



SOCIAL SCIENCE

8th Standard

Based on the Updated New Textbook

Salient Features :

- Answers for all Textual Questions.
- Exhaustive Additional Questions & Answers in all chapters.
- Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key.
- Common Annual Exam May 2022 Question Paper is given with answers.



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Chennai

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NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for **8th Standard**. It is prepared as per the Latest New Textbook.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.
- Publisher
Sura Publications

All the Best

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Unit 1

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To know about the kinds of sources of modern India
- To understand the Portuguese trade interests in India
- To understand the impact of Portuguese and Dutch presence in India
- To know the colonial settlements of Denmark
- To know the arrival and settlement of English and French East India Companies



EVALUATION

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

[Ans : (c) Alfonso de Albuquerque]

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

[Ans : (b) Portugal]

3. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by _____.

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

[Ans : (b) The Turks]

4. Sir William Hawkins belonged to _____.

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

[Ans : (c) England]

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

[Ans : (b) Fort St.George]

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
[Ans : (b) The French]

7. Tranquebar on the Tamilnadu coast was a trade centre of the _____.
(a) The Portuguese (b) The British (c) The French (d) The Danish
[Ans : (d) The Danish]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in _____. [Ans : New Delhi]
2. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by _____.
[Ans : King John II]
3. The printing press in India was set up by ____ at Goa in 1556. [Ans : Portuguese]
4. The Mughal Emperor _____ permitted the English to trade in India. [Ans : Jahangir]
5. The French East India Company was formed by _____. [Ans : Colbert]
6. _____ the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India company.
[Ans : Christian IV]

III. Match the following :

1.	The Dutch	-	1664
2.	The British	-	1602
3.	The Danish	-	1600
4.	The French	-	1616

Ans

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. [Ans : True]
2. Coins are one of the material sources. [Ans : True]
3. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: Ananda Rangam was a translator served under **French**.
4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called archives.
[Ans : True]

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

1. 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. [Ans : (d) i, ii & iv are correct]



Find out the wrong pair

- (a) Francis Day - Denmark
- (b) Pedro Cabral - Portugal
- (c) Captain Hawkins - Britain
- (d) Colbert - France

[Ans : (a) Francis Day - Denmark]

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Give a short note on Archives.

Ans. Archives is the place where historical documents are preserved. The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi. It is the chief storehouse of the records of the government of India.

2. Write about the importance of Coins.

Ans. Coins are a good source to know about administrative history. As compared to the literary sources the chances of manipulation is very less in the case of coins. Thus they are an authentic archaeological source.

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

Ans. Prince Henry of Portugal, who is commonly known as the "Navigator", encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.

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

Ans. The important factories in India were Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapatnam, Balasore and Cochin.

5. Mention the trading centres of the English in India.

Ans. The English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

VII. Answer the following in detail :

1. Give an account of the sources of Modern India.

- Ans.**
- (i) The sources for the history of modern India help us to know the political, socio-economic and cultural developments in the country.
 - (ii) The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, and the English recorded their official transactions in India on state papers.
 - (iii) History can be written with the help of written sources and material sources.
 - (iv) **Written Sources:** After the advent of the printing press, numerous book were published in different languages. Hence people began to acquire knowledge easily in the fields like art, literature, history and science.
 - (v) Written sources include Literatures, Travel Accounts, Diaries, Auto Biographies, Pamphlets, Government Documents and Manuscripts.
 - (vi) **Archives:** It has main source of information for understanding past administrative machinery as well as a guide to the present and future generations related to all matters.



- (vii) **Material Sources:** Paintings and statues are the main sources of modern Indian history which provide information about national leaders and historical personalities and their achievements.
- (viii) Historical buildings and museums preserve and promote our cultural heritage.
- (ix) Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.

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

- Ans. (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) Vasco da Gama came to India for the second time in 1501 with 20 ships and founded a trading centre at Cannanore.
- (iii) One after another, they established factories at Calicut and Cochin.
- (iv) King Zamorin attacked the Portuguese in Cochin, but was defeated.
- (v) Cochin was the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.
- (vi) In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.
- (vii) Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as the "Blue Water Policy".
- (viii) Sultans of Bijapur and Gujarat were also apprehensive of the expansion of Portuguese control of ports which led to an alliance between Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat against Portuguese invaders.
- (ix) In a naval battle fought near Chaul, the combined Muslim fleet won a victory over the Portuguese fleet under Almeida's son.
- (x) Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu, and by the year 1509, Portuguese claimed the naval supremacy in Asia.
- (xi) The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was Alfonso de Albuquerque who captured Goa and established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf.
- (xii) Governor Nino de Cunha moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534, he acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, in 1537.
- (xiii) 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.

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

- Ans. (i) In 1600, Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of Merchants of London to trade with East Indies.
- (ii) The Company was headed by a Governor and a court of 24 directors.
- (iii) Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court and secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat which was cancelled later.
- (iv) In 1612, the English Captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over the Portuguese in a naval battle near Surat.
- (v) The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat, which became the headquarters of the English in western India.

