

STANDARD - VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE,

Questions&Answers,

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**History.**

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History Lesson 1 Advent of The, Europeans**I. Choose the correct answer :**

1. Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India?

(a) Vasco da Gama (b) Bartholomew Diaz.

(c) **Alfonso de Albuquerque** (d) Almeida

2. Which of the following European Nation was the foremost attempt to discover a sea route to India?

(a) Dutch (b) **Portugal** (c) France (d) Britain

3. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by_____.

(a) The French (b) **The Turks** (c) The Dutch (d) The British

4. Sir William Hawkins belonged to_____.

(a) Portugal (b) Spain (c) **England** (d) France

5. The first fort constructed by the British in India was _____.

(a) Fort William (b) **Fort St.George.**

(c) Agra Fort (d) Fort St. David

6. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come India as traders?

(a) The British. (b) **The French.**

(c) The Danish. (d) The Portuguese

7. Tranquebar on the Tamilnadu coast was a trade centre of the

(a) The Portuguese (b) The British.

(c) The French. (d) **The Danish**

II Fill in the Blanks.

1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in **New Delhi.**

2. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by **King John II.**

3. The printing press in India was set up by **Portuguese** at Goa in 1556.

4. The Mughal Emperor **Jahangir** permitted the English to trade in India.

5. The French East India Company was formed by **Colbert.**

6. **Christian IV** the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India company.

III. Match

1. The Dutch – 1602.

2. The British – 1600.

3. The Danish – 1616.

4. The French – 1664

IV. State true or False.

1 Auto biography is one of the written sources. **True**

2. Coins are one of the material sources. **True**

3. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British. **False**

4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called Archives. **True**

V. Consider the following statements and tick (V) the appropriate answer.

(i) Governor Nino de Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.

(ii) Portuguese were the last to leave from in India.

(iii) The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.

iv) Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.

(a) i & ii are Correct.

(b) ii & iv are Correct.

(c) iii is correct.

(d) **i, ii & iv are correct.**

2. Find out the wrong pair.

1. **Francis Day.** – **Denmark.**

2. Pedro Cabral – Portug.

3. Captain Hawkins – Britain.

4. Colbert – France

I V. Answer the following in one or two sentences.**1. Give a short note on Archives?**

The place where historical documents are preserved is called the Archives

2. Write about the importance of Coins.?

1 Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.

2. As compared to the literary sources the chances of manipulation are very less in the case of coins

3. Why Prince Henry is called 'Henry the Navigator'?

Prince Henry encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world. So he is called "Henry the Navigator".

4. Name the important factories established by the Dutch in India.?

Masulipatnam, Pulicat, Surat, Patna, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Nagapatnam, Balasore and Cochin.

5. Mention the trading centers of the English in India.?

Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad, Broach.

VII Answer the following.**1. Give an account of the sources of Modern India.?****Source of Modern India:**

i The sources of modern India help us to know the political, socio-economic, and cultural developments in the country.

ii History can be written with the help of two sources namely, Primary Sources, Secondary Sources

Primary Sources:

Primary sources are the written sources. After the advent of the printing press, numerous books were published in different languages.

Written sources includes Literatures, Travel accounts, Diaries, Pamphlets, Auto Biographies, Government Documents & Manuscripts

Secondary Sources: Secondary sources are the **material sources.**

Many paintings and statues give us a lot of information and the achievement of national leaders and historical personalities
Coins are also good source to know about the administrative history and economic history.

2. How did the Portuguese establish their trading centres in India

i. In A.D. 1498, Vasco da Gama reached Calicut, where he was cordially received by King Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut. A second Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, sailed towards India in 1500

ii During the 16th century, Portuguese succeeded in capturing Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay on the western coast, Hooghly on the Bengal coast and Santhome on the Madras coast and enjoyed good trade benefits

iii The Portuguese brought the cultivation of tobacco to India. Due to the influence of Portuguese spread Catholic religion spread on India's western and eastern coasts.

iv The printing press was set up by the Portuguese at Goa in 1556

3. How did the British establish their trading centers in India?

i The English captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over the Portuguese in a naval battle near Surat.

ii The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory at Surat in 1613.

iii Captain Nicholas Downton won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614.

iv These events enhanced the British prestige at the Mughal court. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.

v Before the Departure of Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad, and Broach.

Lesson 2 From Trade to Territory.**I Choose the correct answer.**

1 The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was

- (a) Shuja – ud – daulah. (b) **Siraj – ud – daulah**
(c) Mirkasim. (d) Tipu Sultan

2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in

- (a) **1757** (b) 1764. (c) 1765. (d) 1775

3. Which among the following treaty was signed after Battle of Buxar?

- (a) **Treaty of Allahabad.** (b) Treaty of Carnatic.
(c) Treaty of Alinagar. (d) Treaty of Paris

4. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the Carnatic war to an end .

- (a) First (b) **Second.** (c) Third. (d) None

5. When did Hyder Ali crown on the throne of Mysore?

- (a) 1756. (b) **1761.** (c) 1763. (d) 1764

6. Treaty of Mangalore was signed between

- (a) The French and Tipu Sultan.
(b) Hyder Ali and Zamorin of Calicut.
(c) **The British and Tipu Sultan.**
(d) Tipu Sultan and Marathas

7. Who was the British Governor-General during the Third Anglo

– Mysore War?

- (a) Robert Clive. (b) Warren Hastings.
(c) **Lord Cornwallis.** (d) Lord Wellesley

8. Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British?

- (a) **Bajirao II.** (b) Daulatrao Scindia.
(c) Sambhaji Bhonsle. (d) Sayyajirao Gaekwad

9. Who was the last Peshwa of the Maratha empire?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath. (b) Baji Rao II.
(c) Balaji Bajirao (d) **Baji Rao**

10. Who was the first Indian state to join the subsidiary Alliance?

- (a) Oudh. (b) **Hyderabad.** (c) Udaipur. (d) Gwalior.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in . **1757.**

2 The commander in Chief of Sirajuddaula was **Mir Jafar**

3 The main cause for the Second Carnatic war was . **The issue of succession**

4. **Lord Dalhousie** . adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India.

5. Tipu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of **Arthur Wellesley.**

6. After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to **Krishna Raja Wodeyar.**

7. In 1800, **Lord Wellesley** established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.

III Match the following

1 Treaty of Aix - La - chappelle	First Carnatic war.
2. Treaty of Salbai.	First Maratha war.
3. Treaty of Paris.	Third Mysore war .
4. Treaty of Srirangapatam	Third Anglo Mysore war
5. Treaty of Madras	First Anglo Mysore war

IV State true or False.

1. After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj – ud – doula ascended the throne of Bengal. - **True.**

2. Hector Munro, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey. **False.**

3. The outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India. - **False**

4. Sir Elijalmpy was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal. - **True**

5. The Police system was created by Lord Cornwallis - **True**

V. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

1. Battle of Adayar – 1748 2. Battle of Ambur – 1754.
3. Battle of Wandiwash – 1760 4. Battle of Arcot – 1749

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.**1. Write a short note on Black Hole Tragedy?**

1 Black Hole Tragedy was held among a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night

2 The next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation

2.What were the benefits derived by the English after the Battle of Plassey?

- 1 After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the company was granted undisputed right to have free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- 2.It received the place of 24 Parganas in Bengal.

3. Mention the causes for the Battle of Buxar.?

- 1 Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam II formed a confederacy.
- 2 They both got angry with the British for misusing the free duty passes.

4.What were the causes for the First Mysore War?

- 1.Haider Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.
- 2 The Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haider Ali.

5. Bring out the results of the Third Maratha War?

1. The Maratha confederacy was dissolved and Peshwaship was abolished.
2. Most of the territory of Peshwa BajiRao II was annexed and became part of the Bombay Presidency.
- 3.The defeat of the Bhonsle and Holkar also resulted in the acquisition of the Maratha kingdoms of Nagpur and Indore by the British.
- 4.The BajiRao II, the last Peshwa of Maratha was given an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees.

6.Name the states signed into Subsidiary Alliance.?

Hyderabad Tanjore , Aundh , Peshwa, Bhonsle , Gwalior , Indore , Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur

VII. Answer the following in detail

1.Write an essay on second Carnatic war.?

- 1 Succession in the war of Carnatic and Hyderabad was the main cause for the Second Carnatic war.
- 2 Anwar-ud-din-Khan and Chanda Sahib were the two claimants to the throne of Carnatic, whereas Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang were the claimants to the throne of Hyderabad.
- 3 French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib and the British supported other claimants.
- 4.Dupleix, Chanda Sahib, Muzaffar Jang formed a grand alliance.
- 5.**Battle of Ambur(1749):** The grand alliance defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din khan, the Nawab of Carnatic,
- 6.Chanda Shahib, and rewarded 80 villages to the French around Pondicherry.
- 7.In the Deccan, the French defeated Nasir Jang and made Muzaffar Jang as the Nizam. Dupleix's power was at its zenith at that time as he was the governor of all territories.
- 8.**Battle of Arcot (1751):**Dupleix sent forces to besiege the fort of Trichy where Muhammed Ali had taken shelter. Chanda Sahib

also joined the French.

9.Robert Clive's proposal was accepted by the British governor, Saunders. With 200 English soldiers and 300 Indian soldiers, the task of capturing Arcot was entrusted.

10.Clive defeated the French and made Muhammad Ali the Nawab of Arcot.The French recalled Dupleix to Paris.

11.Treaty of Pondicherry (1755): Dupleix was succeeded by Godeheu with the agreement of the treaty of Pondicherry. This treaty made the British stronger. The second Carnatic war was proved inconclusive.

2. Give an account of the Fourth Anglo Mysore war? .

1.The Fourth Anglo – Mysore War:

Tipu Sultan did not forget the humiliating treaty of Srirangapatnam imposed upon him by Cornwallis in 1790.

2 **Causes:** i Tipu sought alliance with foreign powers against the English and sent ambassadors to Arabia, Turkey, Afghanistan and the French.

ii Tipu was in correspondence with Napoleon who invaded Egypt at that time.

iii The French officers came to Srirangapatnam where they founded a Jacobin Club and planted the Tree of Liberty.

3.**Course:** 1. Wellesley declared war against Tipu in 1799. The war was short and decisive. As planned, the Bombay army under General Stuart invaded Mysore from the west.

ii. The Madras army, which was led by the Governor – General's brother, Arthur Wellesley, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapatnam.

iii. On 4th May 1799 Srirangapatnam was captured. Tipu fought bravely and was killed finally. Thus ended the fourth Mysore War and the whole of Mysore lay prostrate before the British.

4.**Mysore after the War:** i The English occupied Kanara, Wynad. Coimbatore. Darapuram and Srirangapattinam.

ii Krishna Raja Odayar of the former Hindu royal family was brought to the throne.

III Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.

3.Describe the policy adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India?

1. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse. He was the chief architect of the British Empire in India.

2. Those who are adopted sons their property undertaken by the British.

3 This Principle called as 'Doctrine of Lapse' It was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes of the great revolt of 1857.

4.How did Lord Wellesley expand the British power in india?

1.Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.

2.It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territory and political influence in India.

3 The princely state was called 'the protected state' and the British came to be referred as 'the paramount power'.

4.It was the duty of the British to safeguard the state from

external aggression and to help its ruler in maintaining internal peace.

Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance:

- 1 An Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British Forces.
- 2 A British Resident would stay in his capital.
- 3.Towards the maintenance charges of the army, he should make annual payments or cede some territory permanently to the Company.
- 4.All the non – English European officials should be turned out of his state.
- 5.The native ruler should deal with foreign states only through the English Company.
- 6.The British would undertake to defend the state from internal trouble as well as external attack.

Lesson 3 Rural Life and Society

Choose the correct answer.

I Which system was called by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari etc.?

- (a) Mahalwari (b) Ryotwari (c) Zamindari (d) None of these

2.Under which Governor General did the permanent settlement implemented in Bengal.

- (a) Lord Hastings. (b) Lord Cornwallis.
(c) Lord Wellesley. (d) Lord Minto

3.What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system?

- (a) House. (b) Town. (c) Village. (d) Palace

4.In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?

- (a) Maharashtra. (b) Madras. (c) Bengal (d) Punjab

5.Who among the following Governors introduced Mahalwari system?

- (a) Lord Hastings. (b) Lord Cornwallis.
(c) Lord Wellesley. (d) Lord William Bentinck

6.In which region was the Ryotwari system not introduced by the British?

- (a) Bombay. (b) Madras. (c) Bengal. (d) None of these

7.The Indigo revolt was led by whom?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi. (b) Keshab Chandra Roy.
(c) Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas.
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8.The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (b) Mahatma Gandhi.
(c) Digambar Biswas (d) Keshab Chandra Roy

II. Fill in the Blanks.

- 1.Mahalwari system is the modified version of the Zamindari system.
- 2.The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of Holt Mackenzie
- 3.Indigo Revolt took place in Bengal

4.Maplah Rebellion was held in Malabar (Kerala).

5.The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918.

III. Match the following

1.permanent settlement	Bengal
2.Mahalwari settlement	North West province.
3.Ryotwari , system	Madras
4.Nil Darban	Misery of the Indigo cultivators
-	First peasant revolt
5.santhal Rebellion	

IV. State true or False.

1. Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement.**True.**
- 2.Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro.**True..**
- 3.Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Gujarat.**False.**
- 4.The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918.**False.**

V.Consider the following statement and tick appropriate answer.

1.Which of the following statement is not true about Zamindari system?

- 1.This settlement was introduced in 1793.
- 2.The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- 3.This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.
- 4.This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India.

2.Which of the following statement is correct about Peasants revolt in India?

- 1.The Santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
- 2 DinabandhuMitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.
- 3.The Deccan riots started from a village at Pune in 1873.
- 4.The Moplah peasants rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu.

Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. List out any two salient features of the Permanent Settlement?.

- 1.Zamindars acted as the agent of the Government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.
- 2 All judicial powers were taken away from the Zamindars.

2. What were the salient features of the Ryotwari system?.

- 1.Revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots.
- 2 Measurement of field and an estimate of the product was calculated.

3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.?

- 1 This system brought no benefit to the cultivators.
- 2 The Lambardar misused it for their self-interest. It was a modified version of the Zamindari system

4.What was the cause of the Indigo Revolt in 1859 – 60?

- 1 The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo in terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers.
2. The tenant farmer was forced to sell it
- 3.Led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas,the ryots.of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September

1859. Factories were burnt down and the revolt spread.

5.What was the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran Satyagraha?

1.The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.

2 By the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi for the peasants, Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918.

6.Mention the role of Vallabhai Patel in Bardoli Satyagraha?

1 In 1928, the peasants of Bardoli (Gujarat) started their agitation under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in protest against the government's proposal to increase land revenue by 30 percent.

2.The peasants refused to pay tax at the enhanced rate and started no – tax campaign on 12 February 1928. Many women also participated in this campaign.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1.Discuss the merits and demerits of the Permanent Settlement?

Merits 1 Under this system wastelands and forests became cultivatable lands.

2 The Zamindars became the owner of the land.

3 The zamindars were made free from the responsibility of providing justice.

4.This made a fixed and stable income to the British.

Demerits:

1.British had no direct contact with cultivators

2.The peasants were treated as serfs.

3. Zamindars became luxurious and lethargic.

4.Many conflicts arose between Zamindars and peasants in rural Bengal.

2.What were the impacts of the British Land Revenue system on the cultivators?

