



DISTRICT PANCHAYATH KASARAGOD

EQUIP 2024

(Educational Quality Improvement Programme for class ten)

Student Support Material for Class X



SOCIAL SCIENCE

English Medium



DIET KASARAGOD

EQUIP 2024

Chief Co-ordinators : **Nandikeshan N.**
Deputy Director Education, Kasaragod

Dr. Raghurama Bhat K.
Principal, DIET Kasaragod

Co-ordinator : **Madhusoodanan V.**
Lecturer, DIET Kasaragod

Resource Team

Social Science : Minish Babu K., GVHSS Iriyanni
Anil Kumar P.S., GHSS Upplikai
Jyothilkumari A, GVHSS Karadka
Sathyan K.V., GHSS Udinoor
Liji N.V., GHSS Pallikkare
Madanan C.K., GVHSS for Girls Kasaragod

DTP Layout : **GS Infotech**, Vidyanagar, Kasaragod.

ആശംസ

വികേന്ദ്രീകൃത ആസൂത്രണത്തിലൂടെയും നിർവ്വഹണത്തിലൂടെയും കേരളത്തിലെ ആരോഗ്യ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലകളെ ദേശീയ തലത്തിൽ ഒന്നാമതെത്തിക്കാൻ നമുക്ക് കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ കൈവരിക്കാൻ പ്രാദേശിക ഭരണകൂടങ്ങൾ സ്തുത്യർഹമായ പങ്കുവഹിച്ചു. ദേശീയ സംസ്ഥാനതല പഠനങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠനനിലവാരം ഇനിയും ഉയരേണ്ടതുണ്ട് എന്ന സൂചനയാണ് നൽകുന്നത്.



പഠനവിടവുകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി കാസർകോട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പും കാസർകോട് ഡയറ്റും ഒത്തുചേർന്ന് നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന 'എക്വിപ്പ്' (EQUIP) പഠനപരിപോഷണ പരിപാടിക്ക് എല്ലാ പിന്തുണയും ഉറപ്പുതരുന്നു. പന്ത്രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ആദ്യമായാണ് ഇത്തരത്തിലൊരുദ്യമം. പൊതുപരീക്ഷകളെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന പത്തും പന്ത്രണ്ടും ക്ലാസിലെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠനപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ മികവിന്റെ അടയാളമായി മാറുകയാണ് വാർഷിക പരീക്ഷകൾ. അറിവിന്റെ തെളിമയോടെ ഓരോ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിക്കും പരീക്ഷ എഴുതാൻ കഴിയണം. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ജീവിതത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പരീക്ഷകൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പഠനപിന്തുണാസാമഗ്രിക്ക് എല്ലാവിധ ആശംസകളും നേരുന്നു. നന്നായി പഠിക്കുക. പരീക്ഷയെ സധൈര്യം നേരിടുക. തളരാതെ മുന്നോട്ട്. വിജയം നിങ്ങളോടൊപ്പമുണ്ട്. ആശംസകൾ.

ശ്രീമതി ബേബി ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻ
ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റ്
കാസർകോട്

ആശംസ

കാസർകോട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ജില്ലയിലെ പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയെ ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് നിരവധി പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളാണ് നടന്നുവരുന്നത്. പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയെ പൂർവ്വാധികം കരുത്തോടെ നാം മുന്നോട്ട് നയിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിലാണ് കാസർകോട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തും, പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രവും (DIET) പത്താം ക്ലാസ്, പ്ലസ് ടു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ പഠനവിടവുകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ പൊതുപരീക്ഷയെ നേരിടാൻ അവരെ പ്രാപ്തരാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി പഠനപരിപോഷണ സാമഗ്രി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നത്. നിരന്തരമായ ഇടപെടലിന്റെ തുടർച്ചയായി ഈ വർഷം ആദ്യമായിട്ടാണ് പ്ലസ് ടു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പിന്തുണാസാമഗ്രി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നത്. പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ആറ് വിഷയങ്ങളിലാണ് ഈ വർഷം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും അടുത്തവർഷം മറ്റു വിഷയങ്ങളിലും കുട്ടികൾക്ക് പിന്തുണ നൽകാൻ കഴിയുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. കുട്ടികളുടെ അക്കാദമിക് മികവ് ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് മികച്ച ഗ്രേഡുകൾ നേടാൻ അവരെ സജ്ജമാക്കാൻ 'എക്സിസ് 2024' എന്ന പേരിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഈ പദ്ധതിക്ക് കഴിയട്ടെയെന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.



സ്നേഹപൂർവ്വം

അഡ്വ. സരിത എസ്.എൻ.
ആരോഗ്യ-വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്ഥിരം സമിതി
അധ്യക്ഷ, ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്,
കാസർകോട്

ആശംസ

ജില്ലയിലെ അക്കാദമിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ ഏകോപിപ്പിച്ച് മുന്നോട്ട് നയിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവാദിത്തമാണല്ലോ ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ (DIET) കാലങ്ങളായി ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത്. മനുഷ്യവിഭവശേഷിയിൽ പരിമിതികൾ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ തന്നെ പ്രീ-പ്രൈമറി തലം മുതൽ ഹയർ സെക്കൻഡറി തലം വരെയുള്ള മേഖലകളിൽ വിവിധങ്ങളായ പദ്ധതികൾ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യാനും നിർവഹിക്കാനും ഡയറ്റുകൾക്ക് ഇതുവരെ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഡയറ്റ് കാസർകോടിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ പത്താം തരത്തിലെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠനപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ മറികടക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറച്ച് വർഷങ്ങളായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതിയാണ് **EQUIP (Educational Quality Improvement Programme)**. അതതു വർഷത്തെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠനപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി പത്താംതരത്തിലെയും പ്ലസ് ടുവിടെയും പരീക്ഷയെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കാൻ കുട്ടികളെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന വിവിധ വിഷയബന്ധിതമായ ചോദ്യമാതൃകകൾ യൂണിറ്റടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പരിചയപ്പെടുത്താനാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടെ മലയാളത്തിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും കന്നഡയിലും പത്താംതരത്തിൽ ഐ.ടി. ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളിലും പ്ലസ് ടുവിൽ പ്രയാസകരമായ ആറ് വിഷയങ്ങളിലും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകാനാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ അധ്യയന വർഷം പത്താംതരം/പ്ലസ് ടു പരീക്ഷ എഴുതുന്ന മുഴുവൻ കുട്ടികൾക്കും ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ പ്രയോജനം ലഭിക്കുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. വ്യത്യസ്ത പഠനവേഗതയും പഠനമികവുമുള്ള എല്ലാ വിഭാഗം കുട്ടികൾക്കും ഈ സാമഗ്രി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുടെ എന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു. അധ്യാപകരുടെ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ പിന്തുണയും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും അനിവാര്യമായ ഈ ഉദ്യമത്തിൽ എല്ലാവരുടെയും സഹായ സഹകരണങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഏവർക്കും വിജയാശംസകൾ നേരുന്നു.



ആശംസകളോടെ,

ഡോ. രഘുരാമ ഭട്ട് കെ.
പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ
ഡയറ്റ് കാസർകോട്

ആമുഖം

കാസർകോട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ജില്ലയിലെ പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് വ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങളായ നിരവധി പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടന്നുവരികയാണ്. അതേസമയം ദേശീയ-സംസ്ഥാന പഠനങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ ജില്ലയിലെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പ്രകടനം ഇനിയും മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ട് എന്ന സൂചനയാണ് നൽകുന്നത്. ഈ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിലാണ് ജില്ലയിലെ പൊതുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ



നിന്ന് 2023-24 അധ്യയനവർഷം എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി., പ്ലസ് ടു പരീക്ഷകൾ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് പഠനപിന്തുണ നൽകുന്നതിന് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെയും പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിന്റെയും സംയുക്താഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ വ്യത്യസ്ത വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പഠനസാമഗ്രികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത ജില്ലാതല ഉന്നതാധികാര യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ചർച്ചചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടത്. ഇതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഡയറ്റ് കാസർകോടിന്റെ അക്കാദമിക നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ജില്ലയിലെ മികച്ച അധ്യാപകരെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് പത്താംതരത്തിൽ ഐ.ടി. ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളിലും പ്ലസ് ടുവിൽ ഏറ്റവും പ്രയാസമേറിയ ആറ് വിഷയങ്ങളിലും (ഗണിതം, ഫിസിക്സ്, കെമിസ്ട്രി, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്, അക്കൗണ്ടൻസി, ഇക്കണോമിക്സ്) പഠനപിന്തുണസാമഗ്രികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. സ്കൂൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച് ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേഖലയിലേക്ക് പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന പ്ലസ് ടു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് പഠനപിന്തുണ നൽകുന്ന സാമഗ്രി ജില്ലയിൽ ആദ്യമായാണ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നത്. ജില്ലയിൽ നിന്നും പൊതുപരീക്ഷയെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന മുഴുവൻ എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി, പ്ലസ് ടു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ആത്മവിശ്വാസം വളർത്തുന്നതിനും ഉന്നതവിജയം നേടുന്നതിനും ഈ ഉദ്യമം സഹായകമാകട്ടെയെന്ന് ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പദ്ധതിയെ നെഞ്ചേറ്റിയ പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട അധ്യാപക സുഹൃത്തുക്കൾക്ക് ഈ പുസ്തകത്തെ ഫലപ്രദമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയട്ടെ. എല്ലാവർക്കും വിജയാശംസകൾ.

ശ്രീ. എൻ. നന്ദികേശൻ
ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ
കാസർകോട്

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SSLC - English Medium

SSLC - ENGLISH MEDIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCE - I

Chapter 1 : THE REVOLUTION THAT AFFECTED THE WORLD

1 Mark questions

1. "No taxation without representation" slogan with which revolution related to?
2. Who coined the slogan 'No tax without representation'?
3. In which year The American Continental Congress declared the world- famous Declaration of Independence?
4. Who drafted the American Declaration of Independence?
5. "Human beings have certain fundamental rights". "No government can harm it". Whose words are these?
6. Who prepared the booklet 'Common Sense'?
7. Who declared "I am the state"?
8. "After me the flood". Whose statement is this?
9. "A man born free but he is in chains everywhere" who stated this?
10. What is the name of the French House of Representatives?
11. In which year was the Declaration of Human Rights made by the French National Assembly?
12. 'If the France sneezes, All the Europe will catch cold' - whose statement is this?
13. In which year did the 'Battle of Waterloo' take place which caused Napoleon to lose power?
14. Who is the Author of the world-famous novel 'Anna'?
15. What was the name of the Russian Parliament during Tsarist rule?
16. Which country declared an Open-door policy for interference in China?
17. Kuomintang party Was formed during whose regime?
18. When China became a Republic?
19. Liberty, equality and fraternity are associated with which revolution?

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The Renaissance was remarkable in human thought, outlook and life made changes. What are they?
2. What were the ideas promoted by the Enlightenment?
3. Who were the leaders of the Latin American Revolution?
4. What is the Boxer rebellion? Write a brief note on it.

2 marks questions

1. What was the importance of First Continental Congress in the history of the American War of Independence?
2. What was the significance of the Second Continental Congress?
3. What was included in the world-famous Declaration of Independence held by the American Continental Congress on July 4, 1776?
4. What was the impact of the American independence movement on later world history?
5. Explain the circumstances that led to the Tennis Court Oath.
6. What were Napoleon's reforms?
7. What were the results of the Russian Revolution?
8. What discrimination did Latin American people experience?
9. Explain the circumstances that led to the February revolution.
10. Write the role of the October Revolution to establish a proletarian government in Russia.

6 Marks Questions

1. Explain the reasons for the American War of Independence Based on the following hints given below.
 - a. Mercantilist rules
 - b. Influence of thinkers
2. Explain the reasons that led to the French Revolution using the following indicators
 - a. Social equality
 - b. Influence of thinkers

3. Chinese Revolution of 1911 led to the liberation of China from foreign rule and monarchy. Explain the statement based on the following indicators.
 - a. Ideologies of Sun Yat-Sen
 - b. Mao Zedong and Communist party

Answer Key

1. American War of Independence
2. James Otis
3. 1776 July
4. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin
5. John Locke
6. Thomas Paine
7. Louis XIV
8. Louis XV
9. Rousseau
10. Estate General
11. 1789
12. Metternich (Austrian ruler)
13. 1815
14. Maxim Gorky
15. Duma
16. United States of America
17. Dr. Sun Yat Sen
18. 1949 October 1
19. French Revolution

Answer For 2 Marks Questions

1. Humanity, Scientific knowledge, Logical thinking, critical thinking, intellectual freedom, nationalism, Growth of regional languages.
2. Freedom, Democracy, Equality, Nationalism
3. Francisco Miranda
Simon Bolivar
Jose de San Martin
4. China was ruled by the Manchu dynasty which favoured foreign intervention and domination. In 1900, some secret organizations in China rebelled against

this. Their seal was the boxer's fist. This rebellion is known as the Boxer Rebellion.

Answers to questions of 4 marks

1. Colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against England's policies and laws.
 - . Petitioned the king to remove restrictions on industries and trade and not to impose taxes without their consent.
 - The king sent an army to suppress the people.
 - This led to war between England and the colonies.
2. Delegates from the American colonies met in Philadelphia in 1775.
 - George Washington was made the head of the Continental Army Chosen.
3. All men are equal.
 - Everyone has certain rights. Freedom to life, liberty and health
 - People's governments should be formed to achieve rights
 - People have the right to change or abolish governments that violate their rights.
4. Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggle 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.
5. To levy new taxes upon commoners, Louis XIV summoned the States General,

Third Estate demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates.

- The first two estates argued for Estate-wise single voting system; the arguments went on.
 - The members of 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.
6. Farmers were made the owners of land.
 - Formed '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 (any four)
7. Russia withdrew from the first World War.
- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
 - Gave importance to public sector.
 - Introduced centralized planning.
 - New constitution came into force in 1924.
 - Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world. (Any four)
8. Spanish and Portuguese propagated their language, religions and customs.
- They build houses and Churches in Spanish style.
 - Several schools were established for imparting Spanish system of Education.
 - The Spanish farming methods and crops were introduced.
 - They looted the resources and wealth of the Latin American people. (Any five)
9. Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tzarist emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels stirred the workers.
 - Trade Unions were formed to find remedies for the plight of the workers
 - Socialist Democratic Workers Party formed based on Marxists ideologist, later split into two Mensheviks and Bolsheviks.
 - The crisis reached its worst when Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.
 - The workers organised a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms.
 - The march was fired and hundreds of strikers were massacred.
- Ignoring the protest from Duma, Nicholas II the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War
- Thousands of women marched along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March by 1917.

