones and complete the columns.

- the compensation claimed does not exceed Rs 20 lakhs.
- compensation claimed is above Rs. 20 lakhs but upto rupees one crore.
- compensation claimed exceeds rupees one crore

District consumer
disputes
redressal forum

.....A.....

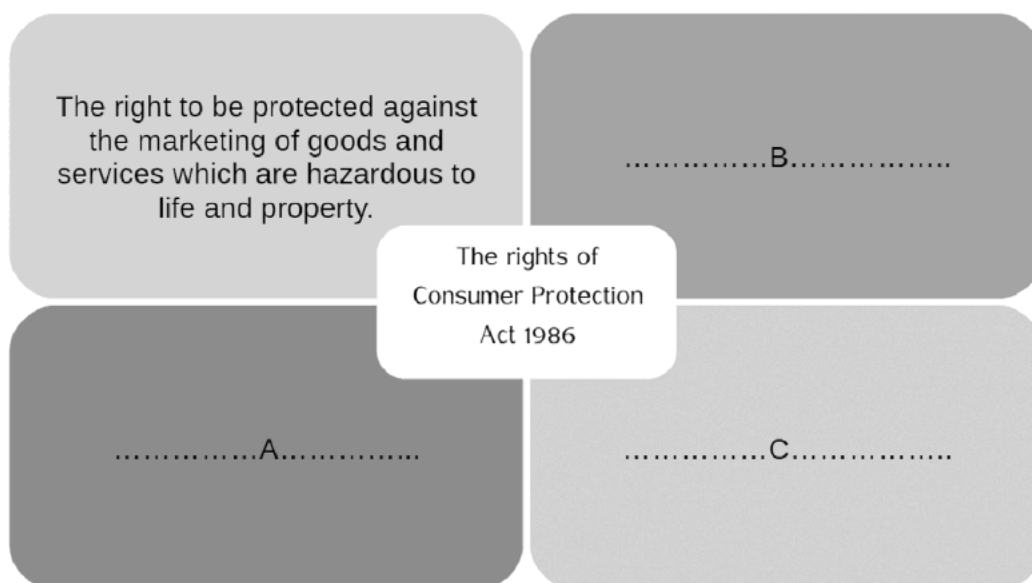
State consumer
disputes
redressal
commission

.....B.....

National consumer
disputes
redressal
commission

.....C.....

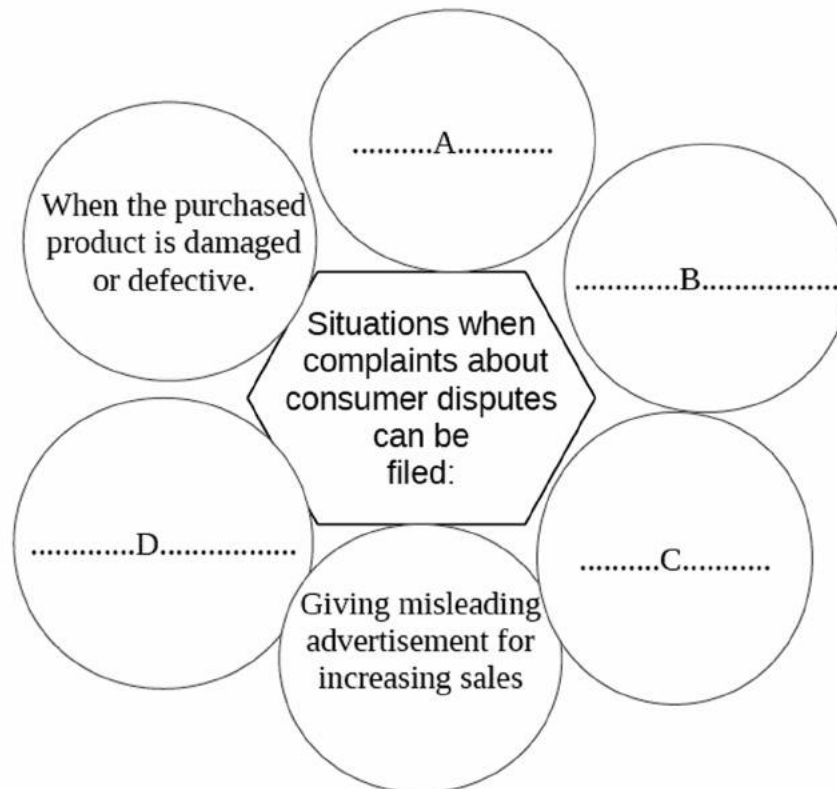
2. Fill in the blanks.



3. Match the following.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Legal Metrology Department | Ensures the quality and safety of medicines. |
| 2. Drugs Control Department | Controls price of medicines |
| 3. Food Safety Department | Ensures the weights and measures standards |
| 4. Central Drugs Price Control Committee | Ensures the quality of food products |

4. Fill in the blanks.



5. Identify the symbols related to the standard of products and institutions .



ANSWER KEY

1. A. Compensation claimed does not exceed Rs 20 lakhs.
 B. Compensation claimed is above Rs. 20 lakhs but upto rupees one crore.
 C. Compensation claimed exceeds rupees one crore
2. A. The right to be informed about the quality related aspects of goods and services.
 B. The right to have access to goods and services at fair prices.
 C. The right to be heard and to seek redressal at appropriate forums.