1.A common feature of all the settlements was the assessment and the maximize income from land.

2.It resulted in increasing land sales and dispossession.

3.The peasants were overburdened with taxation. Due to the tax burden and famines, in general, the people suffered in poverty and burdened with debts.

4.They had to seek the moneylenders who became rich and acquired lands from the peasants.

5.The Zamindars, money – lenders and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.

6.Cottage industries disappeared on account of the import of British goods and the peasants had nothing to supplement their income

3. Write a paragraph about the Moplah Rebellion?

1 The Muslim Moplah peasants of Malabar were suppressed and exploited by the Hindu Zamindars and the British government.

2.It was the main reason for the revolt

3.The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar Districts Conference held in, April 1920.

4.Moplah tenants rebelled against the Zamindars and also attacked police stations, public offices, houses of oppressive landlords and moneylenders. In December 1921, the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah Rebellion.

5.In this, 2337 Moplah rebels were killed, 1650 wounded and more than 45,000 captured as prisoners.

Lesson. 4.Peoples Revolt

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Palayakkarar system was instituted in

(a) 1519. (b) 1520. (c) **1529**. (d) 1530

2.Which of the following Palayakkarar of Tamil Nadu was the pioneer against the English rule –.

(a) **Pulitevan**. (b) Yusuf Khan.

(c) Kattabomman. (d) Marudhu brothers

3.Colin Jackson was the collector of –.

(a) Madurai. (b) Tirunelveli. (c) **Ramanathapuram** (d) Tuticorin

4.Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at the fort of –.

(a) Panchalamkurichi(b) Sivagangai(c)Tirupathur (d) **Kayathar**.

5.Velu Nachiyar was a queen of –.

(a) Nagalapuram (b) Sivagiri (c) **Sivagangai** (d) Virapach.

6.iTiruchirapalli proclamation was issued by –.

(a) **Marudhu Pandiyars**. (b) Krishnappa Nayak.

(c) Velu Nachiyar. (d) Dheeran Chinnamalai

7.Which of the following place was associated with Dheeran chinnamalai –.

(a) Dindigul. (b) Nagalapuram. (c) Pudukkottai. (d) **Odanilai**.

8.Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at –.

(a) **Central India**. (b) Kanpur. (c) Delhi. (d) Bareilly.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

I The Eastern Palayms were ruled under the control of **Kattabomman**.

2.Vishwanatha Nayakar instituted the Palayakarar system with the consultation of his Minister **Ariyanatha Mudaliyar**.

3.The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to **Andhra**

4. **Velu Nachiyar** was known by Tamils as Veera mangai and Jhansi Rani of south India

5.**Chinna Marudhu** was called as 'lion' of sivagangai.

6.**V.D. Savarkar** was described the revolt of 1857 as the First War of India Independence.

1. Delhi

2.Kanpur

3.Jhansi

4 Bareilly.

5.Bihar

Bahadur shah II.

Nana saheb.

Lakshmi Bai

Khan Bahudar khan.

Kunwar Singh

IV. State true or False

1 The Vijayanagar rulers appointed Nayaks in their provinces

True

2. Sivasubramania was the minister of Marudhu Pandiyas. **False.**

3. Kattabomman was hanged on 17th October 1799. **True.**

4. Fetta Hyder was the elder son of Tipu Sultan. **True.**

V. Consider the following statements and tick (V) the appropriate answer.

1. (i) The Vellore revolt was held in 1801.

(ii) The family members of Tipu were imprisoned at Vellore fort after the fourth Mysore war.

(iii) At the time of the Vellore revolt, the Governor of Madras was Lord William Bentinck.

(iv) The victory of the revolt of Vellore against the British was one of the significant events in the history of India.

(a) i & ii are Correct (b) ii & iv are Correct.

(c) ii & iii are correct. (d) i, ii & iv are correct

2. Find out the wrong pair:

1. Marudu Pandiyar – Ettayapuram.

2. Gopala Nayak – Dindigul.

3. Kerala Varma. – Malabar.

4. Dhoondaji – Mysore.

3 Find out the odd one :

Kattabomman, Oomaithurai, Sevathaiah, **Tipu Sultan.**

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1 What do you know about the Palayakkarars? Name some of them?

1 Viswanatha Nayak instituted the Palayakkarar system in 1529.

2. The whole country divided into 72 Palayams and was held in military tenure and extended their full cooperation to be need of the Nayaks Nerkattumseval, Panchalankurichi is among them

2. What was the part of Velu Nachiyar in the Palayakkarar revolt

1. Velu Nachiyar was a queen of Sivagangai. she was married to Muthu Vaduganathar, the Raja of Sivagangai.

2 In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops invaded Sivagangai.

3. Who were the leaders of the Palayakkarar confederacy in the south Indian Rebellion?

Marudu Pandiyar of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindigul, Kerala Varma of Malabar and Krishnappa Nayak, and Dhoondaji of Mysore

4 What was the importance of the Tiruchirappalli proclamation?

1 The Marudu Pandiyas issued a proclamation of Independence called the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in June 1801.

2. It was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British.

5. Bring out the effects of the Vellore revolt.?

1 The new methods, uniform regulations were withdrawn..

2 The family of Tipu as a precautionary measure was sent to Calcutta.

3 William Cavendish Bentinck was removed from his service.

6. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

1. The immediate cause was the introduction of new Enfield Rifles in the Army

2. The top of the cartridge of this rifle was to be removed by the mouth before loading it in the rifle.

3. The cartridges were greased by the fat of pig and the cow.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. What do you know about the Pulithevar?

1 Pulithevar was the pioneer in Tamil Nadu, to protest against the English rule in India.

2. He was the Palayakkarar of the Nerkattumseval, near Tirunelveli.

3 During his tenure, he refused to pay the tribute neither to Mohammed Ali, the nawab of Arcot nor to the English.

4. The forces of the Nawab of the Arcot and the English attacked Pulithevar at Tirunelveli.

5. Puli Thevar was the first Indian king to have fought and defeated the British in India.

2. Explain the events that led to conflict between Dheeran Chinnamalai and the British.?

1. Dheeran Chinnamalai was trained by the French military in modern warfare.

2. He was along the side Tipu Sultan to fight against the British East India Company and got victories against the British.

3. After Tipu Sultan's death Chinnamalai settled down at Odanilai and constructed a fort there to continue his struggle against the British.

4. He sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800.

5. During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by his cook Nallapan and was hanged in Sankagiri Fort in 1805.

3. What were the causes for the Great revolt of 1857?

1. The most important cause of revolt in 1857 was a popular discontent of the British policy of economically exploiting India.

2 The peasants suffered from heavy taxation policy.

3. Abolition of Sati, female infanticide support to widow remarriage, female education were interference in the Indian culture by the Europeans.

4. The Indians sepoys were treated as inferior among the Britishers. The British soldiers were paid much.

5. All the higher posts were reserved for the Britishers only.

4. What were the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

1 Lack of organization, discipline, common plan of action, centralised leadership, modern weapons, and techniques.

2. Non – participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, western Punjab, and Rajputana.

3. The British managed to get the loyalty of the Sikhs, Afghans, and the Gurkha regiments.

4. The Gurkhas actually helped the British in suppressing the

Revolt.

5. The British had better weapons, better generals, and good organisation

Lesson 5 .Educational Development in India.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1.The word 'Veda' is derived from

(a) Sanskrit. (b) Latin. (c) Prakrit. (d) Pauli.

2 Which of the following was an important center for the learning in the ancient period?

(a) Gurukula (b) Viharas. (c) Pauli. (d) All of these

3.Nalanda, the oldest university in India was located in –

(a) Uttar Pradesh. (b) Maharashtra. (c) Bihar. (d) Punjab

4.When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site

a) 1970 b) 1975. c) 1980 d) 1985

5. Which European country were the first to start Modern System of Education in India?

(a) British. (b) Danish. (c) French. (d) Portuguese

6.Which of the following Charter Act made a provision for an annual grant one lakhs Rupees for the promotion of Education in India?

(a) Charter Act of 1813. (b) Charter Act of 1833.

(c) Charter Act of 1853. (d) Charter Act of 1858

7.Which of the following Commission recommended to constitute the University Grants Commission?

(a) Sergeant Report, 1944.

(b) Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948.

(c) Kothari Commission, 1964.

(d) National Education Policy, 1968

8.Inwhich year the New Education Policy was introduced in India

(a) 1992. (b) 2009. (c) 1986. (d) 1968.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1 The word 'Veda' means **Knowledge**.

2.Taxila ruins were discovered by **Archaeologist Alexander Cunningham**.

3.**Iltutmish** was the first ruler to establish a madrasa at Delhi..

4.The New Education Policy was revised in **1992**.

5. **SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)** is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right to Education Act of (RTE) 2009.

6.Midday meal program was introduced in schools in **1956**.

1. I - Tsing	Chinese scholar.
2.Francis Xavier	University at. Kochin
3.Wood's Despatch.	Magna Carta of Indian Education
-	Saraswathi Mahal
4.Sarafoji II	Western Education in Madras
5.Sir Thomas Munroe	

IV. State True or False.

1 The writings of Charaka and Sushruta were the sources of learning of medicine. **True**

2 Temples were the centers of learning and played an active role in the promotion of knowledge. **True**.

3.The Jataka tales tell us that the kings and society took an active interest in promoting education **True**

4.Women education in India was not prevalent during the medieval period.**True**

5.The RMSA scheme was implemented during the tenth Five Year Plan **False**.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer

1(i)The Nalanda University was founded in the fifth century C.E.

(ii) In ancient India teachers had complete autonomy in all aspects from a selection of students to design their syllabi.

(iii) In ancient times the teacher was called Kanakkayar.

(iv) The famous college during the Chola period was Kandhalur salai.

(a) i and ii are correct iii and iv are correct.

(b) ii and iv are correct. (c) iii and iv are correct

(d) i, ii, and iii are correct

2. Find out the Correct pair.

(a) Maktabas – Secondary School.

(b) Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 – English education.

(c) Operation Blackboard – Secondary Education Commission.

(d) Salabhogam. – Lands were given to temples.

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1.Write about the importance of Gurukulas.?

1 In ancient India, education was imparted by the guru to the pupils.

2. This was known as Gurukula or Ashram. System of Education.The house of Guru functioned as a school

2.Name the most notable universities that evolved in ancient India?

Taxila, Nalanda, Valabhi, Vikramshila, Odantapuri, Jagaddala

3.Write a short note on Taxila.?

1.Taxila was an ancient Indian city which is now in northwestern Pakistan.

2. It is an important university in ancient India and the UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in 1980.

4.Mention the education centres flourished in the Cholas period

1 Rajaraja Chaturvedimangalam – Vedic College.

2. Tirubuvanai – Vedic College

3. Viravajendra – Medical School.

5.Expand SSA and RMSA.?

SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

RMSA – Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

6.What do you know about RTE.?

Right to Education (RTE) provides for free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

VII. Answer the following

1.What were the sources of education in ancient India?

- 1.Panini, Aryabhata, Katyayana and Patanjali. Writings and the medical treatises of Charaka and Sushruta were some of the sources of learning.
- 2.The historical sources provide the information that from very early times, the tradition of teaching and learning.
- 3.The concept of Education might have originated from the Vedas.
- 4.Our ancient education system evolved over many centuries and focused on the holistic development of the individual by taking care of both the innate and latent capacities.
- 5.It emphasised values such as humility, truthfulness, discipline, self-reliance, and respect for all creations.

2. Write a paragraph about education under British rule?

1. The Company's charter was renewed in 1813, which compelled the company to assume responsibility for the education of Indian's, though on a very limited scale.
2. These controversies were partially set at rest by Macaulay's Minutes of 1835.
- 3 It also encouraging English education for the upper classes.
- 4.The Third phase of British – influenced education may be called the period of an All India Educational Policy.
- 5.It commenced with Sir Charles Wood's Despatch in 1854.
6. The Act of 1935 ushered a new era of educational advancement throughout the country.

3.Describe the National Policy on Education?

- 1The first National Education Policy of 1968 marked a significant step in the history of education in Post-Independent India.
- 2.The main aim is to strengthen national integration.
3. New Education Policy was introduced in 1986.It emphasized equal opportunities for marginalized sections of the country
- 4.the removal of disparity through scholarships, adult education, and open universities.
- 5.It launched Operation Blackboard to improve primary schools nationwide

4.Give a detailed account of education under Cholas.?

- 1.The Chola Period was the most brilliant and creative period in Tamil Literature.
- 2.Tamil education enjoyed a greater connection with religion and temple
- 3.Free education was given to people.
- 4.The curriculum and syllabi had a theoretical background.
- 5.From the inscription of that period, we can now gain knowledge about the qualification of teacher, method of teaching, etc.

Lesson 6 Development of Industries in India

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1.Which of the following activities of the people will not come under hand craft?
(a) Carving statues out of stone (b) Making bangles with glass.
(c) Weaving silk sarees. (d) **Smelting of iron**
- 2.The oldest industry in India was industry.
(a) **Textile** (b) Steel (c) Electrical. (d) Fertilizers.
- 3.The woollen and leather factories became prominent in
(a) Bombay (b) Ahmadabad. (c) **Kanpur**. (d) Decca.
- 4.What was the aim of the first Three Five year Plans of India?
(a) To control population growth.
(b) To reduce the illiteracy rate.
(c) **To built a strong industrial base**
(d) To empower the women
- 5.What was not the reason for the decline of Indian Industries?
(a) Loss of royal patronage.
(b) Competition of machine-made goods.
(c) **Industrial policy of India.**
(d) Trading policy of British

II Fill in the Blanks.

- 1.**Craft** was an integral part of the life of the people.
- 2 The industrial revolution took place in **1948**
- 3.The Assam Tea Company was founded in **1939**
- 4.The jute industry was started in the Hoogly Valley at **Rishra** near Calcutta.
- 5.**Suez Canal** shortened the distance between Europe and India.

III Match the following

1.Tavernier.	French Traveller.
2.Dacca	Muslin.
3.Dadabai Naoroji.	Drain Theory.
4.Ballygunj.	Paper mill
5.Smiths	Artisan

IV. State True or False.

- 1 India was famous for cotton and silk cloths. **True**
- 2 The railway was introduced in India by the British. **True**
- 3 Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Jamshedpur. **False**
- 4.The industrial policy of 1948, brought a mixed economy in the industrial sector. **True**
- 5.The tenth and eleventh five-year plans witnessed a high growth rate of Agricultural production. **False**

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1.Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) According to Edward Baines, 'The birthplace of cotton manufacture is in England
- (ii) Before mechanised industry handicrafts were the second-largest source of employment in rural India.
- (iii) Saurashtra was known for the tin industry.

(iv) Construction of the Suez Canal made British goods cheaper in India.

- (a) i and ii are Correct. **(b) ii and iv are correct.**
 (c) iii and iv are correct. (d) i, ii and iii are correct

2.Assertion (A): Indian handicrafts collapsed under the colonial rule.

Reason (R): British made India the producer of raw materials and markets for their finished products.

- (a) A is correct R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) Both A and R are correct.
 (d) Both A and R is wrong

3.Which one of the following is wrongly matched?

- (a) Bernier – Shajahan.
 (b) Cotton mill. – Ahmedabad.
 (c) TISCO. – Jamshedpur.
(d) Economic Liberalisation – 1980

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1.What are the traditional handicrafts industries of India?