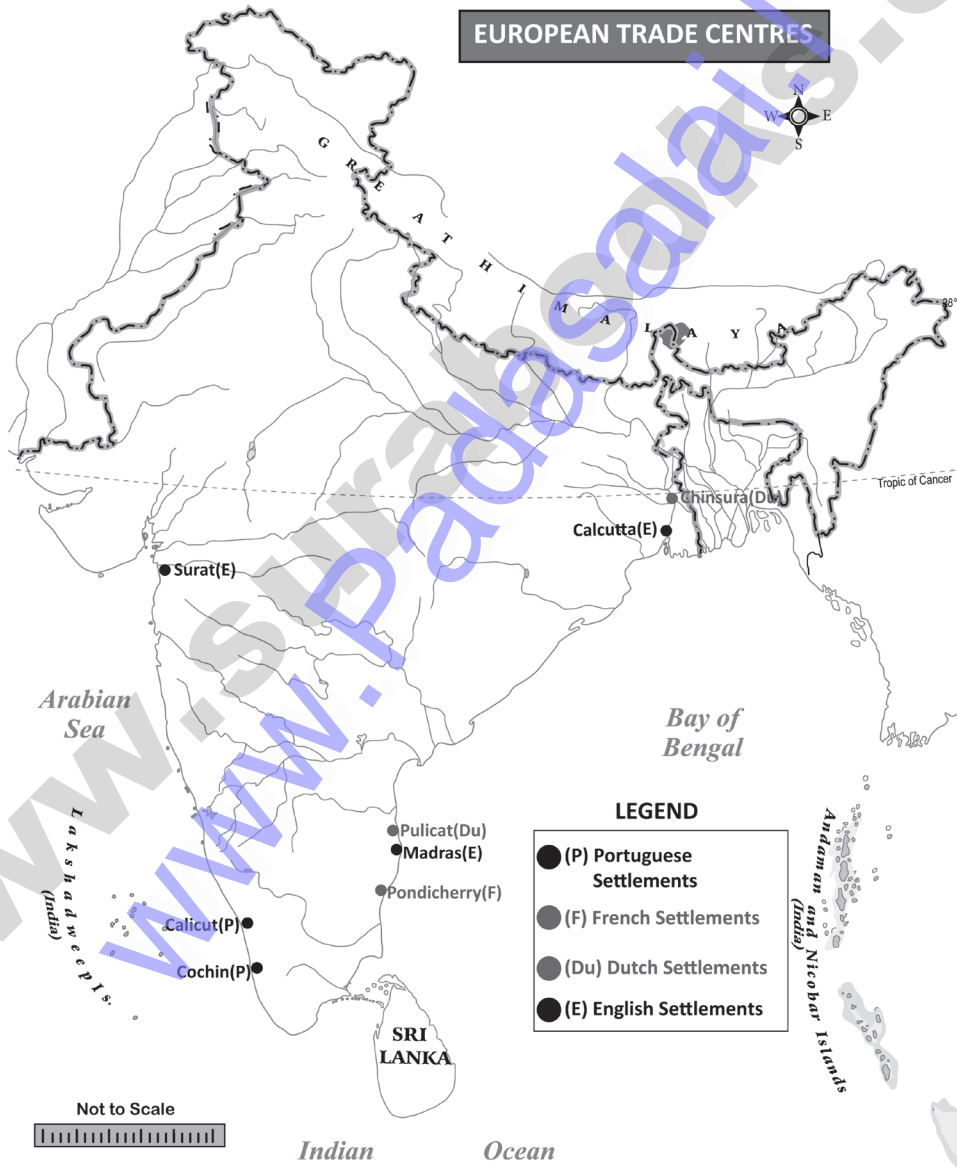


- (vi) Captain Nicholas Downton won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614.
- (vii) This enhanced the British prestige at the Mughal court.
- (viii) In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England, who succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with the emperor.
- (ix) Before the departure of Sir Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

VIII. Map skill

1. On the river map of India, mark the following trading centres of the Europeans.

- 1) Calicut 2) Cochin 3) Madras 4) Pondicherry 5) Surat
- 6) Chinsura 7) Pulicat 8) Calcutta



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

History

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- 1. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by _____.**
(a) The French (b) The Turks (c) The Dutch (d) The British
- 2. The first paper currency was issued by RBI in _____.**
(a) 1940 (b) 1938 (c) 1937 (d) 1936
- 3. The villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur grew into the city of _____.**
(a) Bombay (b) Calicut (c) Delhi (d) Calcutta

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by _____.
2. The French East India Company was formed by _____.
3. In 1690, the British established a factory at _____.

III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	The Dutch	- i.	1664
2.	The British	- ii.	1602
3.	The Danish	- iii.	1600
4.	The French	- iv.	1616

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British.
2. After his third voyage to India, Vasco da Gama, died in Cochin in 1524.

V. Answer in one or two sentences :

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Write about the importance of Coins.
2. Mention the trading centres of the English in India.
3. What was the impact of the invention of printing press in India?
4. Write a short note on the Swedish East India Company.

VI. Answer the following :

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. How did the Portuguese establish their trading centres in India?