3.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Legal Metrology Department | Ensures the weights and measures standards |
| 2. Drugs Control Department | Ensures the quality and safety of medicines. |
| 3. Food Safety Department | Ensures the quality of food products |
| 4. Central Drugs Price Control Committee | Controls price of medicines |

4. A. Defective services received from government/ nongovernment/ private institutions.
B. Appropriation of price over and above the amount legally fixed or marked on the outer casing.
C. Violation of the prevention of adulteration law
D. Loss due to trading methods which lead to unfair practices and limited consumer freedom.
5. A. ISI -To ensure a fixed quality of products
B. ISO -Certifies the quality of goods and services
C. Agmark -To ensure the quality of agricultural and forest products.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS - I

UNIT -1

REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

1. “Every one has some fundamental rights and no government has the right to suspend them”. Who said?
 - a. Rousseau b. James Madison C. John Locke
2. The leader of Latin American Revolution.
 - a. Mao Zedong b. Simon Boliver c. Thomas Paine
3. Who is the first president of the United States of America.
 - a. George Washington b. Thomas Paine C. Napoleon
4. List out the results of the French Revolution?
5. Write a short note on Continental Congress.
6. Analyse how the February Revolution and October Revolution led to the formation of Soviet Union.
7. Discuss the French revolution based on the following hints.
 - Three Estates
 - Influence of Thinkers

UNIT -2

WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

1. Which among the following country was a member of Triple Alliance?
 - a. England b. France c. Italy
2. The President of Palestine Liberation Organisation?
 - a. Yasser Arafat b. Mussolini c. Hitler
3. The Black shirts is related with:
 - a. Gamal Abdul Nasser b. Mussolini c. Hitler
4. Point out the circumstances that led to the establishment of the rule of Fascist party in Italy.
5. Complete the table.

| Axis powers | Allied powers |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Japan | France |
| • | |
| • | |

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

6. What are the reasons that led to the decline of Soviet Union?
7. Discuss the causes that led to the First World War based on the following hints.
 - Formation of military alliances
 - Imperialist crisis

UNIT-3

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Write down the importance of Public administration.
2. List out the main features of bureaucracy.
3. India's civil service is classified in to three .Which are they? Explain.
4. What are the benefits of E-governance ?
5. Evaluate the main objectives of the Right to Information Act.
6. What is the Right to Service Act?
7. Write short notes on the following.
 - (a) Lokpal and Lokayukta
 - (b) Central Vigilance Commission
 - (c) Ombudsman.

UNIT-4

BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1. How do the land revenue system implemented by the British adversely affected the agricultural sector?
2. What was the strategy used by the British to force Indian farmers to cultivate indigo?
3. Analyse the circumstances that led to the deterioration of textile industry which was one of the important traditional industries in India.
4. Analyse the circumstances that led the Indian soldiers to the Revolt of 1857.
5. Match column A with column B appropriately.

| Centres of Revolt | Leaders |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| · Delhi | Beegam Hazrat Mahal |
| · Luknow | Maulavi Ahammedulla |
| · Kanpur | Bahadur Shah II |
| · Faizabad | Nana Saheb |

6. How did the wealth of India drain to Britain according to the drain theory of Dadabai Naoroji?

- The extensive use of indigenous products by discarding foreign items rejuvenated Indian industry. Substantiate the statement.

Unit- 5

CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

- What were the main objectives of social reform movements?
- Match column A with column B appropriately.

| A | B |
|---|-----------------------|
| · Hitakarini Samaj | Jyothiba Phule |
| · Satya Shodak Samaj | E.V Ramaswami Naicker |
| · Self respect movement | Sree Narayana Guru |
| · Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam | Viresalingam |

- Mention the social evils abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers.
- Explain the role of newspapers in propagating the ideas of Indian national movement.
- How did education help to the emergence of Indian nationalism?
- Complete the following table.

| Newspapers | Leaders |
|-------------------|----------------|
| · Kesari | |
| · Young India | |
| · Sambath Kaumudi | |
| · Vande Matharam | |

Unit- 6

STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

- What are the decisions of Lahore session in 1929?
- Write any two proposals of Mounbatten Plan.
- Evaluate the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian freedom struggle.
- Name the earliest labour unions in India.
- When was formed the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)? Who were its founders? Mention its main objectives?

Unit- 7

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. Who is the chief architect of the foreign policy of India?
2. Who signed the Panchsheel Principles? When?
3. Write any four achievements of India in Space research.
4. Name the iron and steel industries established in India with the help of foreign countries.

Unit- 8

KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY

1. Who issued the Kundara proclamation?
2. Write the importance of Channar revolt.
3. Explain the role of women in national movement in Kerala.
4. Write short notes on the following.
 - (a) Vaikom Satyagraha
 - (b) Guruvayur Satyagraha
 - (c) Malayali Memorial
 - (d) Ezhava Memorial
5. Which is the first book to be entirely published in Malayalam language?

Unit- 9

THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Elucidate the obligatory and discretionary functions of the state with examples.
2. The theories on the original of the state are given below. Which one is the most acceptable.
 - (a) Divine Right Theory
 - (b) Social Contract Theory
 - (c) Theory of Evolution
 - (d) Power theory
3. Define the idea citizenship. Note down the difference between natural citizenship and acquired citizenship.
4. Name the theories on the origin of the state. Explain each of them.