It is seen in the field of textile, woodwork, ivory, stone cutting, leather, etc.

2. Write about the Drain theory.?

1.The Drain theory of Dadabai Naoroji was the first to acknowledge that the poverty of the Indian people was due to the British exploitation of India's resources and the drain of India's wealth to Britain

3. .Name the inventions which made the production of textiles on large scale?

The invention of the spinning mule and spinning Jenny made the production of textiles on large scale.

4.Write a short note on the Confederation of Indian Industry.?

1. The Confederation of Indian Industry is a business association in India.
- 2.CIT is a non – Government, not – for – profit, industry-led and industry – managed organisation.
- 3 It was founded in 1985.

5.What is de-industrialisation?

The process of disruption of traditional Indian crafts and a decline in national income has been referred to as de-industrialization.

VII. Answer the following.

1.How was the trading policy of the British caused the decline of the Indian Industries?

- 1.Free trade policy followed by the East India Company compelled the Indian traders to sell their goods below the market prices.
- 2 This forced many craftsmen to abandon their ancestral handicraft talents.

3. East India company's aim was to buy the maximum quantity of Indian manufactured goods at the cheapest price and sell them to other European countries for a huge profit.

4 This affected the traditional Indian Industry.

5.The British followed the policy of protective tariffs that was much against the trading interests of India.

2. Write in detail about the plantation industries?

- 1 The plantation industry was the first to attract Europeans..
- 2.These industries provide jobs on a large scale.
- 3.The Assam Tea Company was founded in 1839. It planted in and around east India.
- 4.The coffee plantation became the centre of activities in South India.The third important plantation was jute.
- 5.It was controlled over by the British East India Company.

3. Explain Industrial development after the 1991 reforms.?

1. The year 1991 ushered a new era of economic liberalization..
- 2 India took a major decision to improve the performance of the industrial sector.
3. The Tenth and Eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of industrial production.
- 4.The abolition of Industrial licensing, dismantling of price controls, dilution of reservation of small scale industries.
- 5.The new policy welcomes foreign investments

.Lessson 7 Urban Changes During the British Period

I. Choose the correct answer:

1.Ancient towns are –.

- a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro** (b) Delhi and Hyderabad.
 (c) Bombay and Calcutta. (d) None of the above

2.Coastal towns developed by the British were –.

- (a) Surat. (b) Goa. (c) Bombay. **(d) All of these**

3.A new trend of urbanisation began in the latter half of 19th century as a result of –.

- (a) Opening of Suez Canal (b) Introduction of steam navigation.
 (c) Construction of railways **(d) All the above**

4.The British arrived India for.

- (a) for trading.** (b) for preaching their religion
 (c) for working. (d) for ruling

5.Fort St. George was constructed by the British in –.

- (a) Bombay. (b) Cuddalore **(c) Madras.** (d) Calcutta.

6.Which of the following port was the East India Company's principal settlement until 1774?

- (a) Fort St. William. (b) Fort St David.
(c) Fort St. George. (d) None of these

II. Fill in the Blanks:

- 1.The network of railroads in India was introduced in **1853**
2. **Ripon** rightly regarded as the Father of Local Self – Government in India.
- 3..The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced **Dyarchy** in

the provinces.

4. **Sir Josiah Child** was responsible for the formation of the corporation.

5. Francis Day and Andrew Cogan got permission to establish a factory-cum trading post at Madrasapatnam in **1639**.

III. Match the following

1. Bombay	Seven Island
2. Cantonment towns	Kanpur.
3. Kedamath	Religious centres
4. Darjeeling.	Hill stations
5. Madurai	Ancient town

IV. State true or false:

1. Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India. **True**

2. British acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey.

True.

3. Fort St. Williams is in Madras. **False**

4. Army people began to live in cantonments. **True**

5. Madras was officially renamed Chennai in 1998. **False**

V. Choose the correct statement:

1. **Assertion (A):** India became the agricultural colony of Britain..

Reason (R): The one-way free trade policy followed by the British and the Industrial revolution destroyed Indian indigenous industries.

(a) A is correct and R is Wrong

(b) A is wrong and R is Correct.

(c) A is correct and R explains A.

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A.

2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true?

i) Srirangarayalu gave the English the grant of Madrasapatnam..

ii) Day and Cogan were jointly responsible for the construction of Fort St. George.

iii) In 1969 the state of Madras was rechristened as TamilNadu.

(a) i only. (b) i and II. (c) ii and III. (d) iii only

3. **Assertion (A):** British built up their alternative capitals in hilly areas.

Reason (R): They found the Indian summer inhospitable.

(a) A is correct and R is Wrong.

(b) A is wrong and R is Correct.

(c) A is correct and R explains A

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. **What is an urban area?**

A place which has a high density of population engaged in different occupations. other than food production, living in a highly built environment.

2. **Hilly areas were distinctive features of colonial urban development. Why?**

Hilly areas were few and had a small population and were often visited for specific purposes.

3 **Name the three Presidency cities?**

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras

4. **State any four reasons for the new trend of urbanization in the 19th century.?**

1 Opening of Suez Canal. 2. Introduction of steam navigation.

3. Banking.

4. Shipping and insurance

5. **Write a short note on Cantonment towns.?**

1. Since the British needed strong military camps and established the cantonment towns.

2 Army people began to live in these places and gradually they were grown up in a city. E.g. Kanpur and Lahore.

6. **What were the regions covered in the Madras presidency during the British regime?**

Tamilnadu, the Lakshwadeep island, Northern Kerala, Rayalaseema, Coastal Andhra, Districts of Karnataka, and various districts of southern Odisha.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. **Describe colonial urban development.?**

(i) Port cities: The British arrived in India for trading. Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay became the important ports.

(ii) Cantonment towns:

The British occupied the Indian territory and political power by their military force. So they needed strong military camps and established the cantonment For e.g, Kanpur, Lahore.

(iii) Hill Stations: Hill stations were distinctive features of colonial urban development. Although Hill stations were not unknown, prior to their founding by the British in India, e.g. Srinagar, Badrinath, Simla, Nainital, Ooty, Kodaikanal

(iv) Railway towns:

The nature of railway transport, all the towns were located on the plains.

2. **Trace the origin and growth of Madras.?**

1 The English East India Company was started in 1600.

2 When famine struck Masulipatnam English looked for a new site.

3 Francis Day chose Madrasapatnam in 1637 and set up factory.

4. In 1639 the deed was signed by Francis Day and Andrew Cogan to establish a factory aim trading port and fortified it and called fort St. George.

5. Fort St. George was called the white town and the nearby villages were called Black town which was collectively called Madras.

3. **India became an agricultural colony of Britain. How?**

1 In the beginning, the policies of the British proved harmful to the process of urbanisation.

2. Later the economic policies followed by the British led to the rapid transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy and the development of cities.

3. The one-way free trade predominance of British, Indian manufacturing industries was destroyed.

4. The industrial revolution, high import duties, and other restrictions imposed on the import of Indian goods into Britain and Europe led to the decline of Indian industries.

5. Thus, India became the agricultural colony of Britians..

Lesson 8. Women in India through the Ages

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Society is constantly changing with additions, assimilations and omissions from within and outside.

a) Human b) Animal c) Forest. d) Nature

2. The First women doctor in India was.

a) Dharmambal. b) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar.
c) Moovalur Ramamirdham . d) Panditha Ramabai

3. The practice of sati was abolished in.

a) 1827. b) 1828. c) 1829. d) 1830

4. B.M Malabari was

a) teacher. b) doctor. c) lawyer. d) journalist

5. Which of the following was/were the reform movement(s)?

a) Brahma Samaj. b) Prarthana Samaj c)
Arya Sama. d) all the above

6 The Bethune school was founded in by J.E.D. Bethune.

a) 1848. b) 1849. c) 1850. d) 1851.

7. Which commission recommended to start primary schools for girls in 1882 ?

a) Wood's. b) Welby. c) Hunter. d) Muddiman

8. Sarada's child Marriage Bill fixing the minimum marriageable age for girls at.

a) 11. b) 12. c) 13. d) 14.

II Fill in the blanks.

1. Alath Pemal Juvenile society was set up by the Christian missionaries in 1819.

2. Velu nachiyar of Sivaganga fought bravely against the British.

3. Servants of India Society was started by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

4. Periyar was one of the greatest social reformers of Tamil Nadu.

5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam published a journal called.

1 Theosophical society.	Annie Besant.
2. Sarada Sadan.	Pandita Rama Bhai.
3. Wood's Despatch.	1854.
4. Niccolo Conti.	Italian traveler.
5. Dowry	Social evil

IV. State True or False.

1. Women were honoured in Rig Vedic period. **True.**

2. Devadasi system was a social evil. **True.**

3. Raja Rammohan Roy, was the pioneer of the Indian social reform movement **True.**

4. Reservation of 23 percent to women envisaged an improvement in the socio-political status of women.: **False.**

5. The age of marriage was raised for boys and girls by the Sharda Act of 1930. **True**

V. Choose the correct statement.

1. Find out the correct pair .

a) Women's University. – Prof. D.K. Karve.

b) Justice Ranade – Arya Samaj.

c) Widow Remarriage Act – 1855.

d) Rani Lakshmi Bhai – Delhi

2. Find the odd one out.

a) Child marriage. b) Sati.

c) Devadasi system. d) widow remarriage

3. Consider the following Statements.

i) Begum Hazarat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bhai of Jhansi led an armed revolt against the British.

ii) Velunachiyar of Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu fought bravely against the British.

Which of the statement (s) given above is/or correct?

a) i only. b) ii only. c) i and ii. d) neither i nor ii

4. **Assertion:** Raja Rammohan Roy is most remembered by all Indians.

Reason: He wiped out the evil practice of Sati from the Indian Society.

i) A and R are wrong.

ii) A is correct and R is Wrong.

iii) A is correct and R explains A.

iv) A is correct and R does not explain A

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Name the prominent leaders who fought for the upliftment of women.?

Raja Rammohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi, Keshab Chandra Sen, Iswara Chandra Vidya Sagar, Pandita Ramabai, Dr. Muthulakshmi, Jyoti Rao Phule, Periyar E.V.R, Dr. Dharmambal

2. List out some social evils?

Female infanticide, female foeticide, Child marriage, Sati, and Devadasi system.

3. Who were the notable women during the medieval period?.

Razia sultana, Queen Durgavati, Chand bibi, Nurjahan, Jahan nara, Jijabai, and Mira bai.

4. Mention the important women freedom fighters of India?.

Vellunachiyar of Sivaganga, Begum Hazarat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bhai of Jhansi.

5. Give a note on Sati.?

The feudal society of the time encouraged "sati" which meant self-immolation of the widow on the funeral pyre of her husband.

VII. Answer the following.

1. Trace the role of women in the freedom struggle.?

1 In the early anti-colonial Struggle women played major roles in

various capacities,
 2. Velunachiyar of Sivaganga fought violently against the British and restored her rule in Sivaganga.
 3. Begum Hazrat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi led an armed revolt of 1857* against the British.
 4. In the freedom struggle, thousands of women came out of their homes, boycotted foreign goods, marched in processions, defied laws, received lathi charges, and Courted jails.

2. Explain the contribution of Social reformers to the eradication of social evils.?

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy with the help of William Bentinck abolished Sati in 1829. Sati was declared illegal and punishable by law.
 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar founded several girls' schools and promoted widow remarriage and polygamy was abolished.
 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale worked for the spread of female education.
 4. Periyar E.V.R. advocated women education and widow remarriage.
 5. Many women reformers also contributed to eradicate social evils.

3. Give a detailed account of the Impact of the reform movement

1. It created a national awakening among the masses.
 2. It created the feeling of sacrifice, service and rationalism.
 3. The practice of sati and infanticide were made illegal.
 4. It permitted widow remarriage.
 5. The following legislations have enhanced the status of women in matters of marriage adoption and inheritance.

Geography Lesson 1 Rocks and Soil

1. Which of the following is known as sphere of rocks.

- a) Atmosphere. b) Biosphere.
 c) **Lithosphere.** d) Hydrosphere

2. World soil day is observed on.

- a) 15th August. b) 12th January.
 c) 15th October. d) **5th December**

3. Fossils are found in.

- a) **Sedimentary rocks.** b) Igneous rocks.
 c) Metamorphic rocks. d) Plutonic rocks

4. The top layer of soil is called as.

- a) organic layer or humus. b) **topsoil.** c) subsoil d) bedrock.

5. Ideal soil for growing cotton is.

- a) Red soil b) **Black soil.** c) Alluvial soil d) Mountain soil

6. The major components of soil is.

- a) Rocks. b) **Minerals.** c) Water. d) All the above

7. Which one of the following is the most widespread most and productive category of soil.

- a) **Alluvial soil.** b) Black soil. c) Red soil d) Mountain soil

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Scientific study of rocks is called **Petrology**.
- Black** soil is highly suitable for millets cultivation.
- The "Skin of earth" is **Soil**.
- White marble** is the kind of metamorphic rock using which Taj Mahal was built.
- Igneous rock** is known as the primary rocks.

III True or False:

- Igneous rocks are called primary rocks. **True**.
- Slate is formed from shale. **True**
- Red soil is formed by the process of leaching. **False**.
- M-sand is used as alternative for natural sand in construction. **True**.
- Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks. **True**.

Match the following

1. Granite,	Bed rock,
2. soil layer	Plutonic rock
3. Barren Island	Strip Farming
4. Soil Conservation	Active Volcano

a) **2,1,4,3** b) 2,1,,3,4 c) 4,3,2,1. d) 3,4,2,1. Match

1. Basalt	Anthracite,
2. Limestone.	Extrusive igneous
3. Coal	Metamorphic rocks
4. Gneiss	Sedimentary rocks

a) **2,4,1,3** b) 2,4,3,1. c) 3,1,2,4 d) 3,1,4,2

V. Choose the incorrect statement from the following.

- Igneous rocks are called the primary rocks.
- Soil is the product of the weathering of rocks.
- 3 Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.**
- Deccan plateau is the region of Igneous rocks.

2. a) Soil erosion decreases its fertility.

b) Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.

c) **Soil is a renewable source.**

d) Humus is a part of the top layer of soil.

VI. Consider the following statements and choose the right option from the given ones:

Statement (1): Sedimentary rocks consist of many layers..

Statement (2): Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments deposited at different points of time.

(a) **1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1.**

(b) 1 and 2 are correct but, 2 does not explain 1.

(c) 1 is correct but, 2 is incorrect.

(d) 2 is correct but, 1 is incorrect.

VII. Give reasons for the following:

1. Chemical sedimentary rocks are found in the beds of reservoirs.?

Chemical Sedimentary rocks are formed by precipitating of

minerals from water. It is formed usually through evaporation of chemical rich solutions.

2. Igneous rocks are found in the regions of volcanoes.?

The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma

VIII.Distinguish the following

1 Metamorphic Rocks	Sedimentary Rocks
Formed when Igneous and Sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.	Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents
Eg., Gneiss, Slate, quartz	Eg.Chalk, Sandstone, Rock Salt
2.Soil conservation	Soil erosion
The process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility.	Removal or destruction of the top layer of soil by natural forces and human activities.
Methods of soil conservation are afforestation, controlled grazing, construction of dams, crop rotation etc	Running water and wind are the major agents of Soil erosion. Rill erosion and Gully erosion are the major types of soil erosion

IX. Answer briefly :

1. How are igneous rocks formed?

The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma.