Answer Key

- I. 1) (b) The Turks 2) (b) 1938 3) (d) Calcutta
II. 1) King John II 2) Colbert 3) Sutanuti
III. 1 - ii, 2 - iii, 3 - iv, 4 - i IV. 1) False 2) True
V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 5
3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 2
4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 10
VI. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VII-2



Unit 2

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the rise of the Political Power of English East India Company
- ❑ To know the events and impact of Battle of Plassey and Buxar
- ❑ To know the Carnatic wars and Mysore wars
- ❑ To know the Anglo-Maratha wars
- ❑ To understand the growth of colonial army and civilian administration
- ❑ To understand the principles of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was _____.
(a) Shuja-ud-daulah (b) Siraj – ud – daulah
(c) Mir Qasim (d) Tipu Sultan
[Ans : (b) Siraj – ud – daulah]
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in _____.
(a) 1757 (b) 1764 (c) 1765 (d) 1775 [Ans : (a) 1757]
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
[Ans : (a) Treaty of Allahabad]
4. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the _____ Carnatic war to an end.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) None [Ans : (b) Second]
5. When did Hyder Ali crown on the throne of Mysore?
(a) 1756 (b) 1761 (c) 1763 (d) 1764 [Ans : (b) 1761]
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
[Ans : (c) The British and Tipu Sultan]

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

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

[Ans : (c) Lord Cornwallis]

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

- (a) Bajirao II (b) Daulat Rao Scindia
 (c) Sambhaji Bhonsle (d) Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad

[Ans:(a)Bajirao II]

9. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire?

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

[Ans : (b) Baji Rao II]

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

- (a) Awadh (b) Hyderabad (c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior

[Ans : (b) Hyderabad]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in _____. [Ans : 1757]

2. The commander in Chief of Sirajuddaula was _____. [Ans : Mir Jafar]

3. The main cause for the Second Carnatic war was _____.
 [Ans : The issue of succession]

4. _____ adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India. [Ans : Lord Dalhousie]

5. Tipu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of _____.
 [Ans : Arthur Wellesely]

6. After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to _____.
 [Ans : Krishna Raja Odayar]

7. In 1800, _____ established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.
 [Ans : Lord Wellesley]

III. Match the following :

1.	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle	The First Anglo Mysore War
2.	Treaty of Salbai	The First Carnatic War
3.	Treaty of Paris	The Third Carnatic War
4.	Treaty of Srirangapatnam	The First Maratha War
5.	Treaty of Madras	The Third Anglo Mysore War

Ans

1.	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle	The First Carnatic War
2.	Treaty of Salbai	The First Maratha War
3.	Treaty of Paris	The Third Carnatic War
4.	Treaty of Srirangapatnam	The Third Anglo Mysore War
5.	Treaty of Madras	The First Anglo Mysore War



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The rule of _____ in India became effective after the conquest of Bengal.
(a) Mughals (b) East India Company
(c) Portuguese (d) French **Ans : (b) East India Company]**
2. Siraj-ud-daula captured the British factory at _____.
(a) Kasim bazar (b) Delhi (c) Alinagar (d) Chandranagore
[Ans : (a) Kasim bazar]
3. Buxar was a small fortified town in the territory of _____.
(a) West Bengal (b) Karnataka (c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan
[Ans : (c) Bihar]
4. In the battle of Adayar, the French army fought under captain _____.
(a) Hector Munro (b) Robert Clive
(c) Eyre Coote (d) Paradise **[Ans : (d) Paradise]**
5. Under the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, _____ was returned back to the English.
(a) Madras (b) Trichinopoly (c) Hyderabad (d) Calcutta
[Ans : (a) Madras]
6. The out break of the seven years' war in Europe led to the _____ war in India.
(a) I Carnatic (b) II Carnatic (c) III Carnatic (d) Wandiwash
[Ans : (c) III Carnatic]
7. In the III Carnatic war, France captured Fort _____.
(a) Gwalior (b) St. David (c) William (d) Vellore
[Ans : (b) St. David]
8. The Battle of Wandiwash was fought by the English army under General _____.
(a) Forde (b) Dupleix (c) Hector Munro (d) Eyre Coote
[Ans : (d) Eyre Coote]
9. The Seven year's war was concluded by the treaty of _____.
(a) Paris (b) Pondicherry (c) Madras (d) Mangalore
[Ans : (a) Paris]
10. The state of Mysore rose to prominence under the leadership of _____.
(a) Chanda sahib (b) Salabat Jang
(c) Haider Ali (d) Mir Jafar **[Ans : (c) Haider Ali]**
11. In 1781, the British General Sir Eyre Coote defeated Haider Ali at _____.
(a) Hyderabad (b) Porto Novo (c) Mysore (d) Mangalore
[Ans : (b) Porto Novo]