Unit 10

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

1. What is the main challenge faced by civic consciousness ? Suggest any three methods for overcoming these challenges.
2. Write a short note on any two of the factors that influencing the formulation of civic consciousness?
3. Explain the role of social science for the formulation of civic consciousness.
4. Write any two problems and their solutions faced by the society.
5. Explain the role of family in fostering civic consciousness.

Unit 11

SOCIOLOGY: WHAT? WHY?

1. What are the common methods of study in sociology? Explain any one of the methods.
2. Name the three revolutions that paved the way for the emergence of sociology.
3. Who is considered as the father of sociology?
4. Explain the observation method in sociology. Which type of observation method is mostly used by anthropologists to study early human societies.
5. Write a short note on the importance of the study of sociology.
6. Differentiate between participant observation and non participant observation.

ASSESSMENT ANSWERS

Unit -1

REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

1. c. John Locke
2. b. Simon Boliver
3. a. George Washington
4. ● Spread the idea of equality, liberty and fraternity.
● Helped the growth of middle class.
● Led the emergence of nationalism.
● Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty.
● Ended the feudal system in Europe.

5. **First Continental Congress**

- The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.
- People of the colonies submitted a petition to the King of England.

Second Continental Congress

- The Second Continental Congress was held at Philadelphia in 1775.
- Elected George Washington as the commander-in- chief of the Continental Army.

Declaration of Independence

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

6. **February Revolution**

- The workers organized protest march in Petrograd.
- The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power. End of the rule of Tsar.

October Revolution

The Bolsheviks attained power from the provisional government of Kerensky

The results of Russian Revolution

- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
- Gave importance to public sector
- Russia became a super power
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed.

7. **French society**

French society was divided into three Estates-

First estate

- Clergy -Exempted from all taxes

Second estate

- Nobility - Led luxurious life.

Third estate

- The middle class including traders, writers, officials, teachers, farmers and craft men - Low social status

Influence of Thinkers

Voltaire

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

Rousseau

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

Montesquieu

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

UNIT -2

WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- c. Italy
- a. Yasser Arafat
- b. Mussolini
- Italy got nothing in the First World War.
 - Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.
 - Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

5.

| Axis powers | Allied powers |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Japan | France |
| Germany | England |
| Italy | China |

- The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika).
 - Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy.
 - Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector.
 - Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
- Formation of military alliances**
 - The Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary Italy.
 - Triple Entente – England, France Russia.

Imperialist crisis

- Moroccan crisis
- Balkan crisis.

UNIT -3

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. · Formulate government policies
· Provide goods and services
· Ensure welfare of the people
· Find out solution to public issues
2. · Hierarchical organisation
· Permanence
· Appointment on the basis of qualification
· Political Neutrality
· Professionalism
3. (a). All India Service: Recruits at national level - Appoints in central or state service-
Eg: Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service.
(b) Central Services: Recruits at national level- Appoints in central government departments only.
Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service.
(c). State Services: Recruits at state level-Appoints in state government departments only.
Eg : Sales tax officer
4. · Can receive service with the help of information technology.
· Need not to wait in government offices for services.
· Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
· Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.
5. · Ensure the rights of all citizens of India
· Prevent corruption
· create responsibility
· Functioning of Govt. become transparent
6. (a) Lokpal and Lokayukta are institutions constituted to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels.
· **Lokpal**- The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption.
· **Lokayukta** - the institution constituted at the state level to hear the corruption cases.
(b) **Central and Vigilance Commission:**
· The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption.
· It came into effect in 1964.

- to prevent corruption in the central government offices.
- The Central Vigilance Commissioner is the head of the Central Vigilance Commission.
- In every department there will be a Chief Vigilance Officer.
- The duty of the commission is to enquire into vigilance cases and take necessary actions.

(c) Ombudsman:

- Complaints can be filed against corruption, nepotism or financial misappropriation or negligence of duties of elected representatives and bureaucrats.
- A retired Judge of the High Court is appointed as the Ombudsman.

UNIT -4

BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1.
 - Tax was to be paid in cash.
 - Farmers got money from money lenders by mortgaging land.
 - Moneylenders seized the mortgaged agricultural land of farmers, who couldn't repay the loan.
2. Indigo farmers were given money in advance.
3.
 - Large scale import of machine made textiles in India.
 - Low price of machine-made textiles
 - Expansion of railway
 - Imported textiles could reach the villages.
 - Traditional weavers lost their village markets.
4.
 - Poor Salary
 - Abuse by the British officers
 - Rumours connected with newly introduced rifle and its cartridges.
 - Severe punishments given to sepoys who were unwilling to use this cartridges
 - The religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers were wounded.
 - Mangal Pandey, an Indian sepoy was hanged, as he shot a British official.

5.

| Centres of Revolt | Leaders |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Delhi | Bahadur Shah II |
| Luknow | Beegam Hazrat Mahal |
| Kanpur | Nana Saheb |
| Faizabad | Maulavi Ahammedulla |

6. Through the following ways huge Amount of Money was flowing to Britain every year
- Export of Indian raw materials
 - Salary and pension to the British officers in India
 - Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India
 - Tax from India
7. · The extensive use of indigenous products.
- a number of textile mills, soap factories, matchbox companies, national banks, and insurance companies were established.
 - Eg. the Bengal Chemical Store in Bengal,
 - the Tata Iron and Steel Plant in Maharashtra and
 - the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tamil Nadu, were established.
 - Import of British goods to India steadily went down.