2. Describe about the composition of the soil.?

The basic components of soil are mineral, organic matter, water and air. It consists of about 45% mineral, 5% organic matter, 25% of water and 25% air.

The composition of soil varies from place to place and time to time.

3 Define 'rock'.?

The rocks are the solid mineral materials forming a part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets.

4.State the types of soils.?

Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert soil.

5. What is soil conservation?

Soil conservation is the process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility

X. Answer in a paragraph

1.Explain the process of soil formation. ?

1 Soil is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and

organisms that together support life.

2 Soil minerals form the basis of soil. It forms on the surface of the earth.

3.Soils are produced from rocks through the processes of weathering and natural erosion.

4.Water, wind, temperature change, gravity, chemical interaction, living organisms and pressure differences all help break down parent material.

5.In course of time, they further break down into fine particles.

6.This process release the minerals locked in the rock fragments.

2. Classify and explain the rocks.?

1Igneous. (i) The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma. Also called Primary, Parent Rocks

Types: (1) Extrusive Igneous Rocks,2) Intrusive Igneous Rocks.

2. Sedimentary: (i) Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents. Also called stratified rocks.

(ii) Types: (1) Organic sedimentary rocks, 2) Mechanical sedimentary rocks, (3) Chemical sedimentary rocks

3.Metamorphic: (i) Formed when Igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.

(ii) Types: (1) Thermal , (2) Dynamic.

3.Give an account on different layers of soil.?

O-Horizon or Humus	This layer is dominated by organic material
A- Horizon or Top Soil	It is a part of top soil, composed of organic matter mixed with mineral matter
E- Horizon or Elevated laye	E-Stands for elevated layer. This layer is significantly leached of clay, iron, and aluminum, .oxides,
B- Horizon or Sub-soil	This layer reflects the chemical or physical alteration of parent material.
C - Horizon or Parent Rock	Partially weathered parent material accumulates in this layer
R- Horizon Parent Rock	This layer consists of unweathered part of bed rock.

4.Classify and explain the soil.?

1 Soil is a mixture of Organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life.

2 Alluvial soil: (i) Found in the regions of river valleys, flood plains and coastal regions. Suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane, jute, rice, wheat.

3.Black soils: Formed by weathering of igneous rocks.Ideal for growing cotton.

4. **Red Soils:** Formed by weathering of metamorphic rocks and crystalline rocks. Suitable for millet cultivation.
5. **Mountain soils:** Found in slopes of mountains. Nature of soil differs based on the altitude.
6. **Desert soils:** Found in hot desert region. Agriculture not successful.

Lesson 2 Weather and Climate. .

I Choose the correct answer

1. Earth's atmosphere contains about percentage of nitrogen and oxygen.
 (a) **78% and 21%.** (b) 22% and 1%.
 (c) 21% and 0.97%. (d) 10% and 20%
2. is generally defined as the average conditions of the weather of a place or a region.
 a) Earth. (b) Atmosphere. (c) **Climate.** (d) sun
3. The earth receives energy from
 (a) Current. (b) **Electro magnetic radiation** (c) Waves (d) Heat
4. Which one the following represents places with equal amount of rainfall.
 (a) Isotherm. (b) Isohel. (c) Isobar. (d) **Isohyets**
5. is used to measure the humidity.
 (a) Anemometer. (b) Barometer (c) **Hygrometer.** (d) Thermometer

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. **Weather** refers to the condition of atmosphere for a short period of time.
- 2 The scientific study of weather is called **Meteorology.**
3. The highest temperature ever recorded on the earth is **56.7°C.**
4. **Relative humidity** is a ratio between the actual amount of water vapour and the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold.
5. **Wind speed**, and **Wind direction** are measured by anemometer and wind vane respectively.
6. **Isotherms** are imaginary lines which connect the same temperatures of different places.

III. Match the following

1 Climate	Long Term changes.
2. Isonif	Equal Snow fall
3. Hygrometer	Humidity
4. Radar	Locating and Tracking storms
5. Low Pressure	Cyclone

IV. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the planet. **True.**
- 2 The Scientific study of weather is called Climatology. **False**
3. Isohel refers equal sunshine **True**
4. Humidity is calculated by Aneroid Barometer. **False.**

V. Answer Briefly.

1 Define 'weather'. ?

Weather is the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at any place as regards sunshine, air pressure, humidity precipitation, and other elements.

2. What is insolation?

Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface.

3. What is meant by atmospheric pressure?

The weight of air above a given area on the earth's surface.

4. Write a short note on "Planetary winds"?

Planetary Winds are the ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year.

5. What are "Isolines"?

The distribution of weather elements is shown by means of Isolines on maps.

VI. Distinguish the following.

1. Weather	Climate
Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place	Average condition of the weather of a place or a region
Refers to short periods like a day, a week, a month, etc.,	Determined by measuring weather elements for a long period of time usually for 35 years
2. Absolute humidity:	Relative humidity:
Mass or weight of water vapour present per unit volume of air.	The ratio between the actual amount of water vapour present in the air and the maximum amount of water vapour
Expressed usually in grams per cubic metre of air.	Expressed as a percentage.
3. Permanent winds:	Seasonal winds:
The ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year.	Winds change their direction according to the season in a year
Example Trade winds, Weather winds	Example Northeast monsoon winds, Southwest monsoon winds

VII. Give Reasons.

1. The Weather and climate in different regions vary?

Temperature, precipitation, pressure, humidity and wind

2. Temperature decreases with an increase in altitude.?

The temperature always decreases with increasing height is known as the Lapse rate which is 6.5 degrees Celsius per 1000

meters in the Troposphere.

3 Mountain climbers carry oxygen cylinders while ascending peaks.?

At very high altitudes, pressure and available oxygen get so low that people can become sick and even die

VIII. Answer in a paragraph.

1 How is temperature measured?

- 1 The temperature of a unit volume of air at a given time is measured in scales like Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin.
- 2 Meteorologist measures the temperature by the Thermometer
3. The energy received by the earth through insolation is lost by outgoing radiation.
4. The atmosphere is mainly heated by outgoing radiation from 2 to 4 pm.
5. So the maximum temperature is recorded between 2 and 4 pm regularly and the minimum temperature is recorded around 4 am before sunrise

2. Write about the wind and its types.?

- 1 Planetary winds: Planetary winds are one which blows almost in the same direction throughout the year.
- 2 Seasonal winds: Seasonal winds are those which change their direction according to the season in a year.
3. Local winds: Local winds are the winds that blow over a small area only during a particular time of a day or a short period of a year.

3. List out the weather elements and associated measuring instruments.?

weather elements	measuring instruments
Temperature	Celsius, Fahrenheit, Kelvin
Rain	Rain gauge.
Air Pressure:	barometer
Humidity	hygrometer
Wind	Anemometer

IX. Give any three suggestions to reduce global warming?

- 1 Switching over to renewable energy sources.
- 2 Reduce water wastage.
3. Shrinking carbon profile

Lesson 3 Hydrologic Cycle

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The process in which the water moves between the oceans, atmosphere and land is called –.
 (a) River Cycle (b) Hydrologic Cycle
 (c) Rock Cycle (d) Life Cycle
- 2 The percentage of fresh water on the earth is –.
 (a) 71. (b) 97. (c) 2.8. (d) 0.6

3. The process of changing of water from gaseous to liquid form is known as –.

- (a) Condensation (b) Evaporation (c) Sublimation (d) Rainfall.

4. Water that flows in the sub – soil or through the ground into the streams, rivers, lakes and oceans is termed as –.

- (a) Condensation. (b) Evaporation
 (c) Transpiration (d) Runoff

5. The evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is called

- (a) Transpiration. (b) Condensation
 (c) Water vapour (d) Precipitation

6. Water that is good enough to drink is called –.

- (a) Groundwater. (b) Surface water.
 (c) Potable water. (d) Artesian water.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The degree of water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as **Humidity**
- 2 There are **Three** phases in the water cycle.
- 3 The falling of water towards the earth surface from the atmosphere in any form is known as **Precipitation**
4. The precipitation with a rain drop size of 0.5mm in diameter is known as **Drizzle**
5. Mist is lesser denser than **Fog**

III. Match the following

1 Vegetation	Clouds. (2)
2. Condensation	Sleet (3)
3. Snow and rain drops	At the surface. (4)
4. Infiltration	Transpiration (1)

IV. Choose the correct statement.

1 Evaporation refers to

- I. The process in which the gaseous form of water changes into liquid form.
 - II. It refers to the process in which the liquid form of water changes into a gaseous form.
 - III. Water boils at 100°C temperature but, it actually begins to evaporate at 0°C.
 - IV. It is responsible for the formation of clouds.
- (a) I, IV, and V are correct (b) II only correct.
 (c) II and III are correct. (d) All are correct

V. State whether the following statements are True or False

1. Water boils at 212°F temperature but, it begins to evaporate at 32°F. **True.**
2. Mist is not the tiny droplets of water hanging in the air. **False.**
3. The subsurface runoff is usually referred to as interflow. **True.**

VI. Answer in brief.

1 Write a short note on the aquifer.?

It is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rocks, rocks fractures or unconsolidated materials.

2 Define "hydrological cycle".?

The hydrologic cycle is a global sun – a driven process where water is transported from oceans to the atmosphere, from the atmosphere to land, and from land back to oceans.

3. How is the dew formation takes place?

It is a water droplet formed by the condensation of water vapour on a relatively cold surface of an object.

4. Write a short note on the surface runoff?

It is the portion of rainfall which enters the stream immediately after the rainfall.

It occurs when the rainfall is longer, heavier, and exceeds the rate of infiltration..

VII. Give Reasons.

1. Infiltration of water is low in the region of non – porous soil.?

Infiltration allows the soil temporarily to store water, the rate of infiltration is influenced by the physical characteristics of the soil, vegetative cover, moisture content of the soil, soil temperature, and rainfall intensity.

2. Freshwater is less on the Earth?

Because saltwater constitutes about 97.2% and fresh water is only about 2.8%. Out of this 2.8% about 2.2% is available as surface water and the remaining 0.6% as groundwater.

3. Snowfall is common in the polar region and mountainous regions.?

water vapour in a cloud is converted directly into snow pieces due to the lowering of temperature.

It is common in the polar and high mountainous regions.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph .

1. Explain the different stages involved in the hydrological cycle.

It contains six main components in the hydrologic cycle. They are: Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, Infiltration, Percolation, Runoff.

1. **Evaporation** It is the total loss of water from the earth through evaporation from the surface water bodies and transpiration from vegetation.

2. **Condensation.** Condensation is the process in which the gaseous form of water changes into liquid form..

3. **Precipitation.** All forms of water that fall from clouds and reach the earth's surface is called precipitation.

4. **Infiltration:** Water entering the soil at the surface of the ground is termed as infiltration.

5. **Percolation:** Percolation is the downward movement of infiltration water through soil and rock layers.

6. **Runoff:** It is the water that is pulled by gravity across the land's surface

2. Distinguish between evaporation and transpiration?

Evaporation	Transpiration
-------------	---------------

Process in which the liquid form of water changes into a gaseous form.

The process by which the water content in the plant is released into the atmosphere in the form of water vapour.

The rate of evaporation is affected by temperature, the Areal extent of surface water, wind, atmospheric humidity.

The rate of Transpiration is affected by temperature, wind, and humidity.

90% moisture in the atmosphere is contributed through evaporation.

10% of moisture is contributed through Transpiration.

3. Give a detailed explanation on different forms of precipitation. ?

Forms of Precipitation:

The form of precipitation in a region depends on the kind of weather or the climate of the region. Common types of precipitation include rain, sleet, freezing rain, hail and snow.

1. **Rain:** The precipitation in the form of water droplets

2. **Sleet:** The precipitation which takes place in the form of mixture of water droplets and tiny particles of ice

3. **Freezing Rain:** At other times raindrops falling through cold air near the ground do not freeze in the air.

4. **Hail:** The precipitation which consists of round pellets of ice which are larger than 5 mm in diameter is called hail

5. **Snow:** Often water vapour in a cloud is converted directly into snow pieces due to lowering of temperature

4. Explain the runoff and its types.?

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across the land surface. Runoff is also a major contributor to erosion which carves out canyons, gorges, and related landforms.

1) **Surface Runoff:** It is the portion of rainfall, which enters the stream immediately after the rainfall.

2. **Sub – Surface Runoff:** The water that has entered the subsoil and moves laterally without joining the water table to the streams, rivers or oceans

3. **Base flow:** It is a flow of underground water from a saturated groundwater zone to a water channel.

Lesson. 4. Migration and Urbanisation .

Choose the correct answer.

1. People move from to mainly in search of better jobs.

(a) Rural to Urban.

(b) Urban to Rural

(c) Hills to plains.

(d) Plains to hills

2 A person moves from his own country to another country is known as

(a) Immigrant.

(b) Refugee

(c) Emigrant

(d) Asylum seeker

3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is migration

- (a) Rural to Rural (b) Rural to Urban.
(c) Urban to Rural. (d) Urban to Urban

4. War is one of the causes of human migration.

- (a) Demographic (b) Socio – Cultural
(c) Political (d) Economic.

5. The main reason for the development of urbanization in pre – historic period was

- (a) Production of food grains. (b) Domestication of cattle.
(c) Fishing. (d) hunting. .

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. Urbanization is determined by **Three** number of factors.
- 2 **Poverty** is the major push factor operating in rural areas.
3. **Delhi** Metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world.
4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is **Voluntary** migration.
5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of **Towns and cities**.

III. Match the following.

1. Emigration.	Out migration.
2 Immigration.	In migration.
3. Pull factor	Socio cultural migration.
4. Push factor .	Employment opportunity.
5. Marriage	Unemployment

IV. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Slums are generally found in cities. **True**
- 2 Mass migration is absent in the modern period. **True**
3. The process of Urbanisation has a short History. **False**
4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of environment. **True..**
5. Transhumance is also referred as seasonal migration. **True**

V. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option the given ones.

Statement (A) – Urbanisation is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.

Reason (R) Rural to Urban migration is not a predominant one..

- (a) **A is correct but R is incorrect** (b) Both A and R are incorrect
(c) Both A and R are correct (d) A is incorrect and R is correct

VI. Answer the following questions in brief

1. Define "Migration".?

The term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

2. What are the causes of rural to urban migration?

- 1 Ecological or Natural causes of migration.
- 2 Economic causes of migration.
3. Socio-cultural causes of migration.
4. Demographic causes of migration.
5. Political causes of migration

3. State the causes of ecological or natural migration.?

There is a lack of space for housing and a marked reduction in the quality of housing in the urban areas due to the increase in population.

4. Name any two pull factors of migration.?

1. Availability of better job opportunities. 2 Fertile land

5. What is Urbanization?

Urbanisation refers to the process in which there is an increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.

6. List out any four most populous cities in the world.?

- 1 Tokyo (Japan). 2. Delhi (India) 3. Shanghai (China). 4. Mexico City (Mexico)

VII Answer the following questions in detail

1 What are the different types of migration?

Migration can be classified in several ways..

1. **Internal migration:** The movement of people within a country is known as internal migration.

- 1 Urban to Urban Migration. 2 Rural to Urban Migration. 3 Urban to Rural Migration.

2 **International migration:** Migration that occurs across the national boundaries is known as international migration.

2. Explain in detail the various causes of migration.?

1. **Ecological or Natural causes of migration:** The causes that operate under this category are natural ones. They include Volcanic eruption, mankind changed considerably.