12. _____ Saved the British Dominion from the wrath of powerful enemies.
(a) Wellesley (b) Cornwallis (c) Warren Hastings (d) Dalhousie
[Ans : (c) Warren Hastings]
13. Tipu attacked _____ in 1789.
(a) Madras (b) Mangalore (c) Mahe (d) Travancore
[Ans : (d) Travancore]
14. During the course of the third Anglo - Mysore war _____ took the command of the British Army.
(a) Cornwallis (b) Dalhousie (c) Robert Clive (d) Curzon
[Ans : (a) Cornwallis]
15. The internal conflict among the _____ was best utilised by the British.
(a) Nizams (b) Marathas (c) Nawabs (d) Chauhans
[Ans : (b) Marathas]
16. Colonel Upton concluded the treaty of _____ in 1776.
(a) Mangalore (b) Mysore (c) Purandhar (d) Pondicherry
[Ans : (c) Purandhar]
17. The death of _____ in 1800 gave the British an added advantage.
(a) Mahadaji Scindia (b) Daulat Rao Scindia
(c) Madhav Rao (d) Nana Phadnavis
[Ans : (d) Nana Phadnavis]
18. In the III Anglo Maratha war, Hastings was supported by a force under General _____.
(a) Thomas Hislop (b) Mathews
(c) Medows (d) Upton [Ans : (a) Thomas Hislop]
19. _____, the Governor General of India in 1786, enforced the ruler against private trade.
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Wellesley
(c) Cornwallis (d) Robert Clive [Ans : (c) Cornwallis]
20. As per the Government of India Act of 1858, the maximum age for competitors of civil services examination was fixed at _____.
(a) 20 (b) 23 (c) 25 (d) 21 [Ans : (b) 23]

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ of Portugal discovered a new sea route from Europe to India.
[Ans : Vasco da Gama]
2. _____ ascended the throne of Bengal in 1756. [Ans : Siraj - Ud - daula]
3. British captured _____, the French settlement in 1757. [Ans : Chandra nagore]
4. _____ concluded two treaties with Siraj-Ud-daula and Shah Alam II.
[Ans : Robert Clive]





2. In 1761, Tipu Sultan became the de facto ruler of Hyderabad. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: In 1761, Tipu Sultan became the de facto ruler of **Mysore**.

3. Warren Hastings consolidated the British power in India. [Ans : True]

4. The Treaty of Salbai was signed between Cornwallis and Mahadaji Scindia. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: The Treaty of Salbai was signed between **Warren Hastings** and Mahadaji Scindia.

5. The idea of competition for recruitment was introduced first by the Charter Act, 1833. [Ans : True]

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. What was the motive behind the discovery of sea routes to India?

Ans. The main motive behind those discoveries was to maximize profit through trade and to establish political supremacy.

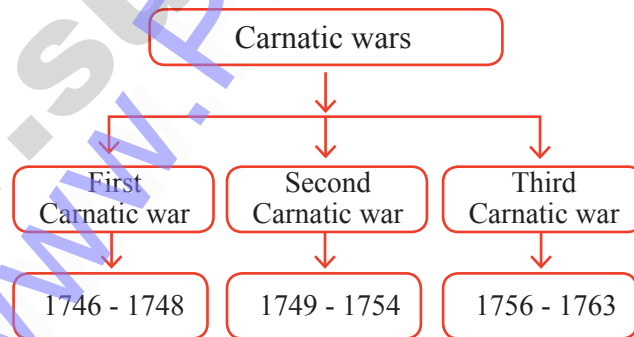
2. What were the causes of the Second Anglo Mysore war?

Ans. (i) The English did not fulfill the terms of the treaty of 1769, when Haider's territories were attacked in 1771 by Marathas, Haider did not get help from the British.

(ii) British captured Mahe, a French settlement within Haider's Jurisdiction. It led to the formation of an alliance by Haider with the Nizam and Marathas against the English in 1779.

3. Prepare flow chart to explain the period of the three Carnatic wars.

Ans.



4. What were the results of the First Anglo Maratha War?

Ans. (i) RaghunathRao was pensioned off and MadhavRao II was accepted as the Peshwa.

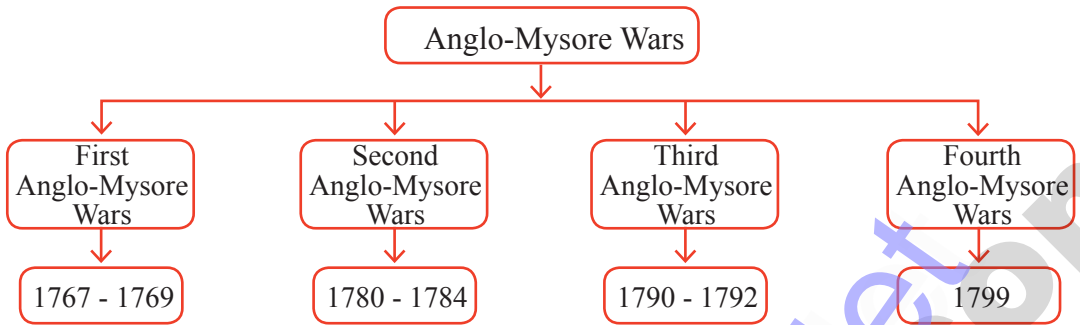
(ii) Salsette was given to the British.

(iii) The Treaty of Salbai established the British influence in Indian politics. It provided the British twenty years of peace with the Marathas.