UNIT- 5**CULTURE AND NATIONALISM**

1. · To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.
- To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code

2.

| A | B |
|---|-----------------------|
| · Hitakarini Samaj | Viresalingam |
| · Satya Shodak Samaj | Jyothiba Phule |
| · Self respect movement | E.V Ramaswami Naicker |
| · Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam | Sree Narayana Guru |

3. · Abolished Sati
- Abolished Slavery
 - Banned Female Infanticide
 - Permitted Widow Remarriage
 - Prevented child marriage and polygamy
 - Prevented Marriage of girls below 12 years of age
4. · Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.
- Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions.
 - Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society.

- Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions.
- 5. · Education helped to oppose British colonial domination and the inequalities existed in the Indian society.
- National educational institutions fostered national consciousness.
- Provided secular education.
- Many national educational institutions were set up for the growth of national education.
- The educational system of Tagore emphasised the International co-operation.

| Newspapers | Leaders |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| · Kesari | BalaGangadhar Tilak |
| · Young India | Mahatma Gandhi |
| · Sambath Kaumudi | Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| · Vande Matharam | LalaLajpat Rai |

UNIT- 6

STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1. · The ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
- To start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. · To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish.
- To divide Punjab and Bengal
- To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add North West Frontier province to Pakistan or not
- To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal
3. · formed Forward Bloc.
- took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose
- formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore.
4. · Ahmedabad Textiles Association
- Madras Labour Union
5. In 1920, N.M. Joshi and Lala Lajpat Rai.
The AITUC had three main objectives:

- To organise and act as a working class.
- To facilitate Indian working class to cooperate with the working class outside India
- To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle

UNIT- 7

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai. 1954
3. · The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba.
 - Formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research.
 - In 1969, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established.
 - First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.
 - National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)
 - Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)
 - Chandrayan- lunar mission.
 - Mangalyan- Mars mission
4. Bhilai, Bocaró, Rourkela, Durgapur

UNIT- 8

KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY

1. Veluthampi
2. The Channar women of Southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body.
 - Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859.
3. · Women actively participated in the political agitations and expressed their political views throughout Kerala.
 - Women actively participated in boycotting foreign goods, picketing liquor shops, eradicating of untouchability, and popularising Khadi.
 - The first women conference in Kerala was held at Vatakara n 1931.
 - A V Kuttimalu Amma from Malabar, Akkamma Cherian, and Annie Mascarene from Travancore were prominent women leaders of the national movement.

4. (a) **The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)**
 - led by T. K. Madhavan
 - Took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel.
 - Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha.
 - The lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.
 - (b) **Guruayur Satyagraha (1931)**
 - under the leadership of K.Kelappan.
 - A.K. Gopalan was the volunteer captain of this struggle.
 - The Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in Travancore.
 - (c) **Malayali Memorial(1891)**
 - Under the leadership of Barrister G.P Pillai,
 - a memorandum was submitted to the King signed by more than ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in government jobs.
 - (d) **Ezhava Memorial (1896)**
 - Dr Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community.
5. 'Samshepavedartham'

UNIT 9

THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.

| Obligatory functions | Discretionary functions |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost · The life and property of the people cannot be protected if the obligatory functions are not performed. · Eg: Protection of boundary. · Implementation of justice · Maintain internal peace. · Protection of rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state · Implement welfare programmes · Provide educational facilities · Provide transportation facilities |

2. · (b) Social Contract Theory

3. · Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation.
 - Natural citizenship - Citizenship by birth.
 - Acquired citizenship- Acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation.
4. · **Divine Right Theory** - State is the creation of God. King is the representative of God.
 - **Theory of Evolution** - State is the product of history. It was formed by social evolution.
 - **Social Contract Theory** - State came into existence as a result of a contract by the people
 - **Power theory** - Came into existence as a result of the establishment of power by the strong

Unit 10

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

1. The mindset to do anything for the sake of one's own personal interest, by negating public interest
 - Each one should evaluate his activities critically.
 - Should work for one's interest without going against public interest.
 - Be the change which you expect from others.
 - Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
 - Individuals should act democratically and tolerably
2. **a) Education**
 - To equip the individual to effectively utilise the knowledge gained through the learning of different subjects for the betterment of society.
 - Help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper, etc.
 - Science and technology can be effectively utilised in a useful manner to the society
 - Through value- oriented educational approach we can instill civic consciousness among the people.**b) Family**
 - Learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service.
 - Fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.
 - Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic consciousness.

c) Associations

- Equip the individuals to work voluntarily with a service mind.
- Create awareness among individuals about environment and human rights.

d) Media

- News and information reach the masses through the media
 - Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
 - Media should be independent and impartial
3. · Equips the individuals to respect diversity and to behave with tolerance.
- Helps to understand the different contexts of political, social, economic and environmental problems.
 - Equips the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems.
 - Disseminate the message of peace and co-operation to the society.

| Problems | Solutions |
|-------------------------|---|
| Water scarcity | · Effective utilisation of water · Storage of rain water |
| Environmental pollution | · Garbage treatment at source · Do not litter in public places |
| Corruption | · Awareness against corruption · Make complaints |

- 4.
5. · Learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service.
- Fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.
 - Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic consciousness.