2. **Economic causes of migration:** The availability of fertile agricultural land, employment opportunities, development of technology etc. are some of the economic causes that attract the migration.

3. **Socio – cultural causes of migration:** Socio – cultural causes also play some roles in the process of migration. For example, women after marriage.

4. **Political causes of migration:** Various political causes like colonization, wars, Government policies etc. have always been playing important role in human migration from time to time.

3. Discuss the problems of urbanisation.?

- 1 Housing and Slums. 2 Overcrowding. 3 Water supply, drainage, and sanitation. 4. Transportation and traffic 5. Pollution.

Lesson. 5. Hazards

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.
(a) **78.09%**. (b) 74.08% (c) 80.07%. (d) 76.63%

- 2 Tsunami in Indian Ocean took place in the year
(a) 1990. (b) **2004**. (c) 2005. (d) 2008

- 3 The word tsunami is derived from language.
(a) Hindi. (b) French. (c) **Japanese** (d) German

4. The example of surface water is –.

(a) Artesian well. (b) Groundwater (c) Subsurface water (d) Lake

5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.

(a) Condensation. (b) **Drought** (c) Evaporation (d) Precipitation

II. Fill in the blanks

1 Hazards may lead to disaster.

2 Landslide is an example of **Geologic (or) Seismic** hazard.

3 On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into **Eight** categories.

4. Terrorism is an example of **Human – induced hazard**.

5. Oxides of Nitrogen are **Primary** pollutants which affects the human beings.

6. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in **26th April 1986**.

III. Match the following.

1 Primary pollutant.	Oxides of sulphur.
2. Hazardous waste	Outdated drugs
3. Earthquake	Tsunami
4. Meteorological drought	Reduction in rainfall.
5. Human induced hazard	Terrorism

IV Answer in brief.

1. Define Hazard?

Hazards are defined as a thing, person, event, or factor that poses a threat to people, structures, or economic assets and which may cause a disaster..

2. What are the major types of hazards?

Natural hazards, human made hazards, Socio - natural hazards.

3. Write a brief note on hazardous wastes.?

The wastes that may or tend to cause adverse health effects on the ecosystem and human beings are called hazardous wastes.

4. List out the major flood prone areas of our country.?

The major flood prone areas in north and northeast India are, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar, West Bengal and Brahmaputra valley.

5. Mention the types of drought.?

1 Meteorological drought 2. Hydrological drought
3. Agricultural drought

6. Why should not we construct houses at foothill areas?

It has rapid downward movement of rocks and soil and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity which leads to landslides

V. Distinguish the following

1 Hazards	disasters
A natural hazard is a natural process and event that is a potential threat to human life and property.	A disaster is a hazardous event that occurs over a limited time span in a defined area, causes damage to property

2. Natural Hazards:

These are the results of natural processes and man has no role to play in such hazards.

Ex, Earthquakes, Floods, Cyclonic storms and volcanic eruption etc

3. Flood

Flood is an event in which a part of the earth's surface gets inundated

Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are the common causes of flood.

4. Earthquake

Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.

Human – made – Hazards:

These are caused by undesirable activities of human.

Ex, Hazardous wastes, pollution of air, water and land etc.

drought

Any lack of water to satisfy the normal needs of agriculture, livestock, industry

Droughts in India occur in the event of a failure of monsoon.

Tsunami

Tsunami refers to huge ocean waves caused by an earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption

VI. Answer in a paragraph.

1. Write an essay on air pollution.?

Air is a mixture of several gases..

2. Air pollution is the contamination of the indoor or outdoor air by a range of gases and solids that modify its natural characteristics and percentage.

3 It categorized into *Primary pollutants *Secondary pollutant.

4. **Primary Pollutants:** i Oxides of Sulphur ii Oxides of Nitrogen. iii Oxides of Carbon. iv Particulate Matter V. Other Primary Pollutants.

5. **Secondary Pollutants:** i Ground-Level Ozone. ii Smog

2. Define earthquake and list out its effects.?

Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.

Effects of Earthquakes: The Primary effects of earthquakes are ground shaking, ground rupture, landslides, Tsunamis and soil liquefaction.

3. The Secondary effects of earthquakes are fires.

4. The effects of earthquakes are terrible and devastating.

5 Thus leads to destruction of buildings, loss of money, property and lives of people. This affects the mental and emotional health of people.

3. Give a detailed explanation on the causes of landslides.?

1 Landslide is a rapid downward movement of rock, soil, and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity.

- 2 Landslides are generally sudden and infrequent.
 3 The presence of steep slopes and heavy rainfall are the major causes of landslides.
 4. Weak ground structure, deforestation, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, mining, construction of roads and railways over the mountains are the other causes of landslides.
 5. In Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, Ooty are frequently affected by landslides

4. Elaborately discuss the effects water pollution?

- 1 Water pollution may be defined as alteration in the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water.
 2 In India, water pollution has been taking place on a large scale.
 3 Some of these waterborne diseases are Typhoid, Cholera, Paratyphoid fever, Dysentery, Jaundice and Malaria.
 4. Chemicals in the water also have negative effects on our health.
 5. Both surface and groundwater bodies are polluted to a great extent

Lesson. 6 Industries.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Silk weaving and house hold industries come under the category of

(a) **Small scale industry.** (b) Large scale industry.
 (c) Marine based industry. (d) Capital intensive industry.

- 2 On the basis of ownership the industry can be divided into types.

(a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **4.** (d) 5

3. Amul dairy industry is best example of sector.

(a) Private Sector. (b) Public Sector.
 (c) **Co-operative Sector.** (d) Joint Sector

4. Iron and Steel and Cement Industries are the examples of Industries.

(a) Agro based. (b) **Mineral based.**
 (c) Forest based. (d) Marine based

- 5 Tertiary. activity is divided into types.

(a) 4. (b) 3. (c) **2.** (d) 5.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Banking is a **Tertiary** economic activity.
 2 Tertiary activity is divided into **Quaternary** and **Quinary**.
 3. Government decision making process comes under the **Quinary** category of tertiary economic activity.
 4. Raw material based perspective Cotton Textile industry is **Agro based** industry.
 5. Capital required for establishing a large scale industry is, more than **one crore**.

1. Judicial sector	Quinary activity
2. TV telecasts	Quaternary activity.
3. Geographical factor	Raw materials.
4. Capital	Non Geographical factor
5. Bajaj Auto	Private Sector

IV. Distinguish the following:

Secondary economic activity	tertiary economic activity.
Secondary activities are those that change raw materials into usable products through processing and manufacturing.	Tertiary economic activities are those that provide essential services and support the industries to function. Often it is called service industries.
Ex Bakeries that make flour into bread and factories that change metals	It includes the transportation, finance, utilities, education, housing, medical
2. Agro based industries:	Marine based Industries:
These industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials	These industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials
Ex Food Processing, Vegetable Oil, Cotton Textile, Dairy Products, etc.	Ex Processed Sea Food, Fish Oil manufacturing units etc.
3. Large scale industries:	Small scale Industries:
The capital required for the establishment of an industry is more than one crore the industry	The capital required for the establishment of an industry is less than one crore, the industry
Iron and steel, Oil refineries, Cement, Textile industries	Silk weaving and household industries

V. Answer briefly:

1. Define industry.?

It is a process by which the raw materials are changed into finished products.

2. What is meant by economic activity's?

Any action that involves in the production, distribution, consumption or services is an economic activity.

3. Name the major economic activities.?

- 1 Primary economic activity.
 2 Secondary economic activity.
 3. Tertiary economic activity.

4. What is Quinary activity? Elucidate with an example.?

The activity refers to the high-level decision-making processes by executives in various departments. eg: council of minister

5. Name the factors responsible for the location of industries.?

1. Geographical factors 2. Non-Geographical factors.

6. Write a short note on the following:?

a) **Large scale Industries** The capital required for the establishment of an industry is more than one crore

b) Small scale industries. The Capital required for the establishment of an industry is less than one crore.

VI Answer in paragraph

1. Classify and explain the industries based on the source of raw materials.?

i Agro-based Industries. Plants and animals based products are used as raw materials. Eg: cotton textile industry.

ii) Mineral Based industries:. Industries using mineral ores as raw material. Eg: The cement industry.

iii) Marine based industries: Industries which are using sea and ocean products as raw material. Eg: Processed seafood.

iv) Forest-based Industries. Industries which use forest products as raw material. Eg: Pulp & Paper

2. Explain the Geographical factors which affect the location of industries?

1 Raw materials: Industries like iron and steel and sugar industries are located near the place of availability of iron ore and sugar cane respectively.

2. Power: Power is mostly generated from the conventional sources like coal, mineral oil, and water.

3. Labour: Availability of cheap and skilled labour is another important requirement.

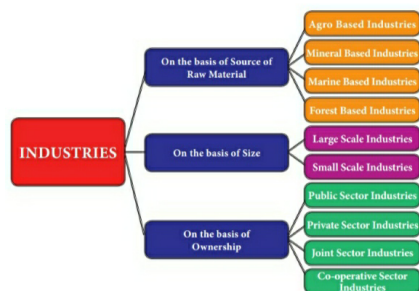
4. Transport: It is needed for transporting raw materials to the industries and also for sending the finished products to the market.

5. Storage and Warehousing: Finished products should be stored at a suitable storage or warehouse..

6. Climate A cool humid climate is ideal for the cotton textile industry. Hence Coimbatore and Tiruppur are important for Cotton Textile Industries.

7. Water Resources: Availability of water is another important factor that influences the industrial location.

3. Classify the industries through a flow chart..?



Lesson. 7. Exploring Continents (Africa, Australia and Antarctica).

I. Choose the best answer:

1 The southernmost tip of Africa is

- (a) Cape Blanca. (b) Cape Agulhas.
(c) Cape of Good Hope.. (d) Cape Town.

2 The manmade canal through an isthmus between Egypt and Sinai Peninsula is.

- (a) Panama Canal. (b) Aswan Canal.
(c) Suez Canal. (d) Albert Canal

3. In respect of the Mediterranean climate, consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

- (1) The average rainfall is 15 cm.
(2) The summers are hot and dry; winters are rainy.
(3) Winters are cool and dry; Summers are hot and wet.
(4) Citrus fruits are grown.

- (a) 1 is correct. (b) 2 and 4 are correct.
(c) 3 and 4 are correct. (d) All are correct

4. The range which separates the west and east flowing rivers in Australia is.

- (a) Great Dividing Range. (b) Himalayan range.
(c) Flinders range. (d) Mac Donnell range

5. Kalgoorile is famous for mining..

- (a) Diamond (b) Platinum. (c) Silver (d) Gold.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1 Atlas Mountain is located in **Northwest Africa** continent.

2 **Mt. Kilimanjaro** is the first Indian research station in Antarctica.

3. **Eucalyptus** is the highest peak in Africa.

4. A temperature grassland of Australia is called **Downs**.

5. **Dakshin Gangotri** is the first Indian research station in Antarctica.

II. Match the following:

1. Pinnacle.	Pointed limestone pillars.
2. Krill.	small red fish.
3. Ostrich.	flightless bird.
4. Lake Eyre	salt lake.
5. Jewel of the earth	Equatorial forest

IV 1. **Assertion (A):** Aurora is a curtain of color lights that appear in the sky.

Reason (R): They are caused by magnetic storms in the upper atmosphere.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.

(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

(c) A is true but R is false. (d) R is true but A is false

2. **Assertion (A):** A geological feature of Africa is the Great Rift

Reason (R): A Rift valley is a large crack in the earth's surface formed by tectonic activity.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.

(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

(c) A is true but R is false. (d) R is true but, A is false Valley..

V. Answer in brief:.

1 Why Africa is called a “Mother Continent”?

Africa is called the Mother continent. Because it was the oldest inhabited continent on Earth.

2. What are the important rivers of Africa?

Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi, Orange, and Limpopo.

3. Name the physical division of Australia.?

1 The Great Western Plateau. 2 The Central Low lands.

3. The Eastern High lands.

4. Write about the nature of the Antarctica continent.?

Antarctica is a unique continent. It does not have a native population.

It is the coldest continent with a permanent cover of ice.

5. Mention any four economic activities of Australia.?

Agriculture, forestry, fishing mining are some economic activities of Australia.

VI. Distinguish between:

1 Sahel	Sahara
The Sahel is a semi-arid tropical Savanna region.	The world-famous Sahara desert is located in the northern part of Africa.
It covers an area of 3.0 million sq km	It has an area of 9.2 million sq kms.
2. Western Antarctica:	Eastern Antarctica:
West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean.	East Antarctica faces the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.
The Antarctic Peninsula which points towards South America shows that it is the continuation of the Andes mountain range	The Mt. Erebus in this region is an active volcano located in Ross Island
3. Great Barrier Reef:	Artesian Basin:
Great Barrier Reef is located in the northeast of Australia.	The Artesian Basins are regions on the earth's surface where water gushes out like a fountain
It is formed by the tiny coral polyps.	It is found in the arid and semi-arid parts of Queensland.

VII. Give reasons:.

1 Egypt is called the gift of the Nile.?

As it is the lifeline of Egypt. Without the Nile, Egypt would have been a desert.

2. Deserts are found in the western margins of continents?

Because the prevailing winds in the tropics are tropical easterly winds. The tropical easterly winds become dry by the time they reach the western margins of continent and so they bring no rainfall.

3. Antarctica is called the continent of scientists?

Scientists of any country are free to conduct experiments and collect data from Antarctica.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph each:

1. Give an account on mineral wealth of Australia?

1 Minerals are the largest export item of Australia.

2 It contributes about 10 percent of country's GDP.

3 Australia is the world's leading producer of bauxite, limonite, rutile and zircon.

4. The Second largest producer of gold, lead, lithium, manganese ore and zinc,

5. Iron ores are found mainly in southern and Western Australia.

Lead, Silver, Zinc, Manganese, Tungsten, Nickel and copper are also mined in parts of Australia.

2 Describe the flora and fauna of Antarctica?

1 No Major vegetation is found in Antarctica as the temperature is freezing.

2 Simple plants like algae, mosses, liverworts, lichens and microscopic fungi alone can survive..

3. Small red fish called krill are found in large shoals.

3 The blue whale is the largest animal which feeds on plankton..

4. The birds have webbed feet and flipper instead of wings.

3 Name the physical divisions of Africa and explain anyone.?

1. Sahara. 2. Sahel. 3. Savanna

4. The Great Rift Valley and the Great Lakes of Africa

5. East African Highlands Swahili Coast.

6. The Congo Basin or Zaire Basin. 7. Southern Africa.

Southern Africa.

1. Most part of Southern Africa is a plateau region.

2. Drakensberg Mountain is found in the eastern portion of the escarpment.

3. It extends from northeast to southwest for 1125 km.

Lesson. 8. Map Reading.

I. Choose the best answer:.

1. The subject which deals with map making process is-

- (a) Demography. (b) Cartography
(c) Physiography (d) Topography

2. A map that shows the physical features of an area is called..

- (a) Cadastral map. (b) Relief map
(c) Climatic map. (d) Resource map

3. Shallow water bodies are represented by color.

- (a) Yellow (b) Brown (c) Light blue (d) Dark blue.

4. The maps which are known as plans are-

- (a) Cadastral maps. (b) Topographical maps.
(c) Isoline maps. (d) Transport maps.