The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.

A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky.

10. A group of Soviets did not approve of the provisional government under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky.
 - Lenin, who had been in Switzerland, came to Russia and strongly opposed the provisional government.
 - The Bolsheviks and the Soviets supported Lenin.
 - The Bolsheviks propagated that only proletarians' government could eradicate centuries old economic backwardness and inequality. They put forward several demands like
 - Russia withdraws from the First World War.
 - Seize the lands owned by the lords and distribute them among the farmers.
 - They raised demands such as converting factories into common property of the people.
 - In October 1917, the Bolsheviks launched an armed uprising.
 - Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks. This is the October Revolution.
 - A cabinet was formed under the leadership of Lenin.

(Answers to questions 9 and 10 should be combined with the answers to the questions Causes of the Russian Revolution and Two Phases of the Russian Revolution)

Answers to questions of 6 marks

1. The English regarded the colonies as a centre to gather raw materials for their industries and as a market to sell their products. Mercantilism is the policy implemented in the American colonies by traders with the help of England. Accordingly:
 - Transport of goods to and from the colonies must be in English ships or ships built in the colonies only.
 - Sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco etc. could only be exported England.
 - British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.

The 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.

Such exploitations led the colonists to revolt.

Influence of thinkers

John Locke: Everyone has certain fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.

Thomas Paine: The North American continent was long conquered by England It is not logical to be able to

The inspiration of thought also excited the colonists

2. Social causes

French society was divided into three estates. A couple of protests by the king against exploitation of third estates led to the French Revolution.

First Estate (Priests)

Possessed a lot of land.

A tax called 'Tithe' was collected from the farmers.

Exempted from all taxes.

Controlled the higher positions in administrative and military service

Second Estate (Nobility)

Engaged in military service

Taxes were collected from farmers.

Farmers were hired without payment of wages.

Exempted from taxes.

Led a luxurious life.

Held vast land.

Third Estate (traders, writers, middle class, peasants, etc.)

No role in the administration.

Paid land tax called Taille to the government.

Paid taxes to nobles and priest.

Low social status.

Influence of thinkers;

Voltaire ridiculed the exploitation of priests.

Promoted rationalism, equality and humanism.

Rousseau declared that 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.

Montesquieu promoted democracy and republic.

2. The Manchu Dynasty ruled in China.

In 1911 a revolution took place under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen against the Manchu Dynasty. This ended monarchy in China.

Kuomintang party established a republican government in southern China under the leadership.

Chinese Communist party was formed in 1921. Mao Zedong was the leader of Sun Yat-Sen.

Following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Kuomintang party is headed by Chiang Kai Shek.

Chiang Kai-Shek started military autocracy in China.

The Red Army led by Mao Ze dong captured the centre of Kuomintang rule, Chiang Kai Shek had to seek political asylum in Taiwan.

Communist Party conducted a Long March in 1934 under the leadership of Mao.

Chapter 2

THE WORLD IN THE 20TH CENTURY

1-mark questions

1. Headquarters of United Nations?
2. Founding President of the Palestine Liberation Organization
3. The agreement that Israel approved to make Palestine an independent state?
4. The conference decided to form the Non-Aligned Movement?
5. Name the secret group formed by Hitler?
6. The policy that encouraged fascist aggression is known by what name?
7. The military created by Mussolini to implement fascist policies Category?
8. Name the army formed by Hitler?

2 Marks Questions

1. What is Capitalism?
2. How imperialism differs from colonization.
3. Write the causes of the Moroccan crisis
4. What were the immediate reasons for the start of the First World War?
5. Objectives of the United Nations
6. What is Cold War?
7. What is Non-Aligned Movement? What are its goals?
8. What is Neo-imperialism?

3 Marks Questions

1. How did imperialism affect the colonial countries?
2. Name the Countries that are part of the Tripple Alliance.
3. Write the Countries involved in Tripple Entente.
4. Name the Movements formed based on extremism.
5. Which countries were included in the Axis Powers?

4 Marks questions

1. Briefly describe the following.
 - 1) Liberalization
 - 2) Privatization
 - 3) Globalization
 - 4) Neo-imperialism
2. Write the circumstances under which the Fascist Party came to power in Italy.
3. What were the factors that helped Hitler come to power in Germany?
4. Write the terms of the Versailles Treaty.
5. Reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union?
6. How has globalization affected developing countries?
7. Write the steps taken by Hitler when he came to power in Germany.
8. Match the following

A

Adolf Hitler
Versailles
Collapse of Soviet Union
Benito Mussolini

B

First World War
Gestapo
Italy
Micheal Gorbachev

9. Match the following

A

Gamal Abdul Nasser
Marshal Tito
Ahmed Sukarno
Jawaharlal Nehru

B

Egypt
India
Yugoslavia
Indonesia

6 Marks Questions

1. Consequences of World War I?
2. Write the characteristics of fascism.

3. Consequences of World War II?
4. Write the steps taken by Hitler when he came to power in Germany.

Answer key

Answers to questions of 1 mark

1. New York
2. Yasser Arafat
3. Pact
4. Bandung
5. Gestapo
6. Favouritism
7. Blackshirts
8. Brown shirts

Answers to questions of 2 marks

1. An economy in which private individuals-controlled production and distribution for profit.
2. (I)The stages of export of capital to colonies are known as imperialism.
(I)It is characterized by the political, economic and cultural dominance of one country over another. The legal system utilizes elements such as administrative system and military power. Imperialist powers implemented policies of exploitation.
3. According to the secret treaty between Britain and France in 1904, Britain recognized the dominion of France in the African country of Morocco. But Germany did not accept this. The issue was settled by giving parts of the French Congo to Germany in the reconciliation talks.
4. In July 1914, the Austrian Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand was shot dead in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, by a Serbian youth GaveriloPrinsep. World War I began when Serbia declared war on Austria on July 28, 1914.
5. Save the future generation from the fear of war.
 - Protect international treaties and laws.
 - Foster social and economic development of countries.

6. The Cold War was a series of ideological conflicts and diplomatic wars between two blocs-capitalist bloc and socialist bloc.
7. The Non-Aligned Movement is a union of countries that have not become part of the capitalist or socialist bloc.
 - They realized that only a world without war and conflict can progress economically and socially.
 - Not staying away from non-aligned world countries. Actively involved in many issues facing the world.
8. Multinational companies registered in one country and operating in different countries interfere in the economic, social and cultural sectors of developing and underdeveloped countries for their own interests is known as neo-imperialism.

Answers to questions of 3 marks

1. The traditional economy of the colonies collapsed.
 - The system of governance and the legal system were changed.
 - Natural resources were widely looted.
2. Germany, Austria - Hungary and Italy
3. England, France, Russia
4. Pan-Slav Movement, Pan-German Movement, Revenge Movement
5. Germany, Italy and Japan

Answers to questions of 4 marks

1. (i) Liberalization: -Adoption of liberal regulations and taxation systems to facilitate the import of multinational products to domestic markets.
 - (ii) Privatisation: - Privatisation of public sector undertaking in an attempt to promote private sector.
 - (iii) Globalisation: - Economic system of the country linked to global economy. Despite being among the victors in the First World War, Italy got nothing.
 - (iv) Neo Imperialism: -Multinational companies which are registered in a country and functioning in many countries, began to interfere in the economic, social, and cultural sectors of the latter for serving the interests of the capitalist countries. It is known as neo imperialism.

2. Even though Italy was one of the victors of First World War she had no colonies of the defeated nations.
 - Destruction of post-war industries, unemployment, increase in tax and inflation etc. kept people away from the government.
 - Industrialist, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

3. Versailles Treaty imposed on Germany at the end of World War I.
 - Economic collapse and inflation.
 - Failure of the German state and political instability.

4. The Allies captured all of Germany's colonies.
 - The Allies took huge sums of money as war reparations from Germany.
 - War crimes were pinned on Germany
 - Germany was disarmed.

5. Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
 - Failure to adapt to changes in the economy
 - Overemphasis on defence.
 - Restrictions imposed on freedom of speech and expression
 - Mismanagement and corruption of officials
 - Encroachment of multinational companies on the concept of nation state

6. As a challenge It paved the way for the decline of indigenous cultures
 - Price of agricultural products fell.
 - Public sector institutions collapsed.
 - Natural resources were looted.

7. Military service was made compulsory for the people
 Art, cinema, radio, education etc. used to propagate ideas
 An aggressive foreign policy was adopted.
 Countries like Austria and Czechoslovakia were attacked.
 Military alliances were formed with Italy and Japan.

8. Adolf Hitler - Gestapo
 Versailles Pact - World War I
 Collapse of the Soviet Union - Mikhail Gorbachev
 Benito Mussolini – Italy

9. Gamal Abdul Nasser - Egypt
 Marshal Tito - Yugoslavia
 Ahmed Sukarna - Indonesia
 Jawaharlal Nehru – India

Answer to 6 marks questions

1. Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war
 - European economic dominance weakened.
 - Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
 - Sectors such as agriculture, industry, communication etc. have collapsed.
 - In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was Formed
 - Poverty unemployment and inflation increased.

2. • Antagonism to democracy
 - Glorifying the nation
 - Deifying the past
 - Military dictatorship
 - Adoring the purity of race
 - Diffusion of aggressive nationalism

3.
 - Millions were killed.
 - Economic condition of European countries is in chaos
 - The world peace of the European nations was shattered.
 - Freedom struggle of Asian and African countries intensified.
 - The United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers.
 - The United Nations Organization was formed to maintain world peace.

Chapter 3

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1-mark questions

1. Who defined public administration as relating to government administration?
2. Which organization worked to bring about RTI legislation?

2 Marks Questions

1. Write any 2 institutions and their functions which are part of public administration.
2. What is the obvious difference in public administration between monarchy and democracy?
3. What is the importance of public administration?
4. What was Gandhiji's view of public administration?
5. State the importance of bureaucracy in public administration.
6. What are the characteristics of bureaucrats?
7. What are the factors that adversely affect the efficiency of public administration?
8. How do the functions of Lokpal and Loka Yuktha differ?
9. How Central and State Vigilance Commissions work to prevent corruption?
10. What is considered corruption by modern society?
11. What are the main objectives of RTI Act?

4 marks questions

1. Compare and list the characteristics of the different components of the Indian Civil Service.
2. Explain the functions of the constitutional bodies UPSC and PSC.
3. What are the measures implemented as part of administrative reforms?
4. What is e-Governance? What are the main benefits of e-governance?

5. Explain the structure of Right to Information Commission.
6. How does the Right to Service Act benefit the public?
7. How does the work of the Ombudsman

Answer Key

Answers to 1 Marks questions

1. N. Gladden
2. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan - Rajasthan

Answers to 2 marks questions

1. Krishi Bhavan - promotes agriculture.
Primary Health Centre - Providing treatment facility.
2. During the reign, the king's interests were paramount.
People's interests are important in democratic governance.
3. Ensuring public welfare.
 - Formulate Governmental policies
 - Providing goods and services.
 - . Find out solutions to public issues
4. • Public administration protects the interests of all and more special consideration should be given to those who need consideration and protection.
Idea of Gram Swaraj is a vision of public administration in India very influential.
E.g.: - Local Self-Government Bodies.
5. • Administering the administrative affairs of the country, under general administration

- The officials who work under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as bureaucrats.
- Perform day-to-day operations of public administration.
- Make the public administration network dynamic
- Bring government services to the people

6. Hierarchical organization

- Permanence
- Merit based recruitment
- Political neutrality
- Professionalism

7. Inefficiency of the bureaucracy

- Corruption

8. Institution formed to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels. It has the authority to investigate cases and suggest measures in corruption cases against public servants and officials.

Lokpal – Anti-corruption body at national level

Lokayuktha – Acts to prevent corruption at state level.

9. • Central Vigilance Commission

- Working nationally to prevent corruption.
- Formed to prevent corruption in central government offices
- Central Vigilance Commission headed by a Vigilance Commissioner; Chief Vigilance Officer also works in all the departments.

State Vigilance Commission:

- Investigating and taking action on corruption in state government offices.
- Charge of State Vigilance Commission

Vigilance courts also exist to adjudicate vigilance cases.

10 • Delay in providing services and denial of right to receive services.

Generosity of service.

11. Prevent corruption

- Make government activities transparent.

Answer 4 marks questions

(i) All India Services

- Recruits at national level
- Appoints in central or state service

E.g.: - Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service

(ii) Central Service

- Recruits at national level
- Appoints in central governments departments only
- Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service

(iii) State Service

- Recruits at state level
- Appoints in state government departments only

E.g.: - Sales tax officer.

UPSC

- Selection of officers for Central Service and All India Service.
- The Chairman and members of the Commission are appointed by the President
- Acts on the basis of constitutional law.

PSC

- Officers are elected at the state level.
- The chairman and members of the commission are appointed by the governor.
- Acts on the basis of constitutional law.

3 e-Governance

- Right to know

- Right to Service Act
- Lokpal – Lokayuktha
- Vigilance Commissions

4. E-Governance is the use of electronic technology in governance.

- It helps people to access government services quickly and easily.
- Government service available at low cost.
- Efficiency of offices and quality of service increases.

5. Central Information Commission

- Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten members
- State Right to Information Commission

• Officials have to pay penalty for delay • Service is available within specified time.

- Service of an officer for service right matters in all offices

7. Corruption by public representatives or officials can be reported to the Ombudsman.

- People can complain directly
- It is empowered to investigate complaints and recommend action.
- A retired high court judge is appointed as the ombudsman.
- It was started to listen and solve the complaints of customers in the field of banking.

Chapter 4

BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1 Mark questions

1. Who led the Kurichya Revolt?
2. Who is the inventor of Drain theory?
3. Where did the first freedom struggle of 1857 begin?
4. By what name is the struggle started in India in 1905 against the partition of Bengal by the British known as?

2 Marks question

5. When was the Indian National Congress formed? And where?
6. Which commission was appointed by the British government to study the Mappila riots?

4 marks questions

7. What were the factors that led to the decline of the Indian textile industry during the British rule?
8. Who was the leader of Kurichya Rebellion in 1812? What were the reasons?
9. According to Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain Theory, the drain of Indian wealth to Britain was the cause of poverty and starvation in India. By what means did Indian wealth flow to Britain
10. Explain the causes and effects of the Neelam farmers' revolt.
12. What were the causes for the revolt of 1857?
13. When the First War of Independence broke out in 1857, who led the revolts in different parts of India?