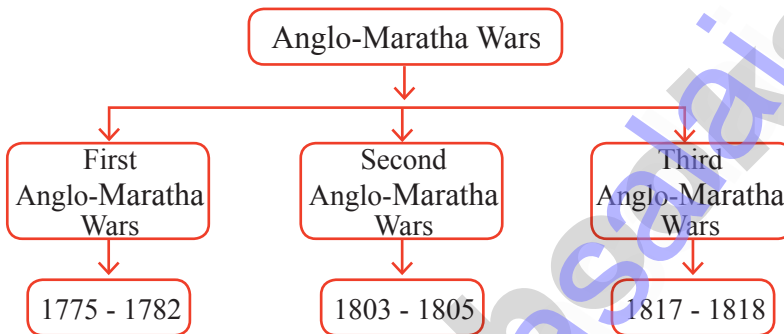
5. Explain with a flow chart the period of the Anglo Mysore wars.

Ans.



6. Prepare a flow chart mentioning the period in which the Anglo Maratha wars were fought.

Ans.



7. What did the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 state?

Ans. The Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 passed by the British Parliament exclusively reserved certain categories of high executive and judicial posts for the covenanted civil service which was later designated as the Indian Civil Service.

8. Name the three Indians who became successful in the I.C.S. examination in 1869.

Ans. In 1869, three Indians - Surendra Nath Banerje, Ramesh Chandra Dutt and Bihari Lal Gupta became successful in the I.C.S. examination.

9. What did the Royal Commission of Public Service or the Lee Commission recommend in 1923?

Ans. In 1923, a Royal Commission on Public Services was appointed with Lord Lee of Fareham as chairman. This commission recommended that recruitment to all-Indian services like the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service should be made and controlled by the Secretary of State for India. The Lee Commission recommended the immediate establishment of a Public Service Commission.

10. Write a short note on the Act of 1935.

Ans. The Act of 1935 also made provisions for the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission at the Centre and the Provincial Public Service Commissions in the various provinces. Provision was also made for a Joint Public Service Commission in two or more Provinces. Although, the main aim of this measure was to serve the British interests, it became the base of the civil service system in independent India.

Unit 3

RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To know the land revenue policy under the British Rule
- To understand the Merits and Demerits of the land revenue policy
- To know the agrarian crisis and revolts



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which system was called by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari etc.?
(a) Mahalwari (b) Ryotwari (c) Zamindari (d) None of these
[Ans : (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 [Ans : (b) Lord Cornwallis]
3. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system?
(a) House (b) Land (c) Village (d) Palace [Ans : (c) Village]
4. In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Madras (c) Bengal (d) Punjab [Ans : (d) Punjab]
5. Who among the following Governors introduced Mahalwari system?
(a) Lord Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord William Bentinck
[Ans : (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
[Ans : (c) Bengal]
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 [Ans : (c) Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas]

8. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom?

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

[Ans : (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. _____ is the modified version of the Zamindari system. [Ans : Mahalwari system]
2. The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of _____. [Ans : Holt Mackenzie]
3. Indigo Revolt took place in _____. [Ans : Bengal]
4. Moplah Rebellion was held in _____. [Ans : August 1921]
5. The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in _____. [Ans : May 1918]

III. Match the following :

1.	Permanent Settlement	Madras
2.	Mahalwari Settlement	Misery of the Indigo cultivators
3.	Ryotwari system	North west province
4.	Nil Darpan	Bengal
5.	Santhal Rebellion	First Peasant revolt

Ans

1.	Permanent Settlement	Bengal
2.	Mahalwari Settlement	North west province
3.	Ryotwari system	Madras
4.	Nil Darpan	Misery of the Indigo cultivators
5.	Santhal Rebellion	First Peasant revolt

IV. State true or false :

1. Warren Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement. [Ans : True]
2. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro. [Ans : True]
3. Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Gujarat. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in **Bengal**.

4. The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in **1900**.

V. Consider the following statement and tick(✓) the appropriate answer :

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

- (a) This settlement was introduced in 1793.
(b) The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
(c) This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.
(d) This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India.

[Ans : (c) This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.]

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

- (a) The Santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
(b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.
(c) The Deccan riots started from a village at Pune in 1873.
(d) The Moplah peasants rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu.

[Ans : (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.]



VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences :

1. List out any two salient features of the Permanent settlement.

Ans. **Salient features of the Permanent settlement:**

- (i) The Zamindars were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.
- (ii) The Zamindars acted as the agent of the Government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.

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

Ans. **Salient features of the Ryotwari system:**

- (i) Revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots.
- (ii) Measurement of field and an estimate of produce was calculated.
- (iii) Government fixed the demand at 45 to 55 percent of the produce.

3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.

Ans. **Effects of the Mahalwari settlement:**

- (i) The Lambardar enjoyed privileges which was misused for their self-interest.
- (ii) This system brought no benefit to the cultivators.
- (iii) It was a modified version of the Zamindari system and benefited the upper class in villages.

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

- Ans. (i) The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo at terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers.
- (ii) The tenant farmer was forced to sell it cheap to the planter and accepted advances from the planter that benefitted the latter. There were also cases of kidnapping, looting, flogging and burning.
- (iii) 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 on Champaran Satyagraha?

- Ans. (i) The European planters of Champaran in Bihar resorted to illegal and inhuman methods of indigo cultivation at a cost which was wholly unjust.
- (ii) The peasants were liable to unlawful extortion and oppression by the planters.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi took up their cause. The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.
- (iv) The grievances of the peasants were enquired and ultimately the Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918.