5. Actual distribution of population can be represented by-

- (a) lines (b) **Shades** (c) Dots. (d) Contours.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1 The globe is the true representation of the **Earth**

2 A way of representing the spherical earth on a flat surface is **map projection**

3 A line that joins the points of equal elevation is **Isoline**

4. Cadastral maps are usually maintained by Government.

5. **Thematic** map is focused on a specific theme.

III. Choose the option which matches the following correctly:

- (a) Legend. – 1. 45%.
(b) North East. – 2. brown colour.
(c) Contour Line – 3. thematic map.
(d) Cadastral map – 4. key of a map.
(e) Choropleth. – 5. Taxation.
(a) 3,5,1,4,2. (b) **4,1,2,5,3**. (c) 2,5,1,3,4 (d) 5,2,4,1,3

IV. Match the statement with the reason and select the correct answer:

1 Statement: Small scale maps can show only major features.

Reason: Due to lack of space, it shows large areas like Continents and countries.

- (a) Statement is true but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(c) **Both the statement and reasons are correct.**
(d) Both the statement and reasons are wrong.

2 Statement: The conventional signs and symbols are the keys of map reading.

Reason: These symbols give a lot of information in a limited area.

- (a) **Both the statement and reasons are correct.**
(b) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(c) Statement is true but reason is wrong.
(d) Both the statement and reasons are wrong

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:.

1. Define "Map scale"?

The map that shows the physical features of an area is usually called a Physical Map.

2. Write a short note on a map projection?

A map projection is a way of representing the spherical earth on a flat surface of a map..

3. Name the Intermediate directions. ?

North east, north west, south east and south west.

4. What are the uses of a cadastral map?

Cadastral Maps are used for local administration such as city survey, taxation, management of estates and to define property in legal documents.

VI. Distinguish between

I Relief map:	Thematic map:
The map that shows the physical features of an area	A thematic map is a map that focuses on a specific theme or subject area.
Their primary purpose is to show land forms like deserts, rivers, mountains, plains, plateaus etc.	They show the subject such as physical phenomena like temperature variation, rainfall distribution
2. Large Scale:	Small Scale map:
Large scale maps portray the information in more detail than the small scale maps.	Small scale maps can show only major features omitting the minor ones due to lack of space.
Ex a physical map of India represents a small area of the earth but gives us more information	Ex physical map of the world will show us only the major physical features in the world.
3. Globe	Map
Globe gives a three-dimensional representation of the entire world.	The map gives a two-dimensional representation of certain regions or the entire world.
It is a miniature form of the earth	It is a visual representation of an entire or a part of an area typically represented on a flat surface

VII. Answer in a paragraph:.

1. Explain the different types of scales in detail?

1 Verbal scale: The map scale is stated in words (i.e) 1 cm -1 km. It is written on the map like 1 cm – 1km, 1 inch -1 mile, etc

Representative fraction: It shows the relationship between the map distance and the corresponding ground distance in the same units of length..

2 Graphical or Bar Scale:

A graphic scale looks like a small ruler drawn at the bottom of the page. It is divided and sub-divided into lengths each of which represents a certain distance on the ground

2. Describe the Cadastral map and its importance.?

1 A cadastral map refers to a map that shows the boundaries and ownership of land within a specified area.

2 These maps are sometimes known as plans.

3. They are used to define property in legal documents.

Importance.

1 Cadastral surveys document the boundaries of land ownership, by the production of documents, diagrams, sketches, plans,

charts, and maps.

2 They were originally used to ensure reliable facts for land valuation and taxation.

3. Write a paragraph about the conventional signs and symbols.?

- 1.The conventional signs are symbols used in maps to represent different features.
2. The symbols are explained in the key of the map.
3. It gives a lot of information in a limited space.
- 4.The symbols usage can be easily drawn in the map and the concept is understood well..
- 5.There is an international agreement regarding the use of certain symbols and others are contextual symbols

Civics Lesson 1 How the State Government.

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The Governor of a state is appointed by –.
(a) **President.** (b) Vice President.
(c) Prime Minister. (d) Chief Minister
- 2.The State Council Ministers is headed by –.
(a) The Governor. (b) **Chief Minister.**
(c) Speaker. (d) Home Minister
- 3.Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature?
(a) Home Minister. (b) President. (c) Speaker. (d) **The Governor**
- 4.Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?
(a) Governor. (b) Chief Minister.
(c) **Chief Justice of the High Court.** (d) President of India
- 5.The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is –.
a) 62. b) 64. (c) 65. (d) 58.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

- 1 **29** States are there in India at present.
2. The tenure of the Governor is normally **Five** years.
3. The District Judges are appointed by **The Governor.**
- 4.The Governor is the **Constitutional** Head of the State.
- 5.Minimum age for elections as MLA **25** years..

III. Match the following.

1. Governor.	Real Head.
2.Chief Minister.	Nominal Head.
3. Legislative. Assembly	Lower Head
4.Legislative council	Upper House

IV. State true or False.

- 1Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State.**True.**
- 2.The Governor nominates two members of the Anglo – Indian Community to Legislative Assembly. **False.**
- 3.The number of judges in the High Courts is not uniform and fixed. **True**

V. Choose the correct statement.

- 1 The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of.
(i) President. (ii) Vice – President.
(iii) Rajya Sabha members.
(iv) Members of the Legislative Council of the State.
(a) i, ii & iii are Correct. (b) i & iii are Correct.
(c) **i, iii & iv are correct.** (d) i, ii, iii & iv are correct

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1Name the two houses of the State legislature.?

1 Upper house – Rajya Sabha. 2 Lower house – Lok Sabha

2. Write the qualifications of the members of the Legislative Assembly?

- 1 The candidate must be a citizen of India.
- 2He/she must be 25 years and above.

3. How is the Chief Minister appointed?

The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister..

4.How is the Council of Ministers formed?

1. The party which gets majority seats in the election forms the government.
The leader of the majority party in the election is chosen as Chief Minister.
The Chief Minister chooses his ministers from the MLAs of his party.
Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister from the State Government..

VII. Answer the following in detail..

1. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.?

- 1 The Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the state.
- 2.All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
- 3 Council of Ministers is formed by the advice of Chief minister.
- 4.The Governor appoints the other Ministers.The Chief Minister plays an important role in making policies of the State Government.
- 5.The Governor appoints higher officials on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.

2.Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly

- 1 The main duty of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state.
- 2 It can make law on the subjects mentioned in the state list and the concurrent list. However, during a state emergency,
- 3.it cannot exercise its legislative power..
- 4.The assembly has control over the State Council of Ministers..
- 5.The State council of ministers are responsible or answerable to the Assembly for its activities.
- 6.The Assembly may pass a no-confidence motion against the council of Ministers if it is not satisfied with the performance of the council of Ministers.The Assembly also takes part in the amendment of the Constitution on certain matters

3. Write about the powers and functions of the High Court.?

1. Every High Court has a general power of superintendence over all the lower courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction except military courts and tribunals.
2. The High court controls all the subordinate courts in the state..
3. Like the Supreme Court, the High Court also acts as a Court of Record.
4. The district Court Judges were appointed by the Governor.
5. The High Court enjoys full powers and freedom to act within its jurisdiction.

Lesson. 2. Citizen and Citizenship.**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?
(a) Birth. **(b) Acquiring property** (c) Descent (d) Naturalization.
2. of the Constitution of India deals with the Citizenship.
(a) Part II. **(b) Part II Article 5 – 11.**
(c) Part II Article 5 – 6. (d) Part I Article 5 – 11
3. Who is called the first citizen of India?
(a) The Prime Minister. **(b) The President.**
(c) The Chief Minister. (d) The Chief Justice of India

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. **Citizens** of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.
2. Our Indian Constitution provides for only **Single** citizenship.
3. An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called **Non – Resident Indian**.
4. All have right and **Civic** responsibility citizens.
5. **Global citizenship.** is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.

III. State true or False.

1. USA has single citizenship. **False.**
2. OCI card holder has voting rights in India. **False.**
3. Citizen of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution **True.**
4. Nationality can be change and citizenship can not be changed.. **False.**

IV. Consider the following statements. Tick (V) the appropriate answer.

1. Indian Citizen of a person can be terminated if.
I. a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of some other country.
II. a person who has become a citizen through registration.
III. the Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.
IV. a citizen who is by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during war..
(a) I and II are correct. **(b) I and III are correct.**
(c) I, III, IV are correct. (d) I, II, III are correct.

2. **Assertion** – When Pondicherry becomes the part of India in 1962, the people lived there. became Indian citizens.

Reason – It was done by one of the provisions of the Act of 1955 – by incorporation of Territory.

(a) R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is wrong but R is correct.

(d) Both A and R are wrong.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences.**1. Name the types of citizens?**

T. Natural Citizens. 2 Naturalised Citizens.

2. What are the Rights that a citizen can enjoy in our country?

1 Fundamental Rights.

2. Right to vote in the election to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature.

3. Right to hold certain public offices.

4. Right to become the Member of Parliament and State Legislature.

3. Mention any three qualities of a good citizen.?

1. Loyalty to the Constitution.

2. Obey laws.

3 Respecting diversity.

4.. Name the five ways of acquiring citizenship.?

1 By Birth. 2. By Descent. 3. By Registration. 4. By Naturalisation.

5. By incorporation of Territory

5. What do you know about the citizenship Act of 1955?

Indian Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes the five ways of acquisition of Indian Citizenship. They are by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation, and incorporation of territory.

VI. Answer the following**1. On what grounds that the citizenship of a person is cancelled?**

Renunciation. , Termination. Deprivation.

1. **Renunciation:** It is a voluntary act when a person after acquiring the Citizenship of another country gives up his/her Indian citizenship.

2. **Termination:** When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, he/she automatically ceases to be an Indian Citizen.

3. **Deprivation:** It is a compulsory termination that the Citizenship is deprived on the basis of an order of the Government of India in cases involving the acquisition of Indian citizenship by fraud, false representation

Lesson. 3. Understanding Secularism.**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Secularism means.

(a) State is against to all religions.

(b) State accepts only one religion.

(c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion.

(d) None of these.

2. India is a land of

- (a) multi – religious faith. (b) multi – cultural beliefs.
(c) **Both (a) & (b).** (d) None of these

3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in

- (a) 1951. (b) **1976.** (c) 1974. (d) 1967

4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?.

- (a) Fundamental Rights. (b) Fundamental Duty.
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy.
(d) **Preamble of the Constitution**

5. Right to freedom of religion is related to –.

- (a) Judiciary. (b) Parliament.
(c) Directive principles of State Policy. (d) **Fundamental rights**

6. According to Article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions?

- (a) **Religious instruction.** (b) Moral education..
(c) Physical education. (d) None above these

7. The country will be considered as a secular country, if it.

- (a) gives importance to a particular religion.
(b) **bans religious instructions in the state – aided educational institutions.**
(c) does not give importance to a particular religion..
(d) bans the propagation of any religious belief.

II. Fill in the Blanks:.

- 1 Religion does not teach us **animosity**
2. Secularism is a part of democracy which grants **equal rights to people.**
3. **Atheism** is a lack of belief in god and gods.
4. The basic aim of our constitution is to promote and **unity and integrity of the nation.**
5. Article 15 prohibits **discrimination** on the grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

III. Match the following

1. Atheism.	lack of belief in God.
2. Children.	future citizen.
3. Din-i-Illahi	Divine faith.
4. Constitution.	1950.
5. Holvoake.	coined the word secularism.
6. Rajaram Mohan Roy	social reformer

IV. State true or false:.

- 1 There is state religion in India. **False**
2. The term secularism has been derived from the Greek word **False**
3. The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration. **True**
4. Jainism originated in China. **False**
5. Government of India declares holidays for all religious festivals. **True**

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer.

- 1 (i) Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterized by religious diversity.
(ii) The word secularism was not mentioned in the Constitution when it was adopted in 1950.
(iii) Article 26 deals with payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion..
(iv) Akbar's tomb situated at Sikandara near Agra..
(a) i, ii only. (b) ii, iii only. (c) iv only. (d) **i, ii and iv only**

2. **Assertion (A):** A foreigner can practice his own religious faith in India.

Reason (R): The freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution not only for Indians but also for the aliens also.

- (a) A is true but R is false.
(b) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
(c) A is false but R is true.
(d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.

3. **Assertion (A):** Secularism is invaluable in India.

Reason (R): India is a multi – religious and multi – cultural country.

- (a) **A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**
(b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is wrong and R is correct. (d) Both are wrong.

4. Find out the wrong pair.

- (a) Din-i-Illahi – A book. (b) Khajuraho – Hindu temple..
(c) Ashoka – Rock Edict. (d) Iqbal – Poet

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Name some of the Indians who contributed to the spreading of secularism.?

Rajaram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, and B.R. Ambedkar.

2. What does secularism mean?.

Secularism means an attitude of tolerance towards other religions and peaceful co – existence of citizens belonging to different faiths.

3. State the objectives of secularism.?

- 1 One religious group does not dominate another.
- 2 Some members don't dominate other members of the same religious community.

4. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?

A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as state religion..

5. What are the characteristic features of a secular state?

- 1 Principle of Liberty – the state permits the practice of any religion.
- 2 Principle of Equality – the state does not give preference to any religion over another.

6. Mention any three Constitutional provisions related to secularism.?

- 1 Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth etc..
2. Article 16 – Equality, of opportunity in public employment..

VII. Answer the following in detail:.

1 Why we need secular education?

- To develop moral and humanistic Outlook.
- To train the youth to be good citizen.
- To strengthen democratic values like liberty, equality and fraternity and co-operative living.
- To give wider vision towards life.
- To develop the spirit of love, tolerance, co – operation, equality and sympathy..

2. Secularism is necessary for a country like India. Justify.?

1. The word secular has been included into the preamble to the constitution
- 2 It has no state religion.
- 3 It remains neutral in religious matters.
4. Freedom to religion is offered to all citizens.
5. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion.

Lesson. 4. Human Rights and UNO.

I . Choose the correct answer.

1 After the Second World War has taken several measures to protect the human rights.

- (a) **UNO** (b) Supreme Court
(c) International Court of Justice. (d) None.

2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at. .

- (a) **Beijing** (b) New York (c) Delhi. (d) None.

3. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in

- (a) 1990 (b) **1993**. (c) 1978. (d) 1979.

4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of

- (a) Girl Child. (b) Children (c) **Women** (d) None.

5. When is Human Rights Day observed?

- (a) 9th December (b) **10th December**
(c) 11th December (d) 12th December.

6. Which one is known as modern International Magna Carta of Human rights? .

- (a) **UDHRC** (b) NHRC (c) SHRC (d) International year for women

7. Who can be appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) Retired judge of high court.
(b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
(c) **Any person appointed by the President.**
(d) Retired Chief Judge of any court.

8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

- a) 20. (b) **30**. (c) 40. (d) 50.

9. What is the tenure of the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) 5 years or upto 62 years of age
(b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age.
(c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age.
(d) **5 years or upto 70 years of age**

10. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) **Delhi** (b) Mumbai (c) Ahmedabad (d) Kolkata.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1 Each individual has **Right** to lead a dignified life.