6 Marks Questions

13. Explain the features of Permanent land revenue system, Ryotwari system and Mahalwari system.

Answer key

Answer for 1 Mark questions

1. Raman Nambi
2. Dadabai Naoroji
3. Meerut
4. Swadeshi Movement

Answer for 2 Marks questions

5. In 1885 at Bombay
6. William Logan Commission. Wrong tax policy of British

Answers to questions of 4 marks

7. Introduction of British machine-made textiles
 - British products were sold easily in India due to their low prices
 - Expansion of Railways
 - High taxes imposed by the British government on Indian textiles.
 - Exploitation and torture by British officials
8. Raman Nambi
 - Excessive taxation imposed by the British
 - Forced to pay taxes in cash
 - Agricultural lands of those who could not pay taxes were confiscated by the British.
9.
 - Export of raw materials from India
 - Salaries and pensions paid to British officers
 - Profits earned by them by selling British products
 - Tax collected from India

10. The demand for Indigo rose after the industrial revolution.
- Indigo was cultivated by paying farmers in advance. Indigo was cultivated instead of food crops.
 - Only a low price was paid for Indigo
 - The demand for Indigo decreased with the invention of artificial dyes. Farmers are suffering. This led to riots.
 - In 1859, farmers in Bengal announced that they were abandoning neem cultivation.
 - Factories were attacked.
 - Women also participated in the riots.
 - British supporters were boycotted.
 - Many intellectuals supported the riots.

The result

- Commission appointed to study farmers problem.
- Commission suggested to stop Indigo cultivation as it is not profitable.

11. Military emergency

- Poor pay for Indian soldiers
- Direct contempt from British officials
- The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with fat of cows and pigs provoked them.
- Religious sentiments were hurt.
- Miseries of farmers
- British tax policy
- Jammi-British exploitation.
- Poverty of artisans
- Decline of traditional industries
- Problems faced by kings
- The displeasure of kings
- Princely states were captured by the British on the charge of misrule.
- Policy of prohibition of Doctrine of Lapse

12. Delhi - Bahadur Shah II
 Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai
 Lucknow - Begum Hasrat Mahal
 Kanpur - Nana Sahib, Thantia Thope
 Faizabad - Maulvi Ahammedullah

Answers to questions of 6 marks

13.

Land tax system	Implementation area	Features
Permanent land revenue settlement	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa regions	The tax was collected by the zamindar. Land owners were Zamindars The original peasants became tenants Farmers tax up to 60% of yield should have given Tax must be paid even if the yield is bad The tax should have been paid in cash on the due date.
Ryotwari System	South Indian region	Implemented in South India Collected tax directly from farmers. Farmers owned the land. Tax rate increased from time to time
Maheswarisystem	Northwest India	Village headmen collected taxes. Excessive tax rate The village was treated as a unit and tax was collected.

Chapter 5

CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1 mark questions

1. Author of Discovery of India?
2. Founder of Asiatic Society of Bengal
3. Who founded Brahma Samaj?
4. Founder of the Self-Esteem Movement?
5. The Englishman who enacted the Vernacular Act in 1878
6. “The people of India, if properly educated, will be respected by all”- whose words are these?.
7. Who put forward Wardha education programme?
8. Author of the novel *Ananda math*?
9. Who wrote the play *Nil Darpan*?
10. Whose work is “*Ghora*”?
11. Author of the work “*Nibantha Mala*”.
12. Who painted pictures like Sati and Graminachendakaran?
13. Who founded the Indian Society of Oriental Arts?

2 Marks Questions

1. In 1835, What was the aim of the English education when English education was introduced in India.
2. What was the two important objectives of social reform movements in India?

4 marks questions

1. What were the demands put forward by the social reformers to make fundamental changes in the Indian society?
2. What role did Rajaram Mohan Rai play in the field of social reform?
3. The British outlawed many customs in India. What are they?

4. What role did newspapers play in making the Indian people aware of the exploitation and denial of rights they were experiencing?
5. How did progress in education help the growth of Indian nationalism?
6. How did literary works written in different languages lead to the emergence of Indian nationalism?
7. Painters also played a decisive role in the emergence of Indian nationalism – Emphasize.
8. "Choose and write from column 'B' the ones that are suitable for column 'A'

Sarada SadanJyotiba Phule

A

Satya Shodak Samaj
 Ramakrishna Mission
 Theosophical Society

B

Annie Besant
 Pandita Ramabai
 Swami Vivekananda

Answer Key

Answers to questions of 1 mark

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. William Jones
3. Raja Rammohan Roy
4. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker
5. Lord Lytton
6. Raja Rammohan Roy
7. Mahatma Gandhi
8. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
9. Deenabandhu Mitra
10. Rabindranath Tagore
11. Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar
12. Nandalal Bose
13. Abanindranath Tagore.

Answers to questions of 2 marks

1. Create a generation interested in the English way of life.
 - . Create the necessary clerks for the English.
2. Oppose the various customs prevailing in the Indian society.
 - To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code.

Answers to questions of 4 marks

1. Abolish the caste system.
 - Protect the rights of all.
 - End discrimination against women.
 - Educate all.
2. Opposed the caste system and the evil practice of sati.
 - Brahma Samaj was founded.
 - In place of the then Indian society which was divided into various castes. Promoted the idea of a single Indian society.
 - Asked to give Right to property for women to raise their status.
- 3
 - Banned the marriage of girls below twelve years of age
 - .Female infanticide banned.
 - Sati was banned.
 - Widow remarriage was enforced
 - . Child marriage and polygamy were banned.
4. Information was given to the people all over India about the oppression, tyranny and massacres taking place in every part of India.
 - . The people were made aware of the social reform against the evils and immoralities of the Indian society.
 - People were encouraged to protest and react against British rule and social evils in India.

- . The struggle of people for freedom, democracy and equality in different parts of the world was described.

5. Establish national schools to create national consciousness

In 1884 G.G. The Deccan Education Society, founded in Puna under the leadership of Agarkar, upheld the national vision.

Aiming for the upliftment of women in 1916 D.K. Karve established India's first women's university in Maharashtra.

- Rabindranath Tagore founded Visva Bharati University in Bengal which emphasized international brotherhood.
- Jamia Millia Islamia was an educational institution established in Aligarh with the vision that secular education would strengthen the national movement.
- Wardha Education Plan proposed by Mahatma Gandhi aimed at vocational education.

6. British economy and decadence in Indian society

- . The protest against exploitation was also reflected in literature.

- Writers through poems, stories, plays, novels etc
- shared their protest with the people.

Under the leadership of Shishirkumar Ghosh, Satyendra Nath Tagore etc

The concept of Bharat Mata was put forward through the drama presented.

- Bankimchandra Chatterjee through his novel Ananda math and his song Vande Matara depicted the condition of common people and farmers in India.

- Neel Darpan Neelam by Dinabandhu Mitra depicts the gross exploitation of Neelam farmers in a heart-wrenching way.

- Muhammad Iqbal, who composed the song 'Sare Jahamse Achha, Hindustan Hamara', praised India's natural beauty and the unity of its people through his poems.

- Literary works written in different languages contributed to creating a sense of one nation as India among the people.

7. Abanindranath Tagore depicted Bharat Mata as a provider of food, clothing and knowledge to the people of India. It instilled patriotism in Indians.

- Raja Ravi Varma depicted various contexts in Indian mythology and literary works. Gain civil rights to get an education.

Answers to questions of 4 marks

1. Abolition of caste system.
 - Protect the rights of all.
 - End discrimination against women.
 - Educate all.

2. Opposed the caste system and the evil practice of sati.
Brahmo Samaj was founded.
The idea of a single Indian society was propagated in place of the then divided Indian society into various castes.
To raise the status of women, it was demanded that they should be given rights over property.

3. Banned the marriage of girls below twelve years of age is prohibited.
Female infanticide banned.
Sati was banned.
Widow remarriage was enforced
Child marriage and polygamy were banned.

4. Information was given to the people all over India about the oppression, tyranny and massacres taking place in every part of India.
The people were made aware of the social reform against the evils and immoralities of the Indian society.
People were encouraged to protest and react against British rule and social evils in India.
The struggle of people for freedom, democracy and equality in different parts of the world was described.

5. It was to establish national schools a way to develop nationalism.

In 1884 G.G. The Deccan Education Society, founded in Puna under the leadership of Agarkar, upheld the national vision.

Aiming for the upliftment of women in 1916 D.K. Kar established India's first women's university in Maharashtra.

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Jamia Millia Islamia was an educational institution established in Aligarh with the vision that secular education would strengthen the national movement.

Mahatma Gandhi's Vardha education scheme aimed vocational education.

6. British economy and decadence in Indian society

The protest against exploitation was also reflected in literature.

Writers through poems, stories, plays, novels etc shared their protest with the people.

Under the leadership of Shishirkumar Ghosh, Satyendra Nath Tagore etc the concept of Bharat Mata was put forward through the drama presented.

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Raja Ravi Varma depicted various contexts in Indian mythology and literary works.

Nandalal Bose's film Sati created an attitude among Indians against the practice of sati.

His film Grameen Chendakkaran was selected as the poster film of the Indian National Congress.

Amritasherg has depicted the hardships of life in the villages of India. Such images created a feeling of one India in the minds of Indians.

8. Match the following

A

Sharadasadan

SatyaShodak

Ramakrishna MissionSwami

Theosophical Society

B

Pandita Ramabai

SamajJyotiba Phule

Vivekananda

Annie Besant.

Chapter 6

STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1 mark questions

1. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was caused by the protest against the Denial of Civil Rights Act. What was that law?
2. Which was the movement for constitutional reform in India?
3. Which was the last national struggle in India led by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji?
4. Name the person who led the formation of the All-India Kisan Sabha
5. Who led the Dharsana Satyagraha?

2 Marks Questions

6. How did Gandhiji respond to the Jallianwala Bagh incident?
7. Which national schools were formed during the Non-Cooperation Movement period?
8. What was the purpose of Gandhiji keeping the Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement together?
9. What was the situation that prompted Gandhiji to call off the non-cooperation movement?
10. In Which Congress Session declared Purnaswaraj as the ultimate goal of the Indian freedom struggle. Who presided over this conference?
11. What were the major decisions of the Lahore Congress session in 1929?
12. What was the reason why Gandhiji choose Salt as a campaign for the civil disobedience hi
13. What were the factors that led to the Quit India movement?
14. Which part was formed in 1923 by CR Das and Motilal Nehru to oppose Gandhiji's boycott style? Explain its mode of operation?
15. Who were the leaders who held socialist ideas within the Indian National Congress?

16. Who led the formation of the Congress Socialist Party? State the role of the Congress Socialist Party in the Indian freedom struggle.
17. List the struggles of workers and peasants in different parts of India against British imperialist policies and feudal system.
18. Name the Leaders who played a leading role in forming the All-India Trade Union

4 marks questions

19. What are the reasons why Gandhiji was able to gain the trust and recognition of the common people?
20. List Gandhiji's early struggles in India. Write its characteristics and causes.
21. List the results of Gandhiji's early struggles in India.
22. State the circumstances that led to the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
23. What were the examples of people in India accepting Gandhiji's call for non-cooperation?
24. Along with the non-cooperation movement, construction activities were also emphasized. Explain.
25. What were the proposals of Mahatma Gandhi as part of the civil disobedience movement?
26. Name the various struggle activities carried out in different parts of India during the civil disobedience period, the people who accepted Gandhiji's call
27. What were the achievements of Gandhiji through Salt Satyagraha?
28. What were the instructions given by Gandhiji to the people as part of the Quit India movement?
29. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian freedom struggle
30. What were the main objectives of all the labour movements formed in India after the Russian Revolution?
31. Specify the Circumstances that led to the formation of peasant movements in India.
32. What were the factors that motivated Britain to grant independence to India?
33. What were the main proposals of the Mountbatten plan?

6 Marks Questions

34. The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first national agitation by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji. What are its features?
35. Movements and individuals different from the Gandhian style of struggle played a decisive role in India's national struggle. And what they are Also list their functions.
36. Who formulated Kisan Manifesto? What are the main requirements included in it?

Answer Key

Answers to questions of 1 mark

1. Rowlatt Act 1919
2. Quit India Movement
3. Quit India Movement
4. N.G. Ranga
5. Sarojini Naidu

Answers to questions of 2 marks

6. If the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation for British rule, so did the Jallianwala Bagh incident the foundations of British rule were shaken.
7.
 - Kashi Vidyapeeth
 - Gujarat Vidyapeeth
 - Jamia Millia Islamia
8. Spread anti-British sentiment all over India.
 - Strengthen Hindu Muslim unity.
9. Chaurichaura incident

22 policemen were killed when people attacked the police station in Uttar Pradesh's Chaurichaura village to protest against police firing on people. The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because it was different from Gandhiji's non-violent struggle.

10. 1929 Lahore Conference
11. Declared 'Purna swaraj' as the ultimate goal of the Indian freedom struggle.
 - Decided to start civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.
12. 25% of the British government's tax revenue was levied on salt
 - Price of salt increased 3 times.
 - The poor could not afford this tax burden.
 - Natives have no right to make salt.
 - It was hoped that the strike would have the support of all the people as it is an issue affecting all sections of the people.
13. • British reluctance to implement Indian constitutional reforms
 The discontent of the people due to rising prices and shortage of food.
 Feeling that Britain would lose Second World War.
14. Swaraj Party
 Contest the elections to the Legislative Assembly and make the Assembly a battle ground
15. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jayaprakash Narayanan, Aruna Asafali,
16. Jayaprakash Narayanan
 During the Quit India movement, when all the leading leaders of the Congress including Gandhiji were arrested, the leaders of the Congress Socialist Party like Jayaprakash Narayanan and Aruna Asaf Ali led the movement by staying in hiding.
17. Tebhage Struggle - Bengal
 Telangana Strike - Andhra Pradesh
 Naval Mutiny - Bombay
18. N.M. Joshi and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Answers to questions of 4 marks

19. Gandhiji's struggles in South Africa
 - Simple life

- Spoken in the language of common people.
- A method of struggle based on non-violence
- People regarded him as a saviour who could solve their problems.20.