UNIT 11

SOCIOLOGY: WHAT? WHY?

1. · Observation
- Social survey
 - Interview
 - Case study

Social survey

- Survey method is used when data is to be collected from a larger population
- Questionnaires are commonly used in social surveys.

- Questionnaires are given to the respondents from whom data is collected.

Interview

- Information is collected orally
- Helps to know and analyse the attitudes, views, beliefs, habits, etc. of the individuals

Observation

- Observation is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.
 - There are two types of observation -Participant observation and Non participant observation
2.
 - Renaissance or scientific revolution
 - French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 3.
 - Auguste Comte
 4.
 - Observation is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.
 - There are two types of observation -Participant observation and Non participant observation
 - Participant observation
 5.
 - Helps to formulate the right perspective of society.
 - Helps to get an objective knowledge of one's society and other societies.
 - 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.
 6. **Participant observation**
 - The researcher himself/herself collects information directly from the area under study.
 - Also known as field work.
 - This method is mostly employed by anthropologists to study early human societies.
- ### **Non participant observation**
- The researcher does not stay with the group under study.
 - They are observed from outside.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS - II

UNIT -1

SEASONS AND TIME

1. What is the significance of International Date Line?
2. What are the characteristics of spring season?
3. Write the difference between Utharayanam and Dakshinayanam.
4. Prepare a short note on summer solstice?
5. Through which longitude the Greenwich meridian passes ?
6. Mention the importance of March 21 and September 23.

UNIT 2

IN SEARCH OF THE SOURCE OF WIND

1. What are the factors that are responsible for the formation of monsoon winds?
2. What is the difference between mountain breeze and valley breeze?
3. Name the Global pressure belts.
4. What are the Factors that control speed and direction of the winds?
5. Mention the unit of the atmospheric Pressure.
6. What is Coriolis force?
7. Name the major Planetary winds.
8. Name the local wind that blows from the Sahara desert to West Africa.
9. Write an example for periodic wind.
10. Compare sea breeze and land breeze.

UNIT -3

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

1. What is human resource development?
2. Which branch of Social Science analyses the population?
3. What is the difference between population growth and population growth rate?
4. What are the problems to be solved in the Indian education sector?
5. Mention the function of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

UNIT-4

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS THROUGH MAPS

1. Name the Central government agency which is entrusted to prepare topographic maps in India.

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

2. Write any two uses of topographical maps.
3. Compare the salient features of Eastings and Northings.
4. Write any two marginal/primary information in the topographic maps.
5. What are the things can be assessed from the contour lines in topographic maps ?

UNIT-5

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE

1. What are the important direct taxes in India
2. Name the budget which income is more than expenditure.
3. Differentiate between surcharge and cess.
4. What are the reasons for the increase of public expenditure in India
5. Name the three types of GST in India.

UNIT-6

EYES IN THE SKY AND DATA ANALYSIS

1. What is spatial resolution?
2. Name the devices used for data collection in remote sensing.
3. What is stereopair?
4. Compare the features of geostationary and sun-synchronous satellites.
5. What are the limitations of aerial remote sensing?
6. List out the uses of remote sensing technology.

UNIT-7

INDIA : THE LAND OF DIVERSITIES

1. Name the place receiving highest rainfall in the world.
2. Mention the highest peak in the Peninsular plateau.
3. 'The northern mountain ranges played a significant role in moulding the climate and human life of India.' substantiate.
4. Differentiate between himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers.
5. Compare Western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain.

UNIT-8

RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA

1. Which city in India is termed as Cottonopolis?
2. Name the high quality coffee seed produced in India:
3. Name the largest coal field in India.
4. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?

5. What are the common advantages of water transport?
6. What are the features of conventional and non conventional sources of energy?
7. Which is the staple food crop in India? What are the geographical requirements for its growth?

UNIT-9

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

1. Name the headquarters of Reserve Bank of India.
2. What are the benefits of electronic banking?
3. Mention the collaterals that banks usually accept for loans?
4. Prepare short notes on the following.
 - Cash credit
 - Overdrafts
 - Mail transfer
5. What are the things to be keep in mind while using ATM card?

UNIT-10

CONSUMER : SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION

1. What are the important features of consumer courts?
2. Mention the situations when complaints about consumer disputes can be filed.
3. What are the compensations for consumer disputes obtained through consumer courts?
4. Name the important Consumer Protection Acts in India?

ASSESSMENT ANSWERS

UNIT -1

SEASONS AND TIME

1.
 - 180° longitude
 - It is not a straight line.
 - It passes through Bering - strait in Pacific Ocean
2.
 - Transition from winter to Summer.
 - The plants sprouts
 - Mango trees blooms.
 - Jack fruit trees bearing buds.
3. **Utharayanam**
 - Northward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Capricorn to Tropic of Cancer

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

- The duration of day in the northern hemisphere increases.