2. Human Rights are **Fundamental** rights.

3. The State Human Rights commission was formed on **17th April 1997**.

4. Article 24 of Indian Constitution prohibits **Child Labor**.

5. United Nations Organisation was established in the year **24th October 1945**.

III. Match the following

1. Eleanor Roosevelt.	Human Rights Commission.
2. The Cyrus Cylinder.	world's first charter of human rights
-	rights
3. Eve Teasing Act.	1997
4. Child help line.	1098.
5. Civil right	freedom from slavery.
6. Political right	right to vote

IV. State True or False.

1 Human rights and civil rights are the same. **True**

2 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in India. **True**

3. The Human Right Act of 1993 provides the creation of National Human Rights Commission. **False**

4. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims. **True**.

5. **ECOSOC** was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of Human rights at National and State level.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer

1 Find the wrong statement.

- (a) National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.
(b) **National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body**
(c) National Human Rights Commission is an independent body.
(d) National Human Rights Commission is a multilateral institution..

2. Which of the following statement is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) It was established in 1993.
(b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no rights to punish the culprit.
(c) **The Chairperson and members are of this Commission are**

appointed by the Supreme Court of India.

d) The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State.

3 .**Assertion (A)** : Human Rights day is observed on 10th December.

Reason (R) : It commemorates Eleanor Roosevelt's birthday.

(a) A is correct but R does not explain A.

(b) A is correct but R explains A.

(c) A and R are correct. (d) A and R are Wrong

4.Consider the following statements.

1The State Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body.

2 The State Human Rights Commission consists of a chairperson and three members..

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

(a) 1 only. (b) 2 only. (c) Both a and b. (d) None.

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences**1.What are Human Rights?**

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language and religion.

2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.?

To advance this goal, the UN established a Commission of Human Rights.

it is also known as modern International Magna Carta of Human Rights.

3.What does Article 45 of Indian Constitution provide?

Article 45 of Indian Constitution provides that the state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children.

4.Write about Right to Education Act.?

Article 21A provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years.

5.State any three legislation passed to safeguard the welfare of women.?

The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856.

The Hindu Marriage Act 1955.

The Hindu Succession Act 1956.

6.Mention some of the political rights.?

The freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly, the right to take part in the government of one's country, the right to vote, the freedom of speech and obtain information.

7.Name the five primary categories of Human Rights.?

1 Civil Rights. 2 Political Rights. 3.Social Rights. 4.Economic Rights. 5.Cultural Rights

VII. Answer the following in detail:**1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.?**

Human Rights:	Civil Rights:
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Human Rights belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of nationality, sexuality, gender, race, religion or age

Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or state.

Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universal in all countries.

Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the constitution.

No nation may rightfully deprive human rights to an individual

Different nations can grant or deny different civil rights and liberties.

Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.

Civil rights are creation of the society.

2.Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.?

1 **Inherent** – they are not granted by any person or authority.

2 **Fundamental** – they are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless..

3.**Inalienable** – they cannot be taken away from the individual.

4. **Indivisible** – they can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed.

5.**Universal** – they are universal. They apply irrespective of one's origin or status

3.What are the measures taken by the government to protect the children?

1 The child is considered as an important national asset.

2. The future of a nation depends on how its children mature and develop.

3 So protection of children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses has become the main objective of our society.

4. There are laws in India protecting the rights of the children.. Right to Education Act, The Child Labour Act

Lesson. 5. Road Safety Rules and Regulations.**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1 At a red light.

(a) You can keep going if the path looks clear.

(b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.

(c) Quickly you can reply your friend's text message.

(d) You can attend call.

2. Pedestrians can cross the road only

(a) at anywhere. (b) near the signals.

(c) at Zebra crossing. (d) None.

3.RoadSafety Week is celebrated in the month of ..._ every year..

(a) December . **(b) January.** (c) March. (d) May.

4.For emergency, call for ambulance service.

(a) 108. (b) 100. (c) 106. (d) 101

5.What are the causes for the road accidents?

- (a) Over Speeding. (b) Drunken Driving.
(c) Distraction to Drivers. (d) **All of these.**

6. The first category of traffic signs is

- (a) **Mandatory Signs.** (b) Cautionary Signs.
(c) Informatory Signs. (d) None of these

7. Setu Bharatam', a program was launched in

- (a) 2014. (b) 2015. (c) **2016.** (d) 2017.

8. Expand ABS:

- (a) Anti Brake start. (b) Annual Base System.
(c) **Anti – locking Brake System.** (d) None of these

9. Overtaking when approaching a bend is –.

- (a) permissible. (b) **not permissible.**
(c) permissible with care. (d) our wish.

10. When the ambulance is approaching –.

- (a) allow passage if there are no vehicles from front side.
(b) no preference need be given.
(c) **allow free passage by drawing to the side of the road.**
(d) drive behind the ambulance with great Speed.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

- 1 Always keep **to the left** while driving.
2. Mandatory signs are exhibited in **circular** shape.
- 3 **Automatic speed** controls the speed of the vehicle.
4. Higher the speed; **higher** the risk.
5. Use of in four wheelers and **seat belt and helmets** for two wheelers has been brought under law.

III. Match the following:

1. Pollution under control certificate.	6 months.
2. One-time tax for new car.	-
3. Pedestrian.	15 years.
4. Brasilia Declaration.	Zebra crossing.
5. Swachha safer.	Global conference.
	Comic book on roadsafety

IV. State true or false:

- 1 The problem of accidents lies with roads only. **False**
- 2 Check mirrors before changing lanes. **False**
- 3 Flashing yellow signal indicates to slow down and proceed with caution. **True**
4. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed. **False**
5. The roads are one of the worst invention of man. **False**

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer.

- 1 Which of the following statements is/are not correct?
(i) Maintain the right distance to the vehicle in the front.
(ii) Maintain speed limit, never exceed the speed limit.
(iii) Wearing seat belt is not necessary while driving.
(iv) Don't slow down on bend and turn in the road..
(a) i, iii only. (b) ii, iv only. (c) i, ii only. (d) **iii, iv only**

2. Assertion (a) : Drunken driving causes accidents.

Reason (R) : It hampers vision due to dizziness.

- (a) **A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**
(b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is wrong and R is Correct.
(d) Both are wrong

3. Assertion (a) : Road signs are easy to comprehend.

Reason (R) : They are mostly pictorial.

- (a) A is true but R is false.
(b) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
(c) A is false but R is true.
(d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.

4. Find the odd one out (road safety rules).

- (a) Slow down on the bends.
(b) Maintain speed limit.
(c) **Use cell phone while driving.**
(d) Avoid walking on roads

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1..How do you ensure road safety?

Road safety is primarily meant about to protect and provide security of all those who travel on roads.


2. Why road safety is very important to us?

Road accidents are undesired events that lead to injury or death. The problem does not lie with roads, it is our carelessness that results in such misfortune.

3. What are the direct consequences of road accidents?

Direct consequences of Accidents : Fatality (death), Injury, Property damage.

4. Draw traffic lights signals and indicates the meaning.?

	<p>Red - stop</p> <p>Yellow - Get Ready</p> <p>Green - Go</p>
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5. Write a note on Brasilia Declaration on road safety.?

Across the world are committed to improve road safety and ways to reduce the traffic deaths by the end of this decade.

6. What is the aim of observing Road Safety Week?

Road safety week is a national event aimed at raising public

awareness about traffic rules and ultimately to reduce casualties due to road accidents

7. Write any four traffic rules.?

- 1 On a two – way road, the driver must drive on the left side of the road.
- 2 It is mandatory for the driver to slow down at all inter junctions and pedestrian crossing.
- 3.If the driver is turning left, he has to rotate the hand in the anti-clockwise direction.
- 4.On a two – wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.

8. How does alcohol affect driving?

Consumption of alcohol reduces concentration.
It hampers vision due to dizziness.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1 Explain the factors that contributed to road accidents.?

Reasons: 1 Over speeding. 2 IDrunken driving.

3.Distracted to drivers. 4.Red light jumping.

Other Reasons: 1 Drivers. 2 Pedestrian 3.Passengers.

4.Vehicles. 5.Road condition. 6.Weather conditions

2 Describe the steps taken by the Government of India to prevent Road accidents.?

- 1 A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted based on four Engineering, Enforcement, Education,
- 2.Improving Vehicular Safety Standards:
- 3.Quick response ambulances are parked in every 50. kms on the National Highways by the National Highway Authority of India
- 4.This automatically slows down and stops the vehicle from crossing the predetermined speed. Variable Message Signs:.
- 5.These can be used to update road users on the traffic conditions in case of major breakdowns, congestion,

3. What are the preventive measures for road accidents?

- 1 A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted based on four strategies
- 2.Engineering, Enforcement, Education, Emergency care for ensuring road safety.Improving Vehicular Safety Standards.
- 3.Trucks are prohibited from carrying protruding rods.
- 4.Pilot Projects for Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims.
- 5This project has already done in the stretch of NH 8 and NH 33.

Lesson. 6.Foreign Policy Textual Evaluation.

I. Choose the best answer:

1. The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our-
(a) **President.** (b) Prime Minister (c) Governor (d) Chief Minister
- 2The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure-
(a) National Security.
(b) National Unity.
(c) Defending the nation from external aggression.
(d) **All the above**

3.The Army day is-

(a) **15th January.**(b) 1st February (c) 10th March d) 7th October.

4.Assam Rifles is under the control of-

(a) Ministry of Defence. (b)National Security Advisor.
(c) PMO. (d) **Ministry of Home Affairs**

5.Indian Coast Guard was established in-

(a) 1976. (b) 1977. (c) **1978.** (d) 1979

6.India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is-

(a) Satyameva Jayate. (b) **Panchasheel .**
(c) both of these. (d) None of these

7.Which of the following islands belonged to India?

(a) Andaman and Maldives.
(b) **Andaman and Lakshadweep Island.**
(c) Sri Lanka and Maldives.
(d) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

II. Fill in the Blanks:.

1. The Madras Regimental Army centre is at **Wellington, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.**
- 2.The Indian Navy Chief is **Admiral.**
- 3.**Arjan Singh.**is first and only officer of Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star rank Marshal of Indian Air Force.
- 4.The chief architect of India's foreign policy was **JawaharlalNehru.**
- 5.The Word Non-Alignment was coined by **V.K. Krishna Menon.**

III Match the following.

1. Nelson Mandela.	Apartheid.
2.National war Memorial.	New Delhi.
3.Manekshaw.	Field Marshal.
4.SAARC .	8 members.
5.BCIM	Energy development

IV. State true or false:.

- 1 Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Defence.**False**
- 2 The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment.**True**
- 3.The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF.**True**
- 4.NCC Cadets are given basic military training.**True**
- 5.Bangladesh is a part of India.**False.**
- 6.Myanmar is land bridge to ASEAN nations.**True**

V. Choose the correct statement:.

- (i) The Indian Army is the land based branch of Armed forces.
- (ii) The mission of Indian Army is not only ensure the national security but also conducts humanisation rescue operations.. (a)
(i) only. (b) (ii) only. (c) **Both (i) and (ii)** (d) Neither (i) nor (i)

2.**Assertion (A):** The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India.

Reason (R): The President is the head of the State and occupies

the highest position.

(a) A is correct and R explains A.

(b) A is correct and R does not explain A.

(c) A is correct and R is wrong.

(d) Both A and R are wrong

3.Assertion (A): India has favored international co-operation..

Reason (R): She believes that all disputes among nations can be solved through friendly co-operation.

a) A is correct and R is wrong

(b) Both A and R are wrong.

(c) A is correct and R explains A.

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A

4.Which of the following statements is not true about "Apartheid?".

(i) Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.

(ii) It is against humanism.

(iii) The policy of racialism is practiced in India.

(a) (i) and (ii). (b) (ii) and (iii). (c) (ii) only. **(d) (iii) only**

5.Find the odd One out.

(a) Maldives. (b) Sri Lanka. **(c) Myanmar** (d) Lakshadweep.

VI Answer the following in one or two sentences:.

1. Why national security is very entail?

National Security is very essential for the political, social, and economic development of a country..

2.What does the following abbreviation stand for?

SFF – The Special Frontier Force.

ICG – Indian Coast Guard.

BSF – The Border Security Force.

NCC – National Cadet Corps

3.Write a short note on CRPF?

The main objective of CRPF is to enable the government to maintain Rule of law, public order and international security to present national integrity and promote social harmony.

4.Name of the founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement.

1 Jawaharlal Nehru of India. 2. Tito of Yugoslavia,

3.Nasser of Egypt, 4.Sukarno of Indonesia,

5Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

5.Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.?

1Preservation of national interest2 Achievement of world peace.

3.Disarmament.

4.Abolition of Colonialism,

5.Racism, and imperialism6.Economic Development.

7.Increasing the number of friendly nations.

6.Name the member countries of the SAARC.?

India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Afghanistan.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1 Describe tie structure and administration of Indian Army?

The Indian Army is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff. who is a four-star general.

2.For administrative convenience, it was divided.

3 Two officers with field Marshall, a five-star – rank.

4.The President is the supreme commander of the Indian Army..

5.The Indian Army ensures national security, National unity defending the nation.

6.Navy: The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime Borden.

7..Air Force: The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces.

2 Write about Paramilitary Detract Forces.?

1 The Paramilitary Defence Forces help in maintaining internal security.

2. Protecting the Coastal line. and assisting the army are known as 'Paramilitary Forces'.

3 Assist the army forces.

4.The responsibility is the security of important places like Railway stations.

5.They also participate in the management of natural or man-made disasters.

6.During peacetime, they protect the international borders..

i TheAsaamRilles(AR) ii The Special Frontier Force (SFF)

3. Write five principles of Panchsheel.?

1.Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity, sovereignty.

2 Mutual non – aggression.

3.Mutual non – interference in each other's internal affairs..

4.Equality and mutual benefit. 5.Peaceful co-existence.

4.India focuses on improving ties with its neighbours. How?

1. It is part of India's foreign policy that actively focuses on improving ties with India's immediate neighbours.

2. India provides neighbours with support to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

3.Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations

4.To foster the bonds of brotherhood, co-operation and peaceful co-existence SAARC.

5.BCIM - This Bangladesh – China – India – Myanmar Economic Corridor envisages the formation of a thriving economic belt, focusing on cross-border transport, energy, and telecommunication networks

6.BIMSTEC: It refers to Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

Lesson. 7 The Judiciary.

I. Choose the best answer:

1 The highest and final judicial tribunal of India is-

(a) President.

(b) Parliament.

(c) Supreme Court.

(d) Prime Minister

2.Judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between.

(a) Citizen.

(b) Citizen and the government.

(c) Two State Governments. **(d) all the above**

3. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under-

- (a) **Original jurisdiction.** (b) Appellate jurisdiction.
(c) Advisory jurisdiction. (d) none of these

4. Which of the following state/ Union territories have a common High Court?

- (a) Punjab and Jammu Kashmir. (b) Assam and Bengal.
(c) **Panjab, Haryana and Chandigarh** (d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

5. The System of Public Interest Litigation has been introduced in India by-

- (a) **Supreme Court.** (b) Parliament.
(c) Political parties. (d) Constitutional amendments

6. How many courts are there in apex level in India?

- (a) **One.** (b) Two (c) Three. (d) Four.

7. Supreme court is located at-

- (a) Chandigarh. (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta. (d) **New Delhi.**

8. FIR means-

- (a) **First Information Report.** (b) First information Result.
(c) First Incident Report. (d) None of these

9. The court that hear criminal cases are called-

- (a) District Court. (b) **Sessions court.**
(c) Family court. (d) Revenue court.