20

Champan (Bihar)	1917	Problems of Indigo cultivators	Civil Disobedience Fasting Satyagraha Endurance struggle
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1918	against the abolition of bonus for workers of cotton mill	Endurance struggle Fasting Satyagraha
Kheda (Gujarat)	1918	Against tax increase on farmers	Endurance struggle Fasting Satyagraha

- 21 - Gandhiji's style of struggle and ideas reached the common people
 - The ideas of the national movement reached the villages.
 - Common people were attracted to the national movement.
 - Gandhiji became a national leader who was accepted by all.
22. Gandhiji called for a satyagraha movement demanding the repeal of the Roullette Act, which restricted civil rights. As a result, protests and strikes started in different parts of the country. On April 13, 1919, people gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh Maidan in Amritsar to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kichlu and Satyapal, who had led the anti-Roullette movements in Punjab. The Jallianwala Bagh Incident was an incident in which the Chief of Army Staff General Dyer fired on these people and 379 people died.
23. Farmers of Awadh refused to pay taxes.
 - The hill tribes of Andra violated the forest law.
 - Workers went on strike
 - Women piled foreign clothes in public and burned them.
 - The lawyers boycotted the court.
24. - People produced indigenous products.
 - National schools started.
 - Hindi was propagated.

- Anti untouchable activities were carried out.
 - Khadi clothes were popularized.
25. - Abolish the salt tax.
- Enforce total abstinence
 - Give 50% tax relief to farmers
 - Release political prisoners
 - Cut the salaries of officials.
 - Reduce import duties.
26. In various parts of India, making salt people participated in civil disobedience, Payyannur in Kerala, Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, Nawakhali in Bengal, and the North West Frontier region became the main centres of civil disobedience. The volunteers made salt and distributed it to the people.
- Hoisted the national flag
 - Anti-British slogans were shouted.
27. - Was able to gain massive support from the people.
- It proved that even trivial popular issues can be turned into powerful weapon of struggle
 - The exploitation of the British government simply convinced the people.
28. - Native rulers must recognize the sovereignty of their own people.
- Farmers should not pay land tax.
 - Government employees should not resign and make their allegiance to the national movement public.
29. An organization called Forward Bloc was formed.
- Took over leadership of INA.
 - A provisional government was formed in Singapore.
 - He tried to defeat Britain with the help of Japan.
 - National flag hoisted at Imphal
30. Ahmedabad Textile Association
- Madras Labor Union

All India Trade Union

Objectives

- The Indian working class do combine with the working class outside the country
- Organize and act as Working class
- .- Take an active role in the struggle for freedom.

31. - British tax policy
- Exploitation of Zamindars
 - Fall in prices of agricultural produce
 - Realized the need for organized struggle.
32. - Collapse of imperialist powers in World War II all over the world.
- Britain was economically weak.
 - Freedom struggles intensified in Asia and Africa.
 - Anti colonialist position of the Soviet Union and the United States
 - The Labor Party government led by Clement Attlee came to power in Britain.
33. - Muslims should be allowed a separate country if they want in a Muslim majority area.
- Punjab and Bengal should be divided into two.
 - Should North West Frontier State be added to Pakistan, whether or not it should be decided through the test of will.

A commission should be appointed to determine the boundary between Punjab and Bengal.

Answers to questions of 6 marks

34. Non-Cooperation Strike

Feature

- Don't pay tax
- Boycott foreign clothes
- Return British awards.
- Boycott elections.
- Lawyers boycott court.
- Undertake construction activities along with boycott.
- Cooperate with Khilafat movement.

Results

- Foreign clothes were banned.
- Started making khadi clothes
- National schools emerged.
- Anti untouchable activities are active.
- Hindi language spread.
- Hindu-Muslim unity strengthened.

35. Swaraj Party

Motilal Nehru, CR Das

Make the legislature a battleground.

Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (Republican Army)

Bhagatsingh, Chandrasekhar Azad, Rajguru, Sukhdev

- Overthrow colonial rule.
- Organize an armed revolution.
- Congress Socialist Party

Jayaprakash Narayanan

Forward block

Subhash Chandra Bose

- Defeat Britain with the help of Japan.
- Headed the INA.

Anusheelan Samiti

Barinder Kumar Ghosh, Pulin

Bihari Das

Armed revolution

Gadhar Party

Lal Hardayal

- Indian freedom struggle message delivers to all the foreign countries.

36. The Kisan Manifesto was formulated by the All-India Kisan Samiti, Bombay

- Reduce land tax and rent by 50%.
- Freeze debts.
- Abolish feudal taxation
- Fix minimum wages for agricultural labourers.
- Recognize farmers' unions.

Chapter 7

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1-mark questions

1. The year the French territories were added to the Indian Union
2. Which Portuguese occupied territories were added to Indian Union in 1961?
3. President of the Constituent Assembly of India
4. Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee
5. With the demand of forming a state for Telugu speaking people
Freedom fighter who went on hunger strike?
6. In which year Andhra Pradesh State was formed for Telugu speaking?
7. Chairman of State Reorganization Commission?
8. In which year Parliament passed the State Reorganization Act?
9. Chairman of the Planning Commission which came into existence in 1950?
10. Largest multi-purpose river basin project in India?
11. In which year 55 projects started in National level?
12. India's first rocket launch site?
13. Name of Indian Space Department's Mars mission?
14. India's future is determined in India's classrooms - whose words it is
15. The Education Commission recommended the National Model of Education
16. In which year was the law passed making education a fundamental right in India?
17. Chief architect of Indian foreign policy?

2 Marks Questions

1. Who are the Prime Ministers who signed the Panchasheel principles?
2. Write the recommendations of Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission?
3. Write the recommendations of DS and Kothari Commission.

4. Write the names of the members of the State Reorganization Commission.
5. Princely states that refused to join the Indian Union.
6. What is Instrument of Accession?
7. Who prepared Instruments of Accession?
8. Which were the most important challenges that post-independence India had to face?

3 Marks Questions

1. Write the recommendations of the Lakshmana Swamy Mudaliar Commission.
2. Write the main proposals of National Education Policy 1986.

4 marks questions

1. Write the main principles of India's foreign policy.
2. What are the main Panchasheel principles?

6 Marks Questions

1. Post-Independence India - Significant progress has been made in the fields of science and technology. Justify this statement.
2. Explain the progress in the field of space in the post-independence period.

Answer Key

Answers to questions of 1 mark

1. 1954
2. Goa, Daman and Diu
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Poti Sriramulu (Poti Sriramulu)
6. 1953
7. Fasal A li

8. 1956
9. Jawaharlal Nehru
10. Bhakramnangal Projects
11. 1952 October 2
12. Thumbha
13. Mangalyan
14. Dr. D S Kothari
15. Dr. D.S Kothari
16. 2009
17. Jawaharlal Nehru

2 Marks question

1. Jawaharlal Nehru, Chou En-Lai
2. Start professional institutions.
 - Give emphasis to women education
 - Form the University education
3. Education should be implemented on 10+2+3 pattern.
 - Start vocational education at secondary level
 - Focus on value education
4. Fazal Ali, H.N. Khunsru, K.M. Panicker
5. Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagadh
6. - Agreement drafted for the merger of the princely states into the Indian Union.
 - Control of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications the princely states should be handed over to the central government.
7. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, V.P. Menon
8. Refugee flow, partition of India

Answers to questions of 3 marks

1. Trilingual scheme should be implemented
 - Education Commission should be constituted at secondary level
 - Teacher training committee should be constituted
2. Emphasis should be given to primary education and further education.
 - Operation Black Board should be implemented to universalize education at primary level and improve physical facilities in schools.
 - Navodaya Vidyalayas should be established in every district.Education of girls should be encouraged.

Answers to questions of 4 marks

1. Opposition to imperialism and colonialism
 - Hatred of racism
 - Faith in the United Nations
 - Peaceful coexistence
2. Recognizing each other's country's borders and sovereignty.
 - Don't attack each other.
 - Maintain equality and mutual assistance
 - Maintain peaceful coexistence
 - Do not interfere in each other's internal affairs.

Answers to questions of 6 marks

1. Scientific Industrial Research Committee came into existence.
 - Indian Agricultural Research Council came into existence.
 - Indian Council of Medical Research came into existence.
 - Led by Homi Jahangir Bhabha and S.N. Bhat Nagar.
 - Five IITs were established.
 - Attained achievements in medical education; Achievement in Genetics, Biotechnology, Health, Transport, Oceanography and Information Technology

2. In 1962, the Indian National Space Research Council was formed.
 - ISRO was formed in 1969.
 - India's first rocket launch facility opened at Thumba.
 - In 1975 Aryabhata satellite was successfully launched.
 - Agencies developed in developing satellites.
 - Missiles like Agni and Prithi were developed.
 - The Chandrayaan mission was launched in 2008.
 - Indian-made spacecraft that has reached the farthest distance from Earth.
 - Mangalyaan mission to Mars launched.

Chapter 8

KERALA TO MODERNITY

1-mark questions

1. Which was the first organized rebellion against the British in Kerala?
2. In which year did the battle of Kulachal take place?
1) 1792 2) 1757 3) 1741 4) 1615
3. The ruler who issued Kundara Proclamation?
A) Pazhassi Raja B) Paliathachan c) Veluthampi Dalava d) Marthandavarma
4. Which was the first complete book printed in Malayalam?
5. Travancore Proclamation in 1817 making primary education free Name the ruler who Issued
A) Veluthampi Dalava b) Marthandavarma
c) Gauri Parvati Bhai d) Swati Thirunal
6. Who directed the Malayali Memorial?
7. Who is the author of the book “One quarter crore Malayalis”?
8. Which private bank was first formed in Kerala?
9. In 1859, Channar women got the right to wear jackets and tops.
Who was the ruler of Travancore?
10. For the Savarna Jatha conducted in sympathy with the Vaikom Satyagraha
Who led?
11. Punnappa Vayalar strike of 1946 was against whose administrative reform
12. Freedom fighter of Kerala
b) Pandita Ramabai A) Akkamma Cherian C) Annie Basant D) Sarojini Naidu
13. The place where Pazhassi Raja led the resistance against the British?
A) Kochi B) Travancore C) Malabar D) Kollam

2 Marks questions

14. What was the cause of Vaikom Satyagraha? What led this struggle?
15. What is the need of Nivarthana agitation? Who led this?
16. Make a note on Malabar Rebellion.

4 marks questions

17. Prepare a note on Guruvayur Satyagraha.
18. Complete the table given below.

Social reformers movements

Ayyangali	-----A-----
-----B-----	Yogakshemasabha
Vagbhatanandan	-----C-----
-----D-----	Equality society

19. When the State of Kerala was formed on November 1, 1956 by including the Malabar, Kochi and Travancore regions, which territories were added to and excluded from Kerala?
20. What were the factors that led to the formation of United Kerala?
21. Attingal Riot - Make note.
22. How did the British dominate Kerala?
23. Write the following events in chronological order,
 - A) Pazhassi Raja died a heroic death fighting the British against wrong tax policies.
 - B) The first organized rebellion against the British in Kerala.
 - C) Malabar was given to the British under the Treaty of SrirangaPattanam.
 - D) Veluthampi call to take up arms and fight against the British
24. Write the events given below in chronological order.
 - Guruvayur Satyagraha
 - Nivarthanaagitation

- Temple Entry Proclamation in Travancore

25 Match the following

G.P. Pilla	Nivarthana agitation
Dr Palppu	Savarnna jatha
C Keshavan	Ezhava memorial
Mannath Padmanabhan	Malayali memmorial

6 mark questions

26. `Describe the early resistance against the British in different parts of Kerala according to the clues given below.
- Pazhassi Raja
 - Veluthampi Dalava
 - Paliyathachan
27. Based on the following places given below describe the national movement of Kerala
- Malabar
 - Kochi
 - Travancore

Answer key

Answers to questions of 1 mark

1. Attingal Rebellion
2. 1741
3. Veluthampi Dalava
4. Samkshepa Vedartham
5. c) Gauri Parvati Bhai
6. Barrister G.P. Pillai

7. EMS Namboothiripad
8. Nedungadi Bank
9. UttaramThirunal Maharaja
10. Mannath Padmanabhan
11. Diwan Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer
12. Akkamma Cherian
13. c) Malabar

Answers to questions of 2 marks

14. For freedom to travel on the public road around the temple
 - T.K. Madhavan
15. There should be population-proportionate reservation for Christian Muslim-Ezhava communities in government jobs and in the legislature.
 - N.V. Joseph, P.K. Baby, C. Kesavan
16. The struggle waged by the Mappila peasants of Eranad, Valluvanad and Ponnani taluks is generally known as the Malabar Rebellion.

Allow Hindus of all castes can enter the Guruvayoor Temple

 - Led by K. Kelappan
 - he volunteer captain was A.K.G
 - P. Krishna Pillai was brutally beaten.

Answer for 4 Marks questions

18. A) Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham
 - b) V T. Bhattathiripad
 - C) Atma Vidya Sangham
 - D) Vaikuntaswamikal
19. The taluks of Tovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavan Kad, which were part of Travancore, were given to the Madras state. Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks, which were part of southern Karnataka, were annexed to Kerala.

20. 1920 Nagpur Congress Conference

- 1st Kerala State Political Conference held at Ottapalam in 1921
- Payyannoor Congress conference formed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru
- In 1947, the United Kerala Convention was held in Thrissur under the chairmanship of Kelappan.
- Tiru-Kochi State was formed on 1 July 1947.
- EMS Namboothiri pad's book Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal
- State Reorganization Commission

On November 1, 1956 the state Kerala was formed including Malabar - Travancore - Kochi areas

21 • Natives were strong in making Anchuthengu a British military base

In 1821, locals killed about 150 Englishmen who went to Attingal Rani with a gift

This is the Attingal riot.

- The first organized revolt against the British in Kerala

22. Malabar was given to the British under the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792.

- In 1792, the King of Kochi accepted British supremacy.
- Travancore also recognized British supremacy under the Treaty of 1795. .
- British ruled Malabar directly and Cochin, Travancore through Samanthalas kings.

23. b) First organized rebellion against the British in Kerala (1721)

C) Malabar was given to the British under the Treaty of Srirangapatna (1792)

A) Pazhassi Raja fought against the British against wrong tax policies and died heroically. (1805)

D) Veluthampi call to take up arms and fight against the British (1809)

24.. Vaikom Satyagraha

Guruvayur Satyagraha

- Nivarthana Agitation
- Temple entry announcement in Travancore

A	B
25. G.P. Pillai	Malayali Memorial
Dr.Pulpu	Ezhava Memorial
C. Kesavan	Nivarthana Agitation
Mannath Padmanabhan	Savarnajatha

Answers to questions of 6 marks

26. Pazhassi raja

- Pazhassi Raja led a strong resistance in Malabar.
- A member of the Kottayam royal family
- Kottayam area in return for helping the British in the Mysore war
- The power to collect taxes was promised to Pashi.
- The promise was not fulfilled by the British.
- British claimed over Wayanad.
- Chempan Pocker, Kaitheri Ambu Nair, Etachena Kungan, Thalakkal Chandu helped Pazhassi Raja

Pazhassi Raja was killed in 1805

Veluthambi Dalava

- Travancore Diwan
- The cause of the revolt was the unrestrained interference of the British in the internal affairs of the country.
- In 1809, Veluthampi issued Kundara proclamation
- Macaulay's official residence was attacked.
- Veluthampi committed suicide at Mannadi temple.