Dakshinayanam

- Southward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Cancer to Tropic of Capricorn.
 - The duration of day in the Southern hemisphere increases.
4. ● June 21.
- Sun is vertically over the Tropic of Cancer.
 - Longest day in the Northern hemisphere.
 - Longest night in the Southern Hemisphere.
5. ● 0° longitude

UNIT 2

IN SEARCH OF THE SOURCE OF WIND

1. ● The apparent movement of the sun
- Coriolis force
 - Differences in heating
2. **Mountain breeze**
- During night the air in the mountainous regions cools and blows towards the valley.

Valley breeze

- During the day, the warm air from the valley rises and blows down the mountain slope.

3.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Equatorial low pressure belt | 0° |
| Sub tropical high pressure belt | 30°N, 30°S |
| Sub polar low pressure belt | 60°N, 60°S |
| Polar high pressure belt | 90°N, 90°S |

4. ● Pressure gradient
- Coriolis force
 - Friction
5. Millibar (mb), hectopascal(hpa)
6. ● Freely moving bodies get deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.
- This force generated as a result of Earth's rotation.
7. ● Trade Winds
- Westerlies
 - Polar easterlies

8. Harmattan
9. Monsoon winds
10. **Sea breeze**
 - During the daytime.
 - From the sea to land

Land breeze

- During the night
- From land to sea

UNIT 3

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

1. 'Human resource development is the development of man's physical and mental abilities through education, health care, and training.
2. Demography.
3. ● **Population growth** : The increase in the number of people in an area within a specific period of time.
- **Population growth rate** is indicated in terms of percentage and states the increase in a year as compared to the previous year.
4. ● Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary education.
- There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector.
- Quality of education has to be improved.
5. ● The National Urban Health Mission provides improved health services to the residents of urban slums and other marginalised people in towns with a population of more than 50,000.

UNIT-4

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS THROUGH MAPS

1. Survey of India.
2. ● Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
- For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- For urban planning

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| 3. | Eastings | Northings |
| | ● North-south lines | ● Lines drawn in the east-west direction |
| | ● Value increases towards the East | ● Value increases towards the north. |

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

4.
 - Toposheet number
 - Name of the area
 - Latitudes and longitudes
 - Values of northings and eastings
 - Years of survey and publication
 - The agency in charge of the survey
5.
 - Altitude of the place
 - Nature of the slope
 - Shape of the landform

UNIT-5

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE

1.
 - Personal Income Tax
 - Corporate tax
2. Surplus budget
3.
 - Surcharge is an additional tax on tax amount.
 - Cess is an additional tax for meeting some special purpose of government
4.
 - Increase in population
 - Increase in the defence expenditure
 - Welfare activities
 - Urbanisation
5.
 - Central GST.
 - State GST
 - Integrated GST

UNIT-6

Eyes in the sky and Data analysis

1. The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite sensor can distinguish.
2. Sensors.
3. Two photographs of adjoining areas with overlap.

| 4. | Geostationary satellites | Sun synchronous satellites |
|----|---|---|
| | ● Move in equal velocity with the earth's rotation | ● The artificial satellites that passes around the earth along the poles. |
| | ● They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth. | ● The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude. |
| | ● Helps in continuous data collection of an area. | ● The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible. |
| | ● Used in telecommunication and weather studies. | ● Used in remote sensing purposes. |
| | ● India's INSAT satellites are examples | ● Satellites in IRS, Landsat series are examples |

5.
 - The shaking of aircrafts affects the quality of photos.
 - The aircrafts require open space for take off 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.
6.
 - 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

UNIT-7

INDIA : THE LAND OF DIVERSITIES

1. Cherrapunji
2. Anamudi
3.
 - Protect India from foreign invasions
 - Source region of rivers
 - Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna
 - Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north.

- Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 4. | Himalayan rivers | Peninsular rivers |
| | ● Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges. | ● Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau. |
| | ● Extensive catchment area | ● Comparatively smaller catchment area |
| | ● Intensive erosion | ● Intensity of erosion is less |
| | ● Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains | ● Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks. |
| | ● High irrigation potential | ● Less irrigation potential. |
| | ● Navigable along the plain | ● Potential for inland navigation is low. |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 5. | Western coastal plain | Eastern coastal plain |
| | ● Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats | ● Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats |
| | ● From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari | ● From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari |
| | ● Comparatively narrow | ● Comparatively wide |
| | ● Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast | ● Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast |
| | ● Backwaters and estuaries are seen | ● Delta formation takes place |

UNIT-8

RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA

1. Mumbai
2. Arabica
3. Jharia.
4. Indian Railway.
5.
 - The cheapest means of transport
 - Suitable for large scale cargo transport
 - Does not cause environmental pollution.
 - Most suited for international trade.

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6. | Conventional sources of energy | Non -Conventional sources of energy |
| | ● Coal, petroleum | ● Solar energy Wind energy, Tidal energy |
| | ● Non renewable | ● Wave energy, Biogas etc. |
| | ● Large scale environmental pollution | ● Renewable |
| | ● More expensive | ● Environment -friendly ● Less expensive |

7. Rice.

| Crop | Cropping season | Soil | Rainfall | Temperature |
|------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| Rice | kharif | Alluvial soil | 150 cm | Above 24°C |

UNIT-9

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

- Mumbai
- Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home
 - Saves time
 - Low service charge
- Physical assets - Gold, Property documents, Fixed deposit certificates etc
- Cash credit** : The loans given to individuals and institutions by accepting collaterals.