II. Fill in the Blanks:.

1 The **Calcutta** High Court is the oldest High Court in India.

2 The framers of the Constitution established **independent** and **impartial** judiciary in India.

3 **Montesquieu** a famous French philosopher propounded the idea of an independent Judiciary.

4. **Civil Law** deals with disputes over money, property and social matters.

5. During ancient times, most of the Kings' courts dispensed justice according to **Dharmal**

III. Match the following:

1 Supreme Court	highest court of appeal.
2 High Court.	highest court in the States.
3. Lok Adalat	speedy justice.
4. Sir Elijah Impey	chief justice.
5. Smiritis.	social duties

IV. State True or False:.

1 The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28th January 1951. **False**

2. During the Tughlaq period, the code of procedure was written in Arabic. **True**

3 The Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court **True**.

4. Sadar Diwani Adalat was a Criminal court of appeal. **False**

5. The Allahabad High Court is the largest court in India. **True**

6. The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizen. **True**

V. Choose the correct statement:

Consider the following statements.

(i) A law commission was setup by Macaulay.

(ii) It codified the Indian Laws.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) (i) only. (b) (ii) only. (c) **Both (i) and (ii).** (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

2. Consider the following statements.

(i) An Indian Penal Code was prepared in 1860.

(ii) The Calcutta High Court was established in 1862.

(iii) The Government of India Act, 1935 created Federal

Court. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) (i) only. (b) (ii), (iii) only (c) (i), (iii) only. (d) **All the above**

3. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Supreme Court?

(i) The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the land.

(ii) It was established by part V under Chapter IV of Indian Constitution.

(iii) Supreme court cannot transfer cases from one High court to another.

(iv) Its decisions are binding on all courts.

- (a) (i). (b) (ii). (c) **(iii).** (d) (iv).

4. **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R): It maintains records of the court proceedings and its decisions are binding upon the lower courts.

(a) A is correct and R is wrong.

(b) Both A and R are Wrong.

(c) **A is correct and R explains A**

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A

5. Agree or disagree.

(a) Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme court. **Agree.**

(b) Rich and powerful people control the judiciary system. **Disagree**

(c) Every citizen has a right to get justice through the courts. **Agree**

(d) Politicians can not control over judges. **Disagree**

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:.

1. Why do we need a judicial system?

It administers justice, settle disputes interprets laws, protects fundamental rights, and acts as a guardian of the constitution.

2. What are the different levels of courts in India?

Subordinate Courts, District Courts, High Court, Supreme Court

3. Differentiate Law and Judiciary.?

Law	Judiciary
System of rules imposed through a government or institution to govern people	judicial system is the system of courts that administers justice in the name of the state.

4. Write a note on Lok Adalat.?

Lok Adalat was set up to provide speedy justice.

It hears and settles the disputes in the language of the people.

in the public presence.

A Lok Adalat is presided over by a retired judge along with a lawyer and a social worker.

5. What are the advantages of mobile courts?

It would create greater awareness about the judicial system among rural masses, cut costs for them, and send justice as their doorstep.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Write about the role of judiciary.?

- 1 The Judicial system provides resolving disputes between citizens, citizen,s and government.
- 2 Two state governments the center and the state government.

2. Differentiate Civil Law and Criminal Law.?

Civil Law	Criminal Law.
It deals with disputes over money property, social matters.	It deals with conducts that the law defines as offences.
Eg. Disputes relating to land, rent, marriage dispute etc.	Eg. Theft, murder, women harassment etc.
A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected parties.	It usually begins with lodging of an FIR with police investigation after which a case is filed in the court.
Sentences awarded in the form of money remuneration	Punishment is awarded if proven guilty, the accused is sent to jail.

3. Describe jurisdiction of Supreme Court.?

- 1 It hears disputes for the first time in that court only mainly concerned with disputes between the union and one or more states and between two or more states.
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Hears appeals against the decision made by the high court on the granting of certificates by the high court..
3. **Advisory Jurisdiction:** Report to the president its opinion about a question of public importance referred to it by the president..
4. **Writ Jurisdiction:** Issued by Supreme court under Article 32.
- 5 Supreme Court maintains the record of court proceedings and its decision are binding upon the lower courts.

Civics Lesson 1 Money, Savings and Investments.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1 Which metals were used for metallic money?

- (a) Gold. (b) Silver. (c) Bronze. (d) **All the above**

2. Who introduced the paper money?

- (a) **British.** (b) Turkish (c) The Mugual Empire (d) Mauryas

3. The value of money is.

- (a) Internal value of money. (b) External value of money.
(c) **Both a & b.** (d) None of these.

4. Which is the Bank Money?

- (a) **Cheque.** (b) Draft.
(c) Credit and Debit cards. (d) All the above

5. Pick out the incorrect one:

Investment can be made in different vehicle.

- (a) Stock (b) Bonds (c) Mutual fund (d) **Pay tax**

6. Who is responsible for the collection and publication of monetary and financial information?

- (a) Finance commission. (b) Finance Ministry.
(c) **Reserve Bank of India.**
(d) Auditor and Comptroller General of India

II Fill in the Blanks.

1 Online Banking is also known as **Net Banking.**

2 **Money** is what money does.

3 The term of bank is derived from **German** word.

4. Value of money is meant **The purchasing power** of money..

5. The Indian banking regulation act of **1949.**

III. Match the following

1. Barter system	Exchanged goods for good
2. Reserve Bank act	1935.
3. E-Money	Electronic Money
4. Savings	consumer disposable income
5. Black Money	Tax evaders

IV. Write the one-word answer

1. The word Money is derived from?

Roman Word

2. Which bank gives to both short term and long term loans?

Rural cooperative credit institutions.

V. Choose the correct statement.

1. Barter system had many deficiencies like –.

I. Lack of double coincidence of wants.

II. No difficulties of storing wealth.

III. Common measure of value.

IV. Indivisibility of commodities.

(a) I and II is correct. (b) I and IV is correct.

(c) **I, III and IV is correct.** (d) All are correct

VI. Find out the odd one

1. Recent forms of money transactions are.

(a) Credit card (b) **Barter system**

(c) Debit card (d) Online banking

2. Effects of black money on economy is.

(a) Dual Economy. (b) Undermining equity.

(c) **No effects on production** (d) Lavish consumption spending

VII. Write short answer.

1. What is the Barter System?

Barter system is exchanging goods for goods without the use of money in the primitive stage.

2. What are the recent forms of money?

Plastic Money and E – Money

3.Short note on E-Banking and E-Money?

E-Banking: Electronic banking is also known as National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), is simply the use of electronic means to transfer funds directly from one account to another rather than by cheque or cash.

E-Money: Electronic Money is money that exists in banking computer systems and is available for transactions through the electronic system.

4.What are the essentials of Money in your life?

Money is used as the source to fulfill basic needs as well as comforts in life. It is an important source to live a healthy life too

5.What is the Value of Money?

Value of money is the purchasing power of money over goods & services in a country.

6. What are Savings and Investment?

Black money is money earned through any illegal activity controlled by country

7..What is meant by Black Money?

Black Money is money earned through any illegal activity controlled by country regulations.

8.what are the effects of black money on economy?

- 1 Dual Economy.
- 2 Tax evasion, thereby loss of revenue to government..
- 3.Widening gap between the rich and poor

VIII. Write a Brief answer.**1 What are the disadvantages of the barter system?**

- 1 Lack of double coincidence of wants.
- 2 A common measure of value.
- 3.Indivisibility commodities..
- 4.Difficulties of storing wealth.

2. Write about the evolution of Money.?

1 Commodity Money: In the earliest period of human civilization, any commodity that was generally demanded.

2. Metallic Money: With progress of human civilization, commodity money changed into metallic money.

3 Paper Money: It was found inconvenient as well as dangerous to carry gold and silver coins from place to place.

4.Credit Money or Bank Money: Emergence of credit money took place almost side by side with that of paper money.

5.The cheque itself, is not money, but it performs the same as functions of money.

3.What are the functions of Money? and explain it.?

- 1 The primary or Main function.
- 2 Secondary function and.
- 3 Contingent function.

1Primary or main functions.

The important functions of money is performed in the very economy.

Measure of value. Money is used to buy goods and services.

ii Secondary functions:.

Money helps the future payments too.

Transfer of value. Money makes the exchange of goods to a distant place as well as abroad possible.

iii Contingent functions: i Basis of credit. ,ii) Increase productivity of capital.iii) Measurement and Distribution of National Income..

4. Explain the types of bank Deposits?

1 Student Savings Account: Some banks offer saving accounts specifically for young people enrolled in high schools or colleges..

2.Savings Deposits: Savings deposits are opened by customers to save part of their current income.

The bank also gives a small amount of interest to the money in the saving deposits..

3.Current Account Deposit: Current accounts are generally opened by business firms, traders, and public authorities.

4.Fixed Deposits: Fixed deposit accounts are meant for investors who want their principle to be safe and yield fixed yields.

5.What is the difference between savings and investment?

Basis for comparison	Savings	Investment
Meaning	Savings represent that part of the person income which is not used not used for consumption	Investment refer to the process of investment funds. in capital asset with a view to generate returns
Purpose	Savings are make a fullfil short term	Investment is made to provide returns and help in capital formation
Risk	Low	Very high
Returns	Less	Comparatively high
Liquity	Highly liquid	Less liquid

6.What are the effects of black money on economy?

1 Dual Economy

2 Tax evasion, thereby loss of revenue to the Government.In determining equity.

3.Widening gap between rich & poor Lavish consumption spending

4.Distortion of a scarce resource **5.Effects** on production.

Lesson. 2. Public and Private Sectors.**I. Choose the best answer:.**

1 The public sector in India owes its origin in the

Industrial policy resolution of the Government of India.

(a) 1957. (b) 1958. (c) 1966. **(d) 1956**

2. Mixed economy is the mixture of merits of both

(a) Capitalism. (b) Socialism.

(c) a & b are correct. (d) A & B are incorrect

3..... is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders.

(a) Private Sector. **(b) Joint Sector.**

(c) Public Sector. (d) None of these

4.Public sector is on motive.

(a) Profit Motive. **(b) Service Motive.**

(c) Speculative Motive. (d) None of these

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1.The **Public sector and Private sector** are allotted their respective roles in promoting the economic welfare of all sections of the community.

2 The private sector is on **profit** motive.

3 **Socio Economic Development** is the process of social and economic development in a society.

4.The main function of private sector is to create **Innovation** and **Moderisation**.

5.The government is committed to strengthening **understanding** and co-operation among the citizens.

III. Match the following:

1.Think Tank.	NITI Aayog.
2. Agriculture.	Primary Sector.
3. Industries.	Secondary Sector,
4 .GDP	Gross Domestic Product.

IV. Which is the Odd one:

1 Which one of the following is not the indicator of Socio-Economic Development.

(a) Black Money. (b) Life Expectancy.

(c) Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (d) Employment.

V. Which of the following is a correct answer.

1. (i) The Industries which would be exclusively owned by the state are referred to as Schedule-A.

(ii) The industries in which the private sector could supplement the efforts of the state sector, with the state taking the sole responsibility for starting new units which are specific in Schedule-B.

(iii) The remaining industries which were in the private sector are not mentioned in Schedule

(a) All are Correct. (b) (i) and (iii) are correct.

(c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) None of these

VI Answer in Briefly**I. Write a short note on public sectors.?**

The sector which is engaged in the activities of providing government goods and services to the general public is called the public sector.

2. What does society want?

The society wants rapid industrialization of the economy as the main key to economic development, improving living standards and economic sovereignty.

3. Write the objectives of the Public sector?

To promote rapid economic development through the creation and expansion of infrastructure.

To generate financial resources for development.

To create employment opportunities.

To promote balanced regional growth.

4.What are the three organs of public sectors?

1 Administration by a Government Department.

2.The Joint sector companies. 3.Public Corporation

5.Name some indicators that measure socioeconomic development.?

1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP). 2 Life Expectancy.

3.Literacy. 4.Employment. 5.Provision of house,

6.clean drinking water and sanitation.

6.Write short note on Private sector.?

The segment of a national economy that is owned, controlled and managed by private individuals

7.Name any three Major Private Sector industries.?

1 Infernos. 2 Aditya Birla Company 3.Tata Group of Companies

VII Answer the following in detail.**1. Explain the organs of public sector.?**

1 **Administration by a Government Department.** It is very common almost in all countries. **Ex,** Post and Telegraph,

2 **The Joint sector companies:** It is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders.**Ex** Indian Oil Personnas pvt ltd,

3.**Public Corporation:** This type of organization is the establishment of public corporation by the state of the parliament of legislature..**Ex,** LIC, Air India

2.Write briefly explain the history of public sector.?

1 There were only 18 Indian ordinaries factories in the country which the British had established for their own economic interest.

2.,The first Industrial Policy Resolution announced in 1948 laid down broad contours of the strategy of industrial development.

3.The Planning commission was formed by a cabinet resolution in March 1950

4.India's second five year plan (1956-60) and the Industrial policy Resolution of 1956 emphasised the development

5.public sector enterprises to meet Nehru's national Industrialisation policy.

3.Explain any five measured indicators of socio economic development.?

1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP supports in developing socio – Economic Development.

The proportion of GDP by the industrial sector both private and public sector has been increased..

2.. **Life Expectancy:** The life expectancy in India is 65.80 years for men and 68.33 years for women..

3.**Literacy.** The Government also introduced RMSA, Smart class, Fleming, free computer skill classes and Digital India for increasing the level of quality in education..

4.**Employment:** A growing number of people moved urban areas in search of employment.

5.Hence Government started the Smart city with many facilities to encourage people to take up employment in these places.

4.What are the importance of public sector?

1 **Public Sector and Capital formation:** The role of public sector in collecting saving and investing them during the planning period has been very important.

2 .**Economic Development:** Economic development mainly depends upon industrial development..

3.**Employment generation:** Public sector has also contributed a lot towards the improvement of working and living condition of workers by serving as a model employer.

4.**Balanced Regional Development:** The areas which lacked basic industrial and civic facilities like electricity, water supply, township

5.**Export promotion and Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Some public enterprises have done much to promote India's export. Many companies have done very well in export promotion.

6.**Import Substitution:** Some public sector enterprises were started specifically to produce goods which were formerly imported and thus to save foreign exchange.

5.Write the Differences between public and private sector.?

Public Sector:	Private Sector:
Ownership of industries is with government	Ownership of industries is with private individuals
Public sector ensures the proper wage	Private sector exploits the workers.
It does not allow to concentrate huge wealth in few hands or rich people Eg – NLC, SAIL, BSNL.	It allows concentrate of huge wealth in few hands or rich people Eg-TVS Motors, Ashok Leyland, TATA Steel.
No tax evasion	Tax evasion is possible
It is service oriented	It is purely profit oriented
Reservations are implemented. Priority is given to the socially backward people	It does not care the socially backward class, Reservation is not followed.

6.Write the functions of the private sector.?

1 The main function of the private sector is to create innovation and modernization.

2. The profit motive drives them to invent, innovate new techniques of production, and manage the productive activities in a scientific manner.

3 Develop and maintain infrastructure and services.

4. Promote and expand existing businesses.

5.Promote human capital development to help vulnerable groups especially to participate in the labour market and encourage community business and cooperation, local exchange system

----- ALL THE BEST STUDENTS -----

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— - சரித்திரம் படிப்போம். 🌐 சாதனைகள் படைப்போம் ----