Paliyathachan

- Paliathatchan Kochi Diwan
- Uncontrolled intervention by the British in the internal affairs of the country was the cause of rebellion
- Paliathachan was exiled to Madras

27. Malabar

- First Malabar District Congress conference in 1916 under the presidency of Annie Besant

The last political conference was held in Mancheri in 1920.

- In 1920, the Khilafat Committees were formed.
- 1921 Malabar Rebellion
- Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. Under the leadership of K. Kelappanin Payyannur and Mohammad Abdurrahimanat Kozhikode.
- Farmers group strike in Kayyur, Morazha and Karivellur
- Keezhriyur Bomb Case.

Travancore

1891 Malayalee Memorial petitioned the King demanding adequate representation of Travancoreans in government jobs. Barrister G.P. Pillai's leadership.

In 1896 under the leadership of Dr.PalpuThe Ezhava Memorial was dedicated to the king pointing out the hardships the Ezhavasexpereincing

The patriotic Ramakrishna Pillai was exiled.

1932 Nivarthana Agitation-- Reservation for Christians, Muslims and Ezhavas-- led by N.V. Joseph, P.K. Baby, C. Keshavan.

PunnapraVayalar strike of 1946 against the administrative reforms of Sir C.P.

Kochi

1936 Electricity Strike

Diwan Shanmukham Chetty against entrusting power supply to private company.

In 1941 Kochi Rajya Prajamandalam was formed.

Chapter 9
State and State Strategy

1 Mark questions

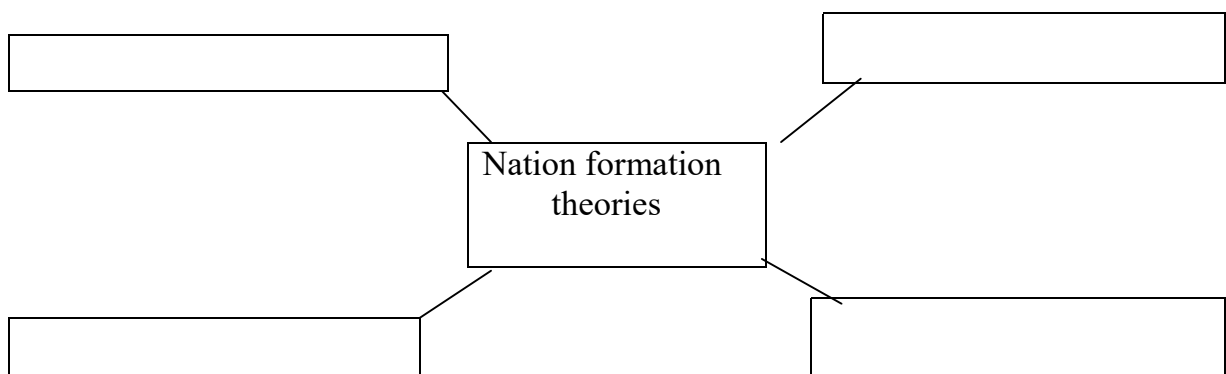
1. What is nation?
2. Who is known as father of political science?

2 Marks Questions

3. What are the basic elements that the nation needs?
4. What are the main functions of government?
5. What are the equal rights of citizenship? 5.
6. What is the importance of political science in a democratic society?
7. What is political science? What is the importance of this branch of study?

4 marks questions

8. What is sovereignty? What are the two levels of sovereignty?
9. List the difference between Discretionary functions and Compulsory functions of the State.
10. What is citizenship? What are the two types of citizenship? Explain.
11. What are the various fields of study of political science?
12. Complete Padasuryan



Answer Key

Answers to questions of 2 mark

1. A State is a group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign government.
2. Aristotle

Answers to questions of 1 mark

3. The people
 - * Terrain
 - Sovereignty
 - Government
4.
 - To make and enforce law and ensure justice for the nation
 - Ensuring law and order.
 - Increases employment opportunities.
5.
 - Right to contest elections
 - Right to vote
 - Right to form associations
6. Enables a person to rationally analyse any general topic and engage constructively
7. Politics is the study of nation and government.
 - Inculcates civic consciousness among the people.
 - To rationally intervene in social, political and economic issues
 - Creating better political systems.
 - Fulfilling the duty to the nation.

Answers to questions of 4 marks

8. Sovereignty is the power of a nation to make its own decisions in domestic and international affairs.
 - Internal and external sovereignty

9. Obligatory Functions

- Functions that the state must perform at all times
- Border protection
- Internal peace
- Protection of rights
- Administration of justice

Discretionary functions

- Functions to be performed according to the economic condition of the nation.
- Education
- Health
- Transportation facility
- Welfare activities

10. Citizenship is full and equal membership of a country.

- Naturalized Citizenship: Citizenship acquired by birth.

Acquired Citizenship A person acquired citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation.

11. • Natural citizenship: citizenship by birth

- Political theories
- Public administration

Comparative Politics

- International politics

12. Theory of Evolution

- Social contract theory
- Divine Right Theory
- Theory of power

Chapter 10

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

2 Marks Questions

1. What is civic consciousness?
2. What is the importance of civic consciousness?

4 marks questions

1. What are the main factors that shape civic consciousness?
2. Clarify the role of the family in the formation of civic consciousness.
3. How education contributes to civic consciousness
4. Explain the role of media in forming civic consciousness.
5. Explain the role of organizations in developing civic consciousness.
6. What are the ways to overcome the challenges facing citizenship?
7. How does sociology contribute to civic consciousness?
8. Write any two problems faced by society and their solutions

Answer Key

2 Marks Questions Other Answers

1. Civic consciousness is the recognition that every citizen is for the community and that the best interests of the community belong to the citizen.
2. Without civic consciousness, man becomes selfish and all activities are for his own gain. This will adversely affect social life. There can be no peace and security in such a society.

4. Answers to Mark's questions

1. Family
 - Education

- Social system
 - Organizations
 - Political system
2. It is from the family that we learn to respect elders and engage in community service.
 - Family plays a major role in developing and maintaining a sense of duty in its members
 - Motivation and encouragement from family will raise high sense of citizenship.
 - A family atmosphere helps to develop the conviction that every individual is for the family and the family is for the society.
 3. It enables the individual to use the knowledge acquired through the study of various subjects in a beneficial way for the society.
 - It helps to develop values sense, tolerance, leadership quality, environmental awareness, science awareness etc.
 - Helps to utilize science and technology in a beneficial way for the society.
 - Civic consciousness can be imparted to people through value-based education.
 4. Print media and electronic media greatly influence the society.
 - Bringing news and information to the people.
 - Correct and objective information will lead to creative ideation.
 - An impartial and independent media helps in creating civic awareness.
 5. Enables the individual to act in a service-minded manner. Organizations working in various fields like environmental protection, human rights protection, philanthropic work etc. create environmental awareness and human rights awareness among individuals.
 6. Critically evaluate each of their own actions. • Strive for personal interests without harming public interests.

The changes we expect from others start with ourselves.

- Work on democracy and tolerance

Give equal consideration to duties along with rights.

7.
 - To respect diversity and be tolerant empowering individuals.
 - A variety of political-social-economic-environmental issues backgrounds help in understanding.
 - Enables individuals to propose solutions to problems.
 - Bringing the message of peace and co-existence to the people.
 - Makes individuals civic-minded by introducing them to good models and practices of civic-mindedness.

8. 1. Corruption

- Awareness against corruption
- Not to be involved in corruption in any way.
- complain

2. Water scarcity

- Efficient use
- Rainwater harvesting

Protect water sources from pollution.

- Plant plants.

Chapter 11

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY? WHY?

1 Mark questions

1. By what name is the nineteenth century known in history?
2. Who is considered the father of sociology?
3. A thinker who applied Charles Darwin's theory of evolution to social studies
4. What is the best way to study social studies?
5. The scientific study of the interrelationship between man and his environment is known by what name?

2 Marks Questions

1. What is a case study?
2. What are the application possibilities of sociology?
3. What is social service? In which case this method is advantage of?
4. An important tool used for data collection in sociology is interview. What Its features?
5. Who are the major contributor to social science studies in India?
6. What are the differences between creative and writing study of sociology?
7. What were the revolutions that led to the emergence of sociology?

4 marks questions

8. What are the main areas of study in sociology?
9. What are the benefits of studying sociology?
10. Describe the method of observation in social studies.

Answers

Answers to questions of 1 mark

1. Age of Revolution
2. Auguste Comte
3. Herbert Spencer
4. Survey method
5. Sociology

Answers to questions of 2 marks

1. • Case studies are used to study in depth about rare and isolated social phenomena and problems.
 - Such plans can be subtle and comprehensive.
2. Sociologists trained in research studies are needed in the areas of administration and planning.
 - Commerce, Urban Planning, Social Welfare, Advertising, Communication, Educational activities and many other areasSociology has many applications.
3. • Information collected from a selected group of people on the basis of forming a comprehensive view of the subject of study
 - Survey method is using in studies where information has to be collected from a large section of the population
4. It is a method of gathering information orally.
 - Conversational interview between researcher and respondent.
 - Interview is a method used to know and analyse people's point of view, belief and lifestyle at a micro level
5. GS Ghurye, AR Desai, SC. Dubai, MN Srinivasa, D.P. Mukherji Creativity
6. Creative writing
 - Writing is done with imagination and creativity.
 - Expresses social events on an aesthetic level. Social studies

Social Science studies

* Social phenomenon subjects are analysed scientifically.

- Analyses society objectively.

7. Renaissance or Scientific revolution

- French Revolution

- Industrial Revolution

Answers to questions of 4 marks

8. • Social institutions• Social groups

• Social relationships• Socializations

• Social control• Communities

9. Helped to form a correct understanding of society.

• To know one's own society and helps the society of others objectively

• Studying social issues closely.

• Helps to find solutions to social problems.

10. Observation is a method of honest recording things to see, hear and feel

• Monitoring is in two ways.

Participatory observation and non-participatory observation

Participatory observation

- Participant observation is a method in which the observer collects information directly from the study area.

For the study of primitive society, this method is mostly used by anthropologist

Non-participatory monitoring

In non-participant observation, the sociologist does not stay in the study group and conduct the study. Instead, monitoring is done from outside.

SSLC – ENGLISH MEDIUM

SOCIAL SCIENCE - II

CHAPTER 1 : SEASONS AND TIME

1 Mark questions

1. Write the name of the main season experienced in the Northern Hemisphere during the period from September 22 to December 22?
(a) Summer season (b) Autumn season
(b) Spring Season (d) Winter season
2. Write the name of the main season experienced in Northern Hemisphere between December 22 and March 21?
(a) Summer (b) Autumn
(b) Spring (d) Winter
3. The local time at which longitude is chosen as Indian Standard Time?
(a) 0° (b) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
(c) 180° (d) 15° E
4. How many hours is Indian Standard Time different from Greenwich Time?
5. Winter solstice in Northern hemisphere?
(a) June 21 (b) June 21
(c) September 23 (d) December 22

2 Marks questions

6. What is apparent movement of the sun and what is the reason for it?
7. What is parallelism of Earth axis?
8. What is standard time?

OR

Standard meridian?

4 Marks questions

9. Writeshortnote

- (a) Greenwich mean time (GMT) (b)
Indian Standard Time (IST)

10 Complete the table appropriately

Day	Relative position of the sun	Speciality of the day
March 21	Equator	Equinox (equal day and night)
June 21	------(a)-----	------(b)-----
September 23	Equator	Equinox (equal day and night)
December 22	------(c)-----	------(d)-----

11. Calculate the local time at the following longitudes assuming that Greenwich Mean Time is 10 AM

- (a) 45 degrees east longitude
(b) 30 degrees west longitude

12. Write a short note on International Date Line

13. What are the reasons for seasonal changes?

14. Write short Notes

- (a) Utharayanam
(b) Dakshinayanam

15 Complete the table

Months	Apparent movement of the sun	Seasons	
		Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
March 21 to June 21	From Equator to tropic of cancer	spring	autumn
------(a)-----	------(b)-----	<u>Summer</u>	------(c)-----
------(d)-----	Equator to tropic of Capricorn	------(e)-----	<u>Spring</u>
December 21 to march 21	------(f)-----	------(g)-----	------(h)-----

16. What is local time? What are the difficulties created by having several local times in a country?

17. Name the four major seasons of India

18. Write the characteristics of the seasons given below.

(a) spring season

(b) autumn season

6Markquestions

19. Explain the significance of the days given below based on the relative position of the Sun

(a) June 21

(b) December 22

(c) March 21

AnswerKey

1 markquestions-Answers

1. (c) Autumn
2. (d) Winter
3. (b) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
4. 5.30 hours ahead
5. (d) December 22

2markquestions-Answers

6. The position of the sun in relation to the earth varies apparently between tropic of cancer and tropic Capricorn. This is known as apparent movement of the sun.
7. The axis of the earth tilted at an angle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 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 Parallelism of earth axis.
8. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country.

OR

Each country in the world considered longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard meridian.

4 Mark questions - Answers

9. (a) Greenwich time (GMT)
 - . 0° longitude
 - . Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich line.
 - . This line passes through Greenwich.
 - . Based on the Greenwich meridian the world is divided into 24 time zones.
- (b) Indian standard time (IST)
 - . $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.
 - . Local time at the Indian standard meridian is the standard time of India.
 - . Indian Standard Time is 5.30 hours ahead of Greenwich Time.