Over Draft: An opportunity for a customer to withdraw money over and above the balance in his/her account.

Mail transfer: Banks provide an opportunity to transfer money from anywhere in the world either to one's own account or to someone else's account.

UNIT-10

CONSUMER : SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION

- Simple procedures
 - Fast assurance of justice
 - Less court expenses
- When the purchased product is damaged or defective.
 - Defective services received from government/ non government/ private institutions
 - Appropriation of price over and above the amount legally fixed or marked on the outer casing.

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

- Violation of the prevention of adulteration law
 - Sale of products which are harmful to life and safety
 - Loss due to trading methods which lead to unfair practices and limited consumer freedom.
 - Giving misleading advertisement for increasing sales
- 3.
- Replacing the product
 - Repayment of cash paid or excess amount appropriated
 - Monetary compensation for the loss
 - Direction to rectify the defects in services.
 - Stopping harmful trade practices
 - Prohibition of the sale of harmful food items
 - Reimbursement of the expenses incurred in lodging the Complaint
- 4.
- Sale of Goods Act, 1930-
 - Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937-
 - Essential Commodities Act, 1955-
 - Weights and Measures Act,
 - 1976-Consumer Protection Act 1986

ASSESSMENT TOOL - Set 1**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Score : 80

Instructions

- ◆ First fifteen minutes is cool off time.
- ◆ Read the questions and instructions carefully before writing the answers.
- ◆ While answering the questions , consider score and time.

Answer any 7 questions from 1 to 8. Each carries 2 score. (7 × 2=14)

1. Who proposed the Wardha Education Plan? What was its major objective?
2. What are the peculiarities of autumn season?
3. Write any two major goals of micro finance.
4. Mention the reasons of Kurichya revolt.
5. List out any two principles of India's foreign policy.
6. Identify the local winds from the following hints.
 - a) The hot wind that blows down the eastern slope of the Rockies mountains
 - b) The hot wind that blows in the North Indian Plain
7. Which are the two types of citizenship?
8. How did globalization affect the developing countries?

Answer any 6 questions from 9 to 15. Each carries 3 score. (6 × 3=18)

9. Write any three theories on the origin of the state.
10. What are the characteristics of Fascism?
11. What was the role of newspapers in fostering national consciousness the among Indians?
12. Complete the table suitably

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| March 21 | Equinox |
| June 21 | ————(a)———— |
| ————(b)———— | Winter solstice |
| September 23 | ————(c)———— |

13. Mention the three revolutions paved the way for the emergence of Sociology.
14. What are the reasons for the increase in India's public debt?
15. How do healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country?

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

Answer any 9 questions from 16 to 25. Each carries 4 score.

(9×4 =36)

16. Write any four situations when complaints about consumer disputes can be filed.
17. What are the advantages of water transport?
18. Mention the functions of Reserve Bank of India.
19. What is E-governance? Mention its benefits.
20. Prepare a short note on the achievements of India in Space research.
21. Mark and label the following on the outline map of India provided
 - a) Malwa Plateau
 - b) Mumbai port
 - c) River Kaveri
 - d) Western Ghats
22. Write a short note on the cold weather season experienced in India
23. Explain how dissatisfaction of the kings and miseries of the sepoys caused the Revolt of 1857.
24. Match the items in column A with the appropriate items from Column B.

| A | B |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Vaikom Satyagraha | Uthram Thirunal Maharaja |
| Ezhava Memorial | T K Madhavan |
| Channar Revolt | K Kelappan |
| Guruvayur Satyagraha | Dr Palpu |

25. Compare the salient features of Eastings and Northings

Answer the following questions 26 to 27. Each carries 6 score. (2×6=12)

26. (a) Explain the factors that led to the American War of Independence based on the given hints.

Hints:

- ◆ Mercantilist laws
- ◆ Continental Congress

OR

- (b) Quit India movement was a turning point in the history of freedom movement in India. Analyse the statement.
27. (a) Explain any three global pressure belts.

OR

- (b) What is Remote Sensing? Explain the different methods of Remote sensing based on the platform.

ASSESSMENT TOOL Set 2**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Score : 80

Instructions

- ◆ First fifteen minutes is cool off time.
- ◆ Read the questions and instructions carefully before writing the answers.
- ◆ While answering the questions , consider score and time.

Answer any 7 questions from 1 to 8. Each carries 2 score. (7 × 2 =14)

1. What are the features of Mahalwari system?
2. Write any two principles of Panchsheel agreement
3. Prepare a note on International Date Line.
4. Write any two aims of Co-operative banks.
5. Answer the following based on the hints.
 - a) Instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure.
 - b) Unit of atmospheric pressure.
6. Mention any two paintings that paved the way for the emergence of Indian nationalism.
7. What is the role of education in fostering civic consciousness
8. Mention the factors that led to the disintegration of Soviet Union.

Answer any 6 questions from 9 to 15. Each carries 3 score. (6 × 3=18)

9. Elucidate the role of Raja Rammohan Roy in Indian social reform movement.
10. What are the objectives of United Nations Organisation (UNO) ?
11. Write a short note on Greenwich time.
12. What are the different levels of human resource development?
13. Write any three branches of study of political Science.
14. Mention the different types of Goods and Services Tax (GST)
15. List any three methods of study in Sociology

Answer any 9 questions from 16 to 25. Each carries 4 score. (9 × 4=36)

16. Analyse the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of princely states.
17. What are the uses of topographic maps?