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

- Ans. (i) 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.
- (ii) The peasants refused to pay tax at the enhanced rate and started no-tax campaign from 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.

Ans. Merits

- (i) Under this system many of the waste lands and forests became cultivable lands.
- (ii) The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- (iii) The Zamindars were made free from the responsibility of providing justice.
- (iv) The Zamindars remained faithful to the British Government.
- (v) This system secured a fixed and stable income for the British Government.

Demerits

- (i) The British Government had no direct contact with the cultivators.
- (ii) The rights of the cultivators were ignored and they were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.
- (iii) The peasants were almost treated as serfs.
- (iv) This system made the Zamindars lethargic and luxurious.
- (v) Many conflicts between the zamindars and the peasants arose in rural Bengal.

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

Ans. Impact of the British land revenue system on the cultivators

- (i) A common feature of all the settlements was the assessment and the maximize income from land. It resulted in increasing land sales and dispossession.
- (ii) The peasants were overburdened with taxation. Due to the tax burden and famines, in general, the people suffered in poverty and burdened with debts. They had to seek the moneylenders who became rich and acquired lands from the peasants.
- (iii) The Zamindars, money-lenders and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.
- (iv) The stability and continuity of the Indian villages was shaken.
- (v) Cottage industries disappeared on account of the import of British goods and the peasants had nothing to supplement their income.
- (vi) The old body of custom was replaced by new apparatus of law, courts, fees, lawyers and formal procedures.
- (vii) The British policy proved advantageous only to the government of a privileged section of the society at the cost of the cultivators who were the rightful owners of their lands and claimants of the larger share of the produce.

3. Write a paragraph about the Moplah Rebellion.

Ans. Moplah Rebellion (1921)

- (i) The Muslim Moplah (or Moplah) peasants of Malabar (Kerala) was suppressed and exploited by the Hindu zamindars (Jenmis) and British government.
- (ii) This was the main cause of this revolt.
- (iii) The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar District Conference, held in April 1920.
- (iv) This conference supported the tenants' cause, and demanded legislations for regulating landlord-tenant relations.
- (v) In August 1921, the Moplah tenants rebelled against the oppressive zamindars. In the initial phase of the rebellion, the Moplah peasants attacked the police stations, public offices, communications and houses of oppressive landlords and moneylenders.

UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

History

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system?
(a) House (b) Town (c) Village (d) Palace
2. In which region was the Ryotwari system not introduced by the British?
(a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Bengal (d) None of these
3. William Bentinck reduced the state share of revenue to _____.
(a) 40% (b) 30% (c) 50% (d) 20%

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of _____.
2. Indigo Revolt took place in _____.
3. Maplah Rebellion was held in _____.

III. Match the following:

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Permanent Settlement	– i.	Madras
2.	Mahalwari Settlement	– ii.	Misery of the Indigo cultivators
3.	Ryotwari system	– iii.	North west province
4.	Nil Darpan	– iv.	Bengal

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro.
2. The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918.

V. Answer in one or two sentences :

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Name the areas where Ryotwari system was introduced?
2. Why was the 'Punjab Land Alienation' Act passed by the British?
3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.
4. What was the result of the Bacholi Satyagraha?

VI. Answer the following :

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. Narrate the course of the Pabna Revolt.

Answer Key

- I. 1) (c) Village 2) (c) Bengal 3) (c) 50%
- II. 1) Holt Mackenzie 2) Bengal 3) August 1921
- III. 1) True 2) False IV. 1 – iv, 2 – iii, 3 – i, 4 – ii.
- V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 6
3) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 3
4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 9
- VI. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VII - 3



Unit 1

ROCKS AND SOILS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the nature of rocks, their types and uses.
- ❑ To identify the different types of rocks.
- ❑ To study about the nature of soil and its composition
- ❑ To understand the importance of soil conservation.



EVALUATION

1. Choose the correct answer :

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

- (a) Atmosphere (b) Biosphere (c) Lithosphere (d) Hydrosphere

[Ans : (c) Lithosphere]

2. World soil day is observed on

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

[Ans : (d) 5th December]

3. Fossils are found in

- (a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Igneous rocks
(c) Metamorphic rocks (d) Plutonic rocks

[Ans : (a) Sedimentary rocks]

4. The top layer of soil is called as

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

[Ans : (b) topsoil]

5. Ideal soil for growing cotton is

- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Mountain soil

[Ans : (b) Black soil]

6. The major component of soil is

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

[Ans : (b) Minerals]

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

[Ans : (a) Alluvial soil]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. Scientific study of rocks is called _____. [Ans : Petrology]
2. _____ soil is highly suitable for millets cultivation. [Ans : Red]
3. The “skin of earth” is _____. [Ans : Soil]
4. _____ is the kind of metamorphic rock using which Taj Mahal was built. [Ans : White Marble]
5. _____ is known as the primary rocks. [Ans : Igneous rock]

III. State whether the following statements are true or false :

1. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks. [Ans : True]
2. Slate is formed from shale. [Ans : True]
3. Red soil is formed by the process of leaching. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: Laterites soils is formed by the process of leaching.

4. M-sand is used as alternative for natural sand in construction. [Ans : True]
5. Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: Sedimentary rocks are formed from broken pieces of rocks.

IV. Match the following :

1.

A.	Granite	1.	Bed rock
B.	Soil layer	2.	Plutonic rock
C.	Barren island	3.	Strip farming
D.	Soil conservation	4.	Active Volcano

- A B C D
- a) 2 1 4 3
 - b) 2 1 3 4
 - c) 4 3 2 1
 - d) 3 4 2 1

Ans : a) A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3.

2.

A.	Basalt	1.	Anthracite
B.	Limestone	2.	Extrusive igneous
C.	Coal	3.	Metamorphic rock
D.	Gneiss	4.	Sedimentary rock

- A B C D
- a) 2 4 3 1
 - b) 2 4 1 3
 - c) 3 1 2 4
 - d) 3 1 4 2

Ans : b) A – 2, B – 4, C – 1, D – 3.



V. Choose the incorrect statement from the following :

- 1. a) Igneous rocks are called the primary rocks.
- b) Soil is the product of weathering of rocks.
- c) Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.
- d) Deccan plateau is the region of Igneous rocks.

[Ans : (c) Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.]

- 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.

[Ans : (b) Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.]

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

I) **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. [Ans : (a) 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1]

VII. Give reasons.

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

Ans. 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.**

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

VIII. Distinguish between :

1. **Metamorphic rock and sedimentary rock.**

Ans.

S.No	Metamorphic Rocks	Sedimentary Rocks
1.	Formed when Igneous and Sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.	Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents.
2.	Mostly crystalline in nature	They are non- crystalline rocks
3.	Fossils donot survive in these rocks	Contain fossils., Eg., Coal, Oil, natural gas
4.	Eg., Gneiss, Slate, quartz	Eg., Chalk, Sandstone, Rock Salt



2. Soil conservation and Soil erosion.

Ans.

S.No	Soil conservation	Soil erosion
1.	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.
2.	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?

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

2. Describe about the composition of soil.

Ans. 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. It is only a generalized fact. The composition of soil varies from place to place and time to time.

3. Define 'rock'.

- Ans.
- (i) The rocks are the solid mineral materials forming a part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets.
 - (ii) A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals. Rock is an important natural resource and is found in solid state.
 - (iii) It may be hard or soft in nature.

4. State the types of soils.

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

5. What is soil conservation?

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

X. Answer in a Paragraph :

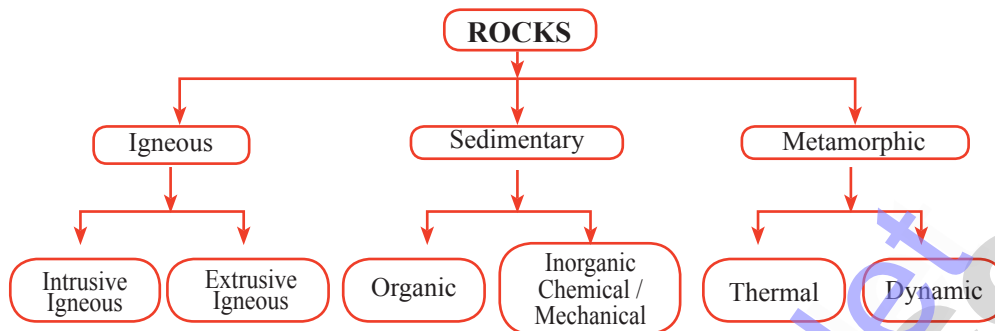
1. Explain the process of soil formation.

- Ans.
- (i) Soil is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life.
 - (ii) Soil minerals form the basis of soil. It forms on the surface of the earth. It is known as the 'skin of the earth'.
 - (iii) Soils are produced from rocks (parent material) through the processes of weathering and natural erosion.
 - (iv) Water, wind, temperature change, gravity, chemical interaction, living organisms and pressure differences all help break down parent material. It leads to the formation of loose material.
 - (v) In course of time, they further break down into fine particles. This process release the minerals locked in the rock fragments.
 - (vi) Later on, the vegetative cover which develop in that region forms humus content in the soil. This way the soil gets matured gradually.



2. Classify and explain the rocks.

Ans.



Igneous:

- (i) The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma. Also called Primary or Parent Rocks.
- (ii) **Types:** (1) Extrusive Igneous Rocks, (2) Intrusive Igneous Rocks
 - (1) **Extrusive Igneous Rocks:** Molten magma which comes out from the interior of the earth's surface, gets solidified and forms such rocks. Fine grained and glassy in nature. Eg., Basalt, found in north western peninsular India.
 - (2) **Intrusive Igneous rocks:** Molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust, becomes solid and forms such rocks. Form large grains. Deep seated rocks are plutonic rock and ones at shallow depths - Hypabyssal rocks. Eg., Granite, Diorite.

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
 - (1) **Organic sedimentary rocks:** Formed due to decomposition of dead Plants and Animals. Contains fossils. Eg., Chalk, Talc
 - (2) **Mechanical sedimentary rocks:** Formed from the disintegration of Igneous and metamorphic rocks. Get deposited due to erosion by natural agents. Get cemented after a long time to form rocks. Eg., Sandstone, Shale.
 - (3) **Chemical sedimentary rocks:** Formed by precipitating of minerals from water. Formed due to evaporation of chemical rich solution. Eg., Rock Salt.