10. (a) Tropic of cancer.
 (b) Summer solstice.
 (c) Tropic of Capricorn.
 (d) Winter solstice.
11. (a) 1 PM
 (b) 8 AM
12. . 180° longitude
 . There is a difference of 24 hours at 180° longitude to the east and west of Greenwich.
 . It is not a straight line.
 . It passes through Bering straight in Pacific Ocean and avoid some of the Inhabited islands.
 . Travellers crossing this line from the west add one day to the calendar and those going to east subtract one day.
13. . Earth revolution.
 . Tilt of the axis
 . Parallelism of the earth axis.
 . Apparent movement of the sun.
14. (a) Following the winter solstice, the Sun begins its solstice from the tropic of Capricorn to tropic of cancer.
 . Sun culminates tropic of cancer on June 21 is termed as Utharayanam
 . The duration of day in the northern hemisphere gradually increases during this period.
 (b) Following the summer solstice the sun sets its southward apparent movement from tropic of cancer and it culminates on the tropic of Capricorn on December 22. This is Dakshinayanam.
 . The duration of day in the northern hemisphere gradually decreasing during this period.
15. (a) June 21 to September 23.
 (b) Tropic of cancer to equator.
 (c) Winter

- (d) September 23 to December 22
- (e) Autumn
- (f) Tropic of the Capricorn to equator
- (g) Winter
- (h) Summer

16. Time estimated at each place based on the apex position of the sun is termed as local time.

- . Difficulty in preparing train timings
- . Will affect competitive exams
- . Radio timings cannot be provided
- . Television timings will be difficult

17. Winter , spring, summer, autumn .

18. (a) Spring season

- . Transition from winter to summer
- . The plants spurting, mango trees blooming , jackfruit trees baring buds
- . Generally March, April is the spring season in northern hemisphere

(b) Autumn season

- . the season of change from summer towards winter
- . the temperature in the atmosphere is low.
- . the trees generally lose their leaves
- . the month of October and November is the autumn season in northern hemisphere.

6 Markquestions-Answers

19. (a) Summer solstice

- . the sun's position vertically over the tropic of cancer
- . longest day and shortest night in northern hemisphere

(b) Winter solstice

- . the sun reaches vertically over the tropic of Capricorn
- . shortest day and longest night in northern hemisphere

(c) equinoxes

. the apparent position of the sun will be over the equator on March 21, September 23

. the length of day and night will be equal on both the hemispheres

CHAPTER2

INSEARCHOFTHESOURCEOFWIND

1markquestions

1. An instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure?
2. What is the basic air pressure of the atmosphere?
3. What is the pressure zone known as the Doldrum?
4. What is the name of the westerly wind that blows at 40⁰ south latitudes?
5. What is the name of the westerly wind that blows at 50⁰ south latitudes?
6. What is the name of the Westerly Wind falling at 60⁰ south latitudes?
7. The tropical wind that blows over the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in North America ?
8. Which local wind is known as 'snow eater'?
9. The name of the local wind that blows to the northern foothills of Alps mountain range?
10. A local wind called by the people of West Africa by the name of 'doctor' ?
11. A tropical wind blowing in the plains of North India?
12. Identify the local wind using given indications
.A tropical wind blowing in southern India?
.It causes mangoes to ripen and fall.

2markquestions

- 1, What are the difference between High pressure and low pressure?
2. What is intertropical convergent zone (ITCZ)?
3. what are the factors that influence atmospheric pressure?
4. What is isobars?
5. What are the factors that influence wind's speed and direction ?
6. What is Ferrel's law?
7. Explain the relationship between temperature and pressure?
8. What are the factors that influence the formation of monsoon winds?

4 markquestions

1. The relationship between altitude and atmospheric pressure is inversely proportional explain?
2. How does humidity affect atmospheric pressure?
3. What is pressure gradient? How does pressure gradient affect wind's speed?
4. What is the Coriolis force? How does it affect wind direction?
5. Compare Sea Breezes and Land Breezes?
6. What are the Difference Between Mountain Breeze and Valley Breeze?
7. What are the Difference Between Cyclone and Anticyclone?

6 markquestions

1. What is global pressure belts? Explain Important global pressure zones and the conditions under which they form?
2. What is planetary winds? what are the important planetary winds? Explain any two

ANSWERKEY

1markquestions–Answer

1. Barometer
2. 1013.2 mb/hpa (level of mercury 76 cm)
3. Equatorial Low Pressure Belt
4. Roaring Forties
5. Furious fifties
6. Shrieking Sixties
7. Chinook
8. Chinook
9. Foehn
10. Harmattan
11. Loo
12. Mango showers

2markquestions–Answer

1. If the atmospheric pressure in an area is higher than that of the surrounding area, it is called high pressure.
If the atmospheric pressure in an area is lower than that of the surrounding area, it is called low pressure.
2. The equatorial low pressure region where trade winds from the tropical high pressure region of both hemispheres meet is called the Intertropical Convergence Zone or Intertropical Transition Zone.
3. Altitude, temperature, humidity.
4. The imaginary lines joining places having the same atmospheric pressure.
5. Pressure gradient, Coriolis force and friction

6. A scientist named Admiral Ferrel discovered that due to the effect of the Coriolis force, the winds in the Northern Hemisphere are deflected to the right and in the Southern Hemisphere they are deflected to the left.

7. The relationship between pressure and temperature is inversely proportional, when temperature increases, pressure decreases, when temperature decreases, pressure increases. This is because air expands and becomes less dense when it gets hotter, and air cools and gets denser when it gets hotter.

8. The apparent movement of the sun

.Coriolis force

.Differences in heating

4markquestions–Answer

1. The relationship between altitude and atmospheric pressure is inversely proportional. .Atmospheric pressure decreases with increasing altitude.

.The pressure decreases at a rate of about 1 Mb per 10 metres.

. As you go up, the air volume decreases and the pressure decreases

2. .Humidity and atmospheric pressure are inversely proportional

The amount of water in the atmosphere is Humidity.

.Water vapour is lighter than air.

. Therefore, if the amount of water vapour in the air is more, the pressure of that air will be less.

3. Atmospheric pressure is different in different regions of the earth's surface. The change in pressure with horizontal distance is termed as pressure gradient. The pressure gradient is said to be steeper when pressure difference is more. Wind speed is also high in such areas

4. Due to the rotation of freely moving objects on the Earth's surface, the direction of motion is deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, and this force is known as the Coriolis force. The Coriolis force increases towards the poles

5. As the land warms up quickly during the day, low pressure forms over the land, then the relatively cool air over the sea blows from the sea to the land. This wind is called a sea breeze.

. Due to the rapid cooling of the land compared to the sea at night, there will be a high pressure over the land and a low pressure over the sea, hence the wind will blow from the land to the sea, this is the land breeze.

6. During the day time the air above the mountains get heated and rises up. As a result, the wind blows upslope from the valley to mountains. This is known as valley breeze. During the high the air in the mountainous regions cools due to the intense cold conditions in that regions. As a result the wind blows towards the valley from mountains. This is mountain breeze.
7. Cyclone is a phenomenon that creates a low pressure area in the atmosphere and a high pressure area around it.
- .winds blow from the surrounding high pressure centre to the low pressure centre in the atmosphere.
 - .Due to the Coriolis effect, winds blow towards the cyclonic centres, anticlockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - .Anti cyclones are phenomenon where strong whirl winds blow from the high pressure centres to the surrounding low pressure areas.
 - Due to Coriolis effect anti cyclones is clockwise in the Northern hemisphere and anti clockwise in the Southern hemisphere.

6markquestions–Answer

1. Atmospheric pressure is almost the same between certain latitudes, and the Earth's surface is divided into different pressure zones known as global pressure zones.

Equatorial Low Pressure belt

- . A region lying between latitudes 5° north and 5° south of the equator.
- .The sun's rays fall vertically throughout the year, hence temperature will be high in the zone so the air expands and rises up on the massive scale this is the reason for the low pressure experienced here.
- .Winds are very feeble here. So this pressure belt is known as doldrum.

Sub Tropical High Pressure belt

- .The Sub Tropical region is formed centred on the regions of 30° North latitude and 30° South latitude.
- .The warm air rising from the equatorial region gradually cools down by the time it reaches the Sub Tropical region due to the influence of rotation and thus this region becomes the High pressure region.

Sub polar Low Pressure belt

- .Centred around 60 degrees North and South latitudes.

.This region is close to the poles and cold air stays close to the Earth, but due to the Earth's rotation, this air is thrown away so this region becomes a low pressure region.

Polar High Pressure belt

Due to severe cold throughout the year, always high pressure experienced here.

2. The winds developed between the global pressure belts can be generally called planetary winds.

.Trade winds

.Westerlies

.Polar easterlies.

Trade winds

.Winds blow continuously towards the equatorial low pressure belt.

.These winds blow from the north east in the northern hemisphere, there are known as North-east trade winds.

.Where the trade winds from both the hemispheres converge is known as Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)

Westerlies

. Winds blow continuously from the sub tropical high pressure zone to low pressure zones. The direction of these winds mostly from west, they are known as Westerlies.

.The westerlies are stronger in the southern hemisphere due to the vast expanse of ocean in the southern hemisphere. The ancient mariners had given different names to the rough westerlies .

40⁰ s Roaring Forties

50⁰ s Furious fifties

60⁰ s Shrieking Sixties

Polar Easterlies

Polar winds are the cold winds that blow from high pressure areas towards sub polar low-pressure belts. These winds blow from the East in both the hemispheres due to the Coriolis force.

CHAPTER3

HUMANRESOURCEDEVELOPMENTININDIA

1MarkQuestions

1. Who is leading the census activities in India?
2. The branch of sociology that analyses the population and its structural aspects?
3. What is health?
4. Which is the project to improve the working skill of youth ?

2MarkQuestions

1. Write a short note on National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Urban Health Mission (NUHM)?
2. What are the problems that still need to be solved in the field of education in India?
3. What are the goals of ICDS?
4. What are goals of the project Rastriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)?
5. What is human resources development?
6. What is human resources?
7. What are the factors that change the population of a country?

3MarkQuestions

1. What are the different levels of human resource development ?
2. Explain the importance of population studies?
3. Write briefly about the following related to population
. Population density .Labor force participation rate . Dependency level
4. What are the qualitative features of human resource?
5. What are the qualitative factors that improve employability?
6. What are the facilities that the government should provide for health care?

4 Mark questions

1. What are the Institutions that work at different levels in the medical sector?

2. How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country?
3. What are the benefits of developing human resource?
4. How education helps in the development of the country?

AnswerKey

1 markquestions-Answers

1. The office of the Population Registrar General and Census Commissioner.
2. Demography
3. Health is state of physical, mental and social wellbeing .
4. National Skill Development Monetary Reward Scheme.

2markquestions-Answers

1. NRHM – Quality health services to all in the rural sector.
NUHM – Improved health services to the residence of urban slums and other marginalised people in towns.
2. . Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary education.
. Lack of basic facilities in the education sector
. Quality of education needs to be improved
3. . Integrated development of children up to 6 years
. Health care of pregnant and lactating mothers
4. . Increase access to higher education
. Improve quality of higher education
5. Human resource capacity development is the development of human physical and mental abilities through education, health care, training and skill development.
6. Human resource is the manpower that can be used in the field of production sector.
7. Birth rate and death rate.

3markquestions-Answers

1. . Individuals try to develop their own skills through self-effort.
. Family provides necessary conditions for developing individual's skills
. Various institutions and agencies provide necessary facilities for learning and training
. Nation provides necessary facilities for developing people's skills.
2. .Informs the availability of human resource in a country.

- .Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people
- .To formulate economic and social development policies.
- 3. The number of people living in an area per square kilometre .
 - .Labour force participation means, The ratio of the number of people between the age group of 16 and 59 who are employed or looking for work
 - .The age group of 0-14 years and 60 years and above are included in the dependent group.
- 4. Education, Healthcare, Literacy rate ,Life expectancy
- 5. Education ,Healthcare, Training ,Social capital,.
- 6. .Availability of nutritious food
 - .Availability of clean water
 - .preventive measures
 - .cleanliness
 - .medical facilities

4markquestions-Answers

1.
 - . Medical Colleges
 - . District Hospitals
 - .Community Health Centres
 - .Primary Health Centres
 - . Health Sub Centres
2.
 - . By increasing the number of working days and increasing efficiency, production will increase
 - .natural resources can be properly utilized
 - .medical expenses can be reduced, thereby reducing the financial cost to the government.
3.
 - . Increase labour productivity
 - . Improve entrepreneurship
 - . Ensure social welfare

- . Effective use of natural resources
- . Enable development and use of better technologies

4. Education

- .Improves the individual's ability
- . Acquires the knowledge to use technologies,
- . Obtains better employment and income
- . Improves the standard of living

Chapter4

LandscapeanalysissthroughMaps

1markquestions

1. What is the official agency for making Topographic maps in India?
2. What does F stand for the Topographic Map No 45 F/10?
3. What indicate the Numbers given along with the contour line in a Topographic map?
4. If 2/3 of a Topographic map of an area is yellow, what is your conclusion about the main economic activity of people in that area missing?

2markquestions

5. What is Topographic map ?
6. What is the grid reference ?
7. Colours and symbols used in Topographic maps are universally accepted. Why ?
8. What information about the area do we get from the contour lines?
9. The contour lines are very close in area A and the contour lines are spread far apart in area B. What can you conclude about the slope of areas A , B can reach?

4markquestions

10. Write any four uses of Topographic map?
11. What are the essential elements to know for reading Topographic map?
12. Explain the layouts and numbering of Topo sheets?
13. What do the following symbols in the Topographic map indicate?
 - a) **pictures**
 - b)
 - c) -----
 - d)
14. List the features of Eastings and Northings?

15. What is Contour Lines? Explain Contour value and Contour intervals.
16. What is intervisibility? Write its uses.
17. List out what are the physical features, cultural features, primary information on the topographic map?
18. Analyse the model grids and write the answers to the questions given below

Draw pictures grid

1. Identify two physical features from the given grid and write
2. Find the location of fort and Grave by four digit grid reference?
3. Which cultural features are indicated by the four digit grid reference 8334, 8537?

AnswerKey

1 markquestions-Answers

1. Survey of India
2. Refers to degree sheet
3. Altitude
4. Cultivation

2Markquestions-Answers

5. Maps that depict all natural and man-made surface features in detail.
6. A grid reference is a grid of eastings and northings lines that helps in locating small features on Topographic maps.
7. Topographic maps prepared by each country so that other countries can easily understand and analyse them
8. .Contour lines are imaginary lines that connecting places having equal elevation from the sea level.
.Altitude of the place, nature of the slope, shape of the land form can be assessed.
9. A - Steep slopes
B - Gentle slopes.

4Mark questions-Answers

10. . Analysis of the physical and cultural features of the earth surface.
. For military operations and preparation of military maps.
. Identification and studying of the natural and cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
. For urban planning.
11. Numbering and order of Topographic maps.
. Positioning methods
. Accepted symbols and colours.
. Methods of depicting.
. Elevation and slope of terrain
12. Toposheets for the whole world have been prepared in several sheets of same size and shape. The whole world is picturised in 2222 sheets as follows. There are 1800 sheets for regions between 60⁰ North and South latitudes, 420 sheets for regions between 60⁰ and 88⁰ latitudes in both hemispheres and 2 sheets for both the poles.
13. .River
. Bridge, . . . Road
. Taluk Boundary
. International Boundary
14. 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.
- Northings
. These are lines drawn in the east-west direction.
. Their value increases towards the North.
. The value of the northings immediately to the south of the feature in the map is considered for identifying a location.
15. .Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level.