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

18. Explain the circumstances that led to the indigo revolt.
19. Match the items in column 'A' with the appropriate items from column 'B'

| A | B |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sree Narayana Guru | Nair Service Society |
| Mannathu Padmanabhan | Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham |
| Ayyankali | Yogakshemasabha |
| V T Bhattathiripad | Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam |

20. List out the rights of the consumer as per the Consumer Protection Act 1986.
21. Write the features of Bureaucracy.
22. Explain the characteristic features of Himadri.
23. Compare the Kharif and Rabi cropping seasons in India.
24. Mark and label the following on the outline map of India provided.
- Chota Nagapur Plateau
 - Eastern Ghats
 - River Narmada
 - Chennai Port
25. What are the features of Electronic Banking (E-Banking) and Core banking?

Answer the following questions from 26 to 27. Each carries 6 score. (2×6=12)

26. (a) Analyse the French Revolution based on the following hints

Hints

- ◆ French society
- ◆ Thinkers and their ideologies

OR

- (b) Explain the early struggles of Mahatma Gandhi and their results

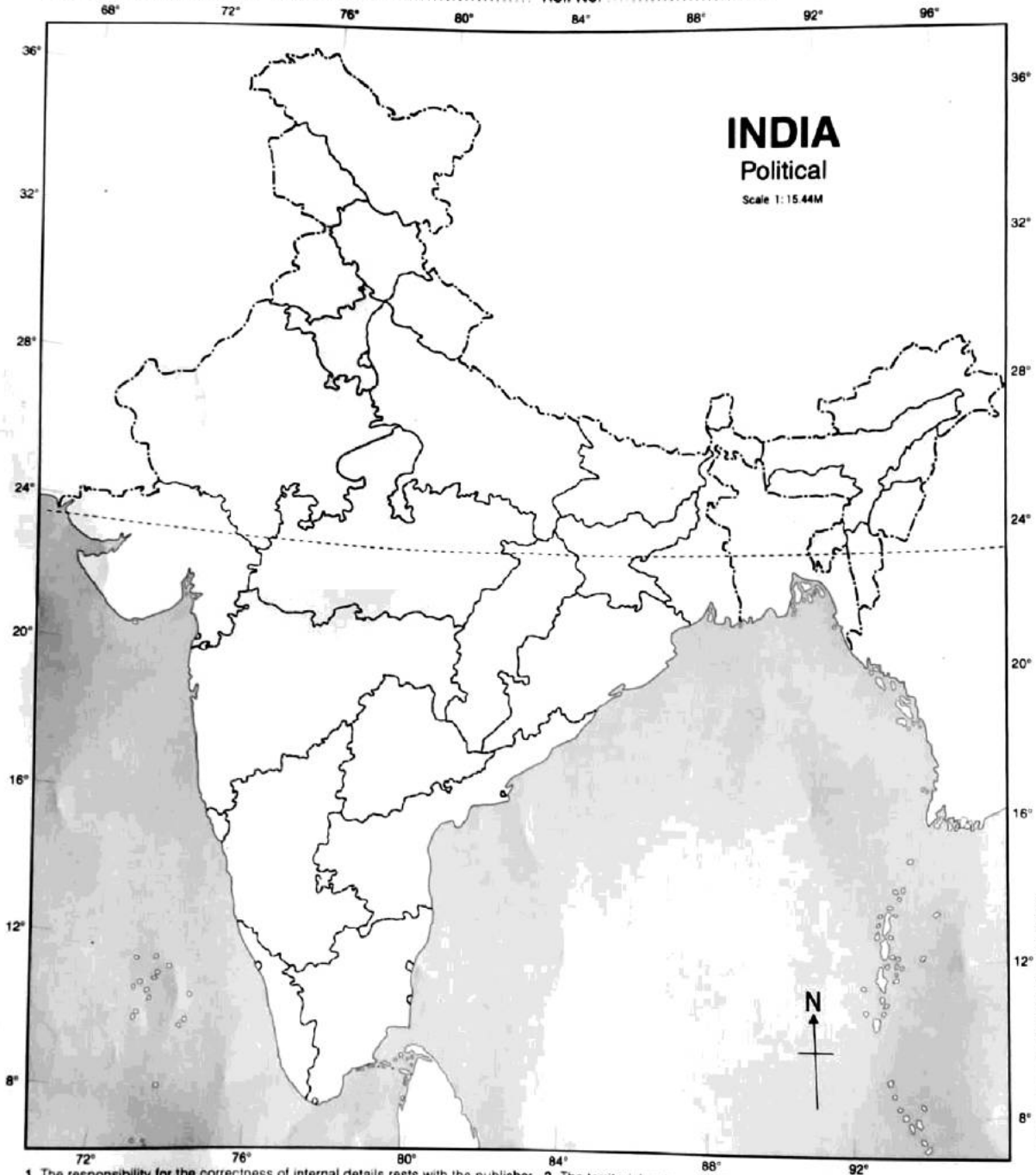
27. (a) Define Planetary winds. Explain any two planetary winds

OR

- (b) Compare the characteristic features of Geostationary Satellites and Sun synchronous satellites.

Name Date

Std. Div. Roll No.



1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles

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