Metamorphic:

- (i) Formed when Igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.
- (ii) **Types:** (1) Thermal, (2) Dynamic
 - (1) **Thermal Metamorphic:** If the change in rocks is caused by high temperature.
 - (2) **Dynamic Metamorphic:** If the change in rock is caused by high pressure. Formed from Igneous rocks. Eg., Granite into gneiss
Formed from Sedimentary rocks. Eg., Shale into Slate





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. World soil day is observed on

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

2. The major component of soil is

- (a) Rocks (b) Gas (c) Water (d) Minerals

3. _____ soil is porous and saline.

- (a) Mountain (b) Desert (c) Alluvial (d) Red

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The “skin of earth” is _____.

2. _____ is known as the primary rocks.

3. Intrusive Igneous rocks are also called _____ rocks.

III. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Slate is formed from shale.

2. Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks.

IV. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1. a.	Granite	1.	Bed rock
b.	Soil layer	2.	Plutonic rock
c.	Barren island	3.	Strip farming
d.	Soil conservation	4.	Active Volcano

V. Answer in one or two sentences :

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Describe about the composition of soil.

2. What is soil conservation?

3. Name a few Major Active Volcanoes.

4. Mention some uses of rocks.

VI. Answer the following :

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. Classify and explain the soil.

Answer Key

I 1) (d) 5th December 2) (d) Minerals 3) (b) Desert

II 1) Soil 2) Igneous rock 3) Crystallins

III 1) True 2) False

IV a - 2, b - 1, c - 4, d - 3

V 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. IX - 2

2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. IX - 5

3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VIII - 5

4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VIII - 10

VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. X - 4



Unit 2

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the importance of weather and climate
- ❑ To learn about the nature of the elements of weather and climate.
- ❑ To know the instruments used for measuring weather elements
- ❑ To be able to recognize the kind of weather and climate of a place



EVALUATION

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%
[Ans : (a) 78% and 21%]
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
[Ans : (c) climate]
3. The earth receives energy from _____.
(a) current (b) electro magnetic radiation
(c) waves (d) heat
[Ans : (d) heat]
4. Which one the following represents places with equal amount of rainfall
(a) isotherm (b) isohel (c) isobar (d) isohyets
[Ans : (d) isohyets]
5. _____ is used to measure the humidity.
(a) anemometer (b) barometer (c) hygrometer (d) thermometer
[Ans : (c) hygrometer]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. _____ refers to the condition of atmosphere for a short period of time. [Ans : Weather]
2. The scientific study of weather is called _____. [Ans : Meteorology]
3. The highest temperature ever recorded on the earth is _____. [Ans : 56.7°C]
4. _____ is a ratio between the actual amount of water vapour and the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold. [Ans : Relative humidity]



5. _____ and _____ are measured by anemometer and wind vane respectively. **[Ans : Wind speed, Wind direction]**
6. _____ are imaginary lines which connect the same temperatures of different places. **[Ans : Isotherms]**

III. Match the following :

1.	Climate	Locating and Tracking Storms
2.	Isonif	Cyclone
3.	Hygrometer	Equal Snowfall
4.	Radar	Long Term Changes
5.	Low Pressure	Humidity

Answer		
1.	Climate	Long Term Changes
2.	Isonif	Equal Snowfall
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. **[Ans : True]**
2. The Scientific study of weather is called Climatology. **[Ans : False]**
Correct statement: The Scientific study of weather is called **meteorology**.
3. Isohel refers equal sunshine. **[Ans : True]**
4. Humidity is calculated by Aneroid Barometer. **[Ans : False]**
Correct statement: **Air pressure** is calculated by Aneroid Barometer.

V. Answer briefly :

1. Define 'weather'.

Ans. Weather is the day today conditions(state) of the atmosphere at any place as regards sunshine, temperature, cloud cover, Wind fog condition, air pressure, humidity, precipitation and such other elements.

2. What is insolation?

Ans. Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. The earth and its atmosphere get heated from the sun through insolation.

3. What is meant by atmospheric pressure?

Ans. The weight of air above a given area on the earth's surface is called atmospheric pressure or air pressure.

4. Write a short note on "Planetary winds"

- Ans.** (i) Planetary Winds are the ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year. So, they are called as Permanent or planetary winds.
- (ii) Trade winds, Westerlies and polar easterlies are the types of prevailing winds.

5. What are "Isolines"?

Ans. Distribution of weather elements are shown by means of Isolines on maps. Isolines are lines which join the places of equal values of weather elements.





VI. Distinguish between :

1. Weather and climate.

Ans.

S.No	Weather	Climate
1.	Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place	Average condition of the weather of a place or a region.
2.	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
3.	Sunshine, temperature, cloud cover, wind, fog condition, air pressure, humidity precipitation are some weather elements.	Latitude, Altitude, direction of winds, distance from the sun, Ocean currents are some of the factors determining climate.

2. Absolute and relative humidity.

Ans.

S.No	Absolute humidity	Relative humidity
1.	Mass or weight of water vapour present per unit volume of air.	Ratio