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

. The difference between the value of two adjacent contours is called contour interval.

16. .In a Topographic map any two places are mutually visible then we can establish that these places intervisible.

. Intervisibility assessment is being applied for erecting electric posts, mobile towers and wireless transmission towers.

17. Marginal information

. The general information given out side the margins in Topographic maps.

Physical features

. Natural features included in Topographic map.

Cultural features

. Manmade features in Topographic map.

18. 1 Lake, Fort
2 8134, 8535
3. Tube well, light house

CHAPTER 5
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE

1 mark questions

1. Government Expenditure is known as ----- ?
2. What is the tax levied on the net income of companies?
3. When was Goods and Services Tax introduced in India?
4. What is the additional tax levied on the tax known as?
5. What are the main components of the budget?

2 mark questions

1. What is budget? What are its main components ?
2. What is public finance ?
3. What is cess? write examples
4. Who are the members of the GST council?
5. What are the recommendations of the GST council?
6. What is goods and services tax?

7. What are the Important direct taxes in India?
8. Which are the main taxes levied by local governments?

3markquestions

1. What are the different types of goods and services taxes in India ?
2. What is public debt ?What are the different types of public debt?
3. What are the major taxes levied by the central government?
4. What are the major taxes levied by the state government?

4markquestions

1. How can we classified the public expenditure?
2. What are the causes of increase in public expenditure in India ?
3. What are the differences between direct tax and indirect tax ?
4. What are the sources of non -tax revenue of the government?
5. Write the reasons for increase in public debt in India?
6. What is fiscal policy? What are its objectives

Answerkey

1 markquestion-answer

1. Public Expenditure
2. Corporate Tax
3. From 1st July 2017
4. Surcharge
5. Income , Expenditure

2markquestion-answer

1. Budget is a financial document detailing the revenue and expenditure expected by the government in a financial year.
.Revenue and expenditure
2. Public finance is the branch of economics that deals with public revenue, public expenditure and public debt
3. Sess is an additional tax levied by the government for certain purposes.
Eg. education sex which is levied along with personal income tax
4. The GST Council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister and has the Union Minister of State in charge of Finance and state Finance Ministers are the members
5. Taxes to be merged into GST, taxes, Cesses, Surcharges

- . The goods and services that are to be brought under GST
 - .To determine tax rates
 - .To determine tax exemption limit on the basis of total turn over
6. GST was introduced in India on 1 July 2017 merging different indirect taxes imposed by central and state government.
 7. Personal Income Tax.
 - .Corporate Tax
 - .Property Tax
 - .Employment Tax
 8. . Property tax
 - . Professional tax

3 markquestion-answer

1. .Imposed by Central Government -CGST
 . Imposed by State Government -SGST
 .Imposed on inter-state trade-IGST
2. Public Debts are loans taken by the government .
Internal Debt
 Borrowing from individuals and institutions within the country .
External Debt
 Borrowing from foreign governments and international institutions
3. .Corporate Tax
 . Personal Income Tax
 . Central GST
 . Integrated GST
4. .Land Tax
 . Stamp Duty
 . State GST

4 markquestion-answer

1. Public Expenditure can be divided into two categories
 .**Development Expenditure:** Construction of Roads ,Bridges ,Port etc.

.Non-Development Expenditure: War, Interest ,Expenditure on Pensions etc.

2. .Increase in defence expenditure
 - . Population growth
 - .Welfare activities
 - . Urbanization
3. **Direct Tax**
 - .Direct tax is paid by the person on whom it is imposed .
 - . The tax burden is known to the tax payer
 - Indirect Tax**
 - .The tax burden is imposed on one person and transferred to another.
 - . Tax payer does not know the tax burden
4. .Fees
 - .Fines and Penalties
 - . Grants
 - . Interest
 - .profit
- 5 .Increased expenditure on defence
 - . Population growth
 - .Social welfare activities
 - . Development activities
6. Fiscal policy is the government's policy regarding public revenue, public expenditure and public debt.
 - .Achieve financial stability
 - . Create employment opportunities
 - . Control unnecessary expenditure

CHAPTER 6

Eyes in the Sky and Analysis of Information

1 mark questions

1. The Method of Obtaining Photographs of Earth's Surface Continuously from the Sky by Using Camera Mounted on Aircrafts

- a) Terrestrial Photography
- b) Aerial Remote Sensing
- c) Satellite Remote Sensing
- d) Passive Remote Sensing

2. The method of obtaining the earth's topography using cameras from the ground is

- a) Terrestrial Photography
- b) Aerial Remote Sensing
- c) Satellite Remote Sensing
- d) Passive Remote Sensing

3. Which device is used to view celestial images in three dimensions?

4. A pair of overlapping celestial images is called -----

5. Devices Used for Data Collection in Remote Sensing are called-----

6. The information collected through satellites is interpreted with the help of computers and converted into picture format is -----

7. What are the analytical possibilities of GIS that can be used to detect changes in the extent of rice cultivation?

8. Which remote sensing is done with the help of solar energy?

9. Which are the satellites that orbit the earth?

10. Name the device that collects information through remote sensing ?

2 markquestions

11. What are the two types of information needed to enable data analysis in GIS?
12. Explain, what is the spectral Signature and Spatial Resolution
13. Make a note on the overlap in celestial images
- 14 Based on the source of energy remote sensing can be classified into two, which are they? Explain
15. What is sensor? write example
16. What is Satellite Remote Sensing?
17. What are the different types of artificial satellites?

4 markquestions

18. What are the disadvantages of aerial remote sensing?
19. What is Remote Sensing? Explain the Classification of Remote Sensing Based on the Platform
20. What are the uses of remote sensing technology?
21. What are the advantages of aerial remote sensing?
22. Complete the table related to remote sensing as appropriate

A	B
A pair of celestial images with overlap	------(a)-----
------(b)-----	platform
The size of the smallest object on the ground that the sensor can detect	------(c)-----
------(d)-----	stereoscope

23. Write a short note on Global Positioning System
- 24 Compare overlay Analysis and Buffer Analysis ?
25. What is a platform? How much remote sensing varies based on platform. Which are they?

26. Prove with Example the possibility of Buffer analysis of GIS.

What Are the other Analytical Capabilities of GIS?

6markquestions

27. Compare the features of geo Stationary Satellites and Sun Synchronous Satellites.

28. Explain what are the analytical capabilities of GIS

What are the analytical possibilities of GIS that can be used in the following cases?

- . To find out the change in the extent of rice cultivation
- . To locate the nearest petrol pump on the way
- . To locate the houses that will be lost during widening of the road

Ans
wer
key

1. Aerial Remote Sensing
2. Terrestrial Photography
3. Stereoscope
4. Stereo Pair
5. Platform
6. Satellite Images
7. Over lay Analysis
8. Passive Remote Sensing
9. Geostationary Satellite
10. Sensor(camera, scanner)

1
mark
questi
ons

2 Mark Questions - Answers

11. Spatial data attributes
 - . Attributes

12. The amount of reflected energy by each object is called the spectral signature of the that object.
 . The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite sensor can distinguish is called Spatial resolution of the sensor.
- 13 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.
14. Two types
 Passive Remote Sensing – with the help of solar energy
 Active Remote Sensing – with the help of artificial source of energy.
15. Devices used for data collection in remote sensing are called sensors.
 Eg. Cameras and Scanners
16. The process of collecting information using sensors fixed on artificial satellites is called satellite remote sensing.
 Platform – Satellite
 Sensor – Scanner
17. Two types Geostationary
 satellites Sun synchronous
 satellites

4 Mark Questions - Answers

- 18, The shaking of aircrafts affects the quality of photos
 .It is not practical to take photographs of regions that are vast and extensive.
 The aircrafts require open space for takeoff and landing.
 Landing the aircrafts frequently for refuelling increases the cost.
19. Method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact is remote sensing.

Terrestrial Photography	Aerial Remote Sensing	satellite remote sensing
The method of obtaining the earth's topography using cameras from the ground. Platform – Earth, sensor, Camera	The method of obtaining photographs of the earth's surface continuously from the sky. Platform – Aeroplane, sensor, camera	The process of gathering information using the sensors installed in artificial satellite. Platform – satellite, sensor, scanner

20. 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.
21. .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.
22. a) Stereo pair
- b) The carrier on which sensors are fixed is called a platform.
- c) Spatial resolution
- d) An instrument used to view celestial images in three dimensions
23. Global positioning system of USA
- .Started for military purposes.
 - .Altitudes 20000 and 20200 kms above the earth's surface.
 - .24 satellites placed at 6 different orbits.
 - .It is used for map making, transportation etc.
 - .The GPS requires signals from atleast 4 satellites to display information like the latitude, longitude, elevation, time etc.

24.

Overlay Analysis	Buffer 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	A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created aside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone. Eg. used for road development and

helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.	airport construction
---	----------------------

25. The carrier on which sensors are fixed is called a platform. Three types :-

- a) Terrestrial Photography
- b) Aerial Remote Sensing
- c) satellite remote sensing

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

Eg. To locate the houses that will be lost during widening of the road

- a) Overlay Analysis
- b) Buffer analysis
- c) Network analysis.

27.

Geostationary satellites	Sun synchronous satellites
<p>They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth. One third of the earth comes under its field in view.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This helps in continuous data collection of an area.</p> <p>It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.</p> <p>India's INSAT satellites are example of geo-stationary satellites.</p>	<p>The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude.</p> <p>The surveillance area is less than that of the geostationary satellites.</p> <p>The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible.</p> <p>Used for the collection of data on natural resources, land use, ground water etc.</p> <p>These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.</p> <p>Satellites in IRS, Landsat series.</p>

28.

Overlay analysis	To understand the land surface features of an area and their interrelationships and their seasonal changes, changes in land use and changes in crop area.
------------------	---

Network analysis	Only linear features on the map are subjected to analysis Eg. road, railway, rivers Uses To find easy and less crowded routes from one area to
------------------	---

	<p>another</p> <p>Tourists are advised to visit more places with available time</p>
Buffer analysis	<p>A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created beside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone.</p> <p>Uses</p> <p>To locate the houses that will be lost during widening of the road</p>

- 1) Overlay Analysis
- 2) Network analysis.
- 3) Buffer analysis

CHAPTER 7

INDIA: THE LAND OF DIVERSITIES

1 mark questions

1. The highest peak in India?
2. The highest mountain range in the Himalayas?
3. The soil is dark brown or black in colour throughout the northern mountain region
4. The plain formed by the Indus and its tributaries ?
5. The Granary region of India?
6. The hottest region in India?
7. The oldest and most extensive landmass in India?
8. A landmass known as a mineral reservoir?
10. Soil formed in areas that experience alternating monsoon rains and intermittent hot summer?
10. In which river is the Jog Fall waterfall?
11. In which island community the only volcano in India situated?

2 mark questions

1. What is October heat ?
2. what are the 2 branches of south west monsoon winds blow into the Indian peninsula ?
3. How Western Disturbance forms?
4. What are the west flowing peninsular rivers ?
5. What are the mountain ranges of included in the Trans-Himalayas?

3 mark questions

1. Major mountain ranges in the northern mountain region?
2. Write the characteristics of Himadri?
3. Write the features of the western coastal plain?
4. Write the characteristics of the eastern coastal plain?
5. What are the factors that influencing the climate of India?

4markquestions

1. Explain the importance of northern mountain region?
2. Write the characteristics of Himalayan rivers?
3. What are the characteristics of peninsular rivers?

6 markquestions

1. Based on the following indicators, write about Southwest Monsoon winds that cause the heaviest monsoon in India
. Formation . Arabian branch . Bay of Bengal branch
2. Write the characteristics of peninsular plateau

Answerkey

1markquestion-Answers

1. Mount K₂ or Godwin Austin
2. Himadri
3. Mountain Soil
4. Punjab Haryana Plain
5. Northern Great Plain
6. Jaisalmer
7. Peninsular Plateau
8. Peninsular Plateau
9. Laterite Soil
10. Sharavathi River
11. Barren Island

2 markquestion-Answers

1. The high temperature and humidity experienced throughout India during the months of October and November make the daytime hours miserable, this phenomenon is known as October Heat.
2. Arabian Sea Branch
Bay of Bengal Branch
3. A strong low pressure formed over the Mediterranean Sea during winters gradually moves eastward and reaches India, resulting in winter rains over the northern plains, especially in Punjab.
4. Narmada, Tapti
5. Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar

3markquestion-Answers

1. Trans Himalayas
 - . Himalayas
 - . Eastern highlands
2. Highest mountain range
 - Average altitude is 6000 metres
 - Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra
3. Located between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
 - . Comparatively narrow
 - . backwaters and estuaries are found
 - . From the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.
4. Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
 - . From Sundarban to Kanyakumari
 - . Comparatively wide
 - . Delta formation takes place.
5. Latitude
 - . Physiography
 - . Nearness to sea
 - . Altitude

4markquestion-Answers

1.
 - . Protects us from foreign invasions from the north-west
 - . Monsoon holds back the winds and rains across North India
 - . Origins of rivers
 - . Emergence of a wide variety of flora and fauna
2.
 - . Originates from the Himalayan mountain ranges
 - . Vast catchment area

- .Intensive erosion
 - .High irrigation potential
3. Originates from the mountains of the peninsular plateau
- . Relatively low rainfall intensity
 - . Low irrigation potential
 - .Small catchment area
 - . Relatively low potential for inland water transport

6 markquestion-Answers

1. Sun Northern Hemisphere----- Low pressure in Northern Hemisphere
- . High pressure over ocean
 - . Winds blow from Indian ocean to Indian subcontinent
 - . Due to the Coriolis force, the direction changes to south westerly winds.
 - .Arabian Sea branch reaches Kerala by the beginning of June.
 - . Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Mangalore, Gujarat caused heavy rains
 - . Bay of Bengal branch followed the Sundar ban Delta and entered West Bengal and split into two.
2. .Part of the states of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh , Maharashtra
Karnataka, Tamil Nadu ,Telangana and West Bengal
- .Largest and oldest in India
 - . Made up of solid rock
 - .Known as the store house of minerals
 - .Tropical Deciduous Forests Found
 - . Basalt an igneous rock found here.
 - .Black Soil, Red soil, Laterite Soils are Found

CHAPTER8

Resource Wealth of India

1 mark questions

1. When was the first cotton mill established in India? Where?
2. Which city is known as Cottonopolis?
3. What is India's position in jute production in the world?
4. Which is the largest iron ore industry in the private sector?
5. Which is the first steel industry in public sector?
6. Which is the first iron ore factory in South India?
7. Which iron ore industry was established in 1959 with the technical assistance of Russia?
8. Which iron ore industry was established with the technical help of Germany?
9. Which iron ore industry was started in 1962 with the technical assistance of UK?
10. Where was the first petroleum mining started in India?
11. Which is the largest coal field in India?
12. Which agency handles international air services in India ?
13. who handles domestic air services in India?
14. Which soil is suitable for rubber cultivation ?
15. In which year did rail transport start in India?

2 mark questions

1. Why is cotton called as universal fibre?
2. What are the suitable geographical factors for sugarcane cultivation?
3. What are the characteristics of the crop Zaid?
4. Which raw materials are suitable for iron ore industry?
5. What is Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway?
6. National waterway three from where to where?

4 mark questions

1. Compare Kharif Rabi crops based on sowing season, harvesting season and major crops?
2. Which geographical features are suitable for rice cultivation?
3. Which geographical features are suitable for wheat cultivation?
4. Which geographical features are suitable for maize cultivation?

5. What are the major cash crops of India? Write the name of the crops included in each
6. What are the geographical features suitable for cotton cultivation ?
7. what are the favourable conditions for Mumbai to become a major centre of cotton industry?
8. What are the factors suitable for tea cultivation?
9. Select the appropriate ones from column A and arrange them in column B

A	B
Tarpapur	Rajasthan
Rawat Butta	Gujarat
Kalpak am	Maharashtra
Kakra Para	Tamil Nadu

10 What are non-conventional energy sources? What are the advantages of non-conventional energy sources?

11.How to Classify Roads in India Based on Construction Implementation Systems?

12. What are the advantages of water transport?

6markquestions

1. What are the important food crops in India and what are the factors suitable for each crop?

Answer key

1 markquestion-Answer

1. 1818 at Fort Glaster
2. Mumbai
3. 2nd
4. Tata Iron and Steel Company
5. Indian Iron and Steel Company
6. Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Works Limited
7. Bhilai Steel Plant
8. Rourkela Steel Plant
9. Durgapur Steel Plant
10. Dig Boy (Assam)
11. Jharia
12. Air India
13. Indian Airlines
14. Laterite Soil
15. 1853

2markquestion-Answer

1. As it is used worldwide in the garment industry
2. . Hot and rainy climate
.Black soil ,Alluvial soils etc
3. March (beginning of summer)Sowing period
. June (onset of the monsoon)Harvesting period
.Major crops :Fruits and Vegetables
4. Manganese , Coal

5. The six-lane super highways connecting India's mega cities, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata are called the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.
6. West Coast Canal in Kerala, from Kollam to Kotta Puram

4markquestion-Answer

1. Kharif
 - .June(on set of monsoon)-sowing period
 - .Early November(end of monsoon)-Harvesting period
 - .Major crops : Rice ,Maize, millets, cotton, jute, sugarcane, ground nut
 Rabi
 - November(beginning of winter)-Sowing period
 - March(beginning of summer)-Harvesting period
 - Major crops: Wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses
2. Alluvial soil is most suitable for rice cultivation.
 - . Rice requires high temperature (above 24⁰ c) and a good amount of rainfall (more than 150cm)
 - . Rice is being cultivated with the help of irrigation
 - . In addition to the river valleys and plains, making terraces along slopes of Siwalik also cultivated.
3. Wheat the second major food crop produced in India is a rabi crop
 - . Well drained alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation
 - .Requires 10⁰C to 26⁰C temperature and 75 centimetre of rain fall
 - .Wheat cultivation in India is mainly dependent on irrigation as it is a winter crop.
4. .Maize is the major food crop in India.
 - .Cultivated in both summer and winter
 - .It requires an annual average rainfall of 75 centimetre.
 - .Well drained fertile soil is ideal.
5. Fibre crops – cotton, Jute.
 - .Beverage crops – Tea, Coffee.
 - .Spices – Cardamom, Pepper.
 - .Other crops – Sugarcane, Rubber.

6. .Frost-free growing season
.20⁰ to 30⁰ C of temperature, and a small amount of rainfall.
.Black soil and alluvial soil are most suitable.
7. Easy availability of raw materials from neighbouring regions.
.Cheap availability of power.
.Export and import possibilities of the Mumbai Port.
.Fresh water availability.
.Human resource availability.
8. .An annual rainfall range 200 to 250 cm.
.Temperature - 25⁰ to 30⁰ C.
.Hill slopes are suitable for tea cultivation.
.Well drained soil rich in humus contents is required for this crop.
9. .Tarapur -Maharashtra.
.Rawatbhata- Rajasthan
.Kalpakkam – Tamil Nadu
.Kakrapara – Gujrat
10. Solar energy, wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy, biogas etc are the major non conventional energy sources in India.

Merits

- . Renewable
 - . Cheap.
 - . Environment – Friendly
11. .National Highways.
. State Highways
. District Roads
. Village Roads.
 12. The cheapest means of transport.
. Suitable for large scale cargo transport.
. Does not cause environmental pollution.

. Most suited for international trade.

6markquestion-Answer

1. Rice, Wheat, Maize

Rice

.Alluvial soil is most suitable for rice cultivation.

. Rice requires high temperature (above 24⁰ c) and a good amount of rainfall (more than 150cm)

. Rice is being cultivated with the help of irrigation

. In addition to the river valleys and plains, making terraces along slopes of Siwalik also cultivated.

Wheat

.The second major food crop produced in India is a rabbi crop.

.Well drained alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation.

.Temperature requires 10⁰ to 26⁰ C, rainfall 75 centimetre

.Wheat cultivation in India is mainly dependent on irrigation as it is a winter crop.

Maize

.Maize is the major food crop in India.

.Cultivated in both summer and winter

.It requires an annual average rainfall of 75 centimetre.

.Well drained fertile soil is ideal.

CHAPTER9

Financial Institutions and Services

1 mark questions

1. Who prints the one rupee note and associated coins in India?
2. What is the motto of Bhartiya Mahila Bank?
3. Which is the main institution in India which works to protect the life and health of the individual?

2 mark questions

4. Which bank is known as bank of banks ?
5. What is mean by overdraft ?
6. What are non-bank financial institutions? Write two examples.
7. What are the advantages of electronic banking ?
8. What are the alternative services provided by banks?
9. What are the main objectives of co-operative banks?
10. What are the main functions of commercial banks ?
11. What are the characteristics of Mudra Bank?
12. What are the main objectives of microfinance?
13. What are the main microfinance institutions operating in Kerala?
14. How do mutual fund institutions work?

4 mark questions

15. Describe the main functions of Reserve Bank of India?
16. What are the main investments in commercial banks ?
17. Explain what are the latest trends in banking ?
18. What are the different levels of co-operative banks?
19. What is development banks ? What are the main characteristics of development banks?
20. Write down the characteristics of special banks given below .
 - (a) Exim bank of India

(b) Small industries development Bank of India

(c) NABARD

21. What is Payment banks? Write their characteristics.
22. What are non-banking financial institutions? What are their main services?
23. What are the purposes for which Bank provide money to people ?What are the objects accepted by banks as collateral for loans?

ANSWERKEY

1markQuestion-Answers

1. Central Finance Department
2. Woman empowerment is India's empowerment
3. LIC

2markQuestion-Answers

4. Reserve Bank of India -The supreme bank with monetary control of all banks
5. Opportunity to withdraw more money than the amount in the individual's bank account.
6. - Mutual Fund Institutions and Insurance Companies
eg KSFE,UTI,LIC
7. - Allkinds of transactions can be done through net banking and tele banking.
eg net banking, mobile banking.
- less time, service charge less, money can be sent easily.
8. - Locker facility
- Demand Draft
- Mail Transfer
- ATM
- Credit Card
9. - Provide loans at low rate of interest
- Inculcate saving habits among rural people
- Save people from private money lending
10. - Receive deposits,
- provide loans,
11. - Bank recently formed to provide micro credit,
- support to small entrepreneurs and micro finance
12. - Economic development
- Raising standard of living

- Developing capacity of individuals
 - Inculcating saving habits
 - Providing loans
13. - Kudumbasree
- Men's Self Help Groups
14. The method of investment, to collect money from investors and invest it in the stock market and debentures in the infrastructure development sector and distribute the profit or loss to the investors.
- . .Printing of notes

4 Mark Question-Answers

- .Bank of the government
 - .to control credit
 - .Banker's bank
16. .Savings Deposit
- .Current Deposit
 - .Fixed Deposit
 - .Recurring Deposit
17. **Electronic banking**
- All kinds of transactions can be done through, net banking and tele banking, for example, mobile banking
- Core banking**
- All the branches of the banks are brought under one central server making the banking services from one bank to another bank possible
18. **State cooperative bank**
- Working at District Centres
- providing assistance to Primary Co-operative Banks
- District cooperative bank**
- Working at District Centres
- providing assistance to Primary Co-operative Banks
- Primary cooperative bank**
- Function in villages
19. Provides long-term loans and agricultural-commercial loans for the purpose of modernization of industries, various sector development (agriculture, industry, commerce), house construction, small scale industry, infrastructure development.
20. .Provides loans for export and import of products
- .Provides loans for starting new small scale industries and modernizing industries.
 - .India's apex bank for rural and agricultural development
21. Formed to help low income earners, small entrepreneurs and migrant workers .They do not provide all facilities provided by banks.
22. These are institutions that operate in the field of finance, but do not perform all the functions provided by banks .Cash withdrawal ,by check ,Mail transfe,r Locker facility not available. Loans for hire purchase ,Chit making,, Gold mortgage loan Fixed deposit loan
23. .Agricultural Purposes

- .Industrial Purposes
- .House Construction
- .Vehicle Purchase
- .Houses Physical Assets
- .Fixed deposit certificates
- .Physical Assets

CHAPTER 10

Consumer: Satisfaction and Protection

1 Mark Question

1. Who is responsible for ensuring the quality of weights and measures?
(a) Legal Metrology Department (b) Food Safety Department
(c) Central Drug Price Control Committee (d) Drugs Control Department
2. Who Adjudicates Consumer Disputes Above Rs.20 Lakhs to Rs.1 Crore?
(a) Department of Food Safety (b) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
(c) District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum
(d) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
3. When did the Consumer Act come into force which clearly defined the rights of the consumer and established a separate judicial system in India for consumer protection?
4. The quality of any product that is guaranteed by the Agmark is-----
--- (a) Electronic Electrical Equipment (b) Gold Jewellery
(c) Agricultural Forestry Products (d) Fruits and Vegetables
5. Who ensures the quality of food items at various stages like production, distribution, storage, sale and import?
(a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (b) National Dispute Redressal Commission
(c) Central Drug Price Control Committee (d) Department of Food Safety

2 Mark questions

6. Name any two departments or organizations working to protect the interests of consumers?
7. How the Department of Food Safety and Department of Legal Metrology ensure the protection of consumers?
8. Write any two methods that can be adopted for consumer education?
9. In what ways social interaction is possible to ensure customer satisfaction?

4 Markquestions

10. What do customers expect when buying goods and using services?
11. Write any four situations where consumers are exploited or cheated?
12. What are the circumstances under which a consumer can file a complaint in a consumer dispute?
13. What are the remedies available through consumer courts in consumer disputes?
14. What are the duties of consumer courts? What are the salient features of consumer courts?
15. In what ways does consumer education empower the consumer?
16. What are the consumer habits formed as a result of providing consumer education?
17. Write any four of the rights of the consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
18. Apart from the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, what are the other laws for consumer protection?

6MarkQuestion

19. Explain the structure and powers of Consumer Courts?

Answerkey

1 markquestion-answers

1. Department of Legal Metrology
2. State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
3. 1986
4. Agroforestry Products
5. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India

2 MarkQuestions-answers

6.
 - Department of Food Safety
 - Department of Legal Metrology
 - Department of Central Drug Price controlling Committee
 - Drugs Control Department
 - Food Safety and Standards Authority of India(any two)
7. The Legal Metrology Department-- ensures the weights and measures standards
 - Food safety department—Ensure the quality of food products
8.
 - Awareness programme
 - Day celebration
 - Inclusion in curriculum(any 2)
9.
 - Activity of Consumer Organizations
 - Consumer Awareness
 - Submission of Public Interest Litigation

4 MarkQuestions-answers

10.
 - Fair price
 - Quality
 - Reliability
 - after sales service
11.
 - Selling substandard goods
 - Adulteration
 - Charging excess prices

- Manipulation in weights and measures
- Delaying delivery of services
- 12. - When the purchased product is damaged or defective
- Defective services received
- Appropriation of price over and above the amount legally fixed
- Sale of product which are harmful to life and property
- Giving misleading advertisement for increasing sales
- 13. - 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
- Reimbursement of the expenses incurred in lodging complaint
- 14. Legally assist the consumer when the consumer has had an unsatisfactory experience with the manufacturer or supplier

Features

- Simple Procedure
- Fast assurance of Justice
- Less Court Expenses
- 15. - 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.
- Makes them capable of intervening in consumer disputes.
- 16. .Ask for the bill for every purchase made
- Make sure that the weights and measures are accurate.
- Make sure, while purchasing packed items, that the name of the product, date of packing, expiry date, weight, price, and producer's/distributor's address are stated.
- Note the symbols representing the standard of the products
- Understand how to use and operate the products purchased.

- 17 - The Right to Consumer Education.
- The Right to Be Informed About the Quality Related Aspects of Goods and Services.
 - The Right to Have Access to Goods and Services at Fair Prices.
 - Right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property life and property.
- The Right to Heard and to Seek Redressal at Appropriate Forums.

- 18 Sale of Goods Act 1930
- Violation of guarantee, warranty, after sale services etc. comes under this act. Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marketing) act 1937
 - Determining the standard of agricultural products
- Essential Commodities Act,1955
- Protects the consumers from supernormal profit, hoarding, black marketing etc.
- Weights and Measures Act, 1976
- Preventing Cheating in Weights and Measures

46 Marks Questions - Answers

19.

Consumer Courts	Struc	Jurisdicti
District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum	.Functions at District Level . President and Two Members .At least One Woman Member	Disputes up to 20 lakhs
State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission	.Functions at State Level .President and Two Members. . At least One Woman Member	Disputes between Rs.20 lakhs and up to Rs.1 crore are arbitrated.
National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission	. Functions at National Level .President and Four Members . Central Government has the Right to appoint more members.	Adjudication of disputes requiring compensation above Rs.1 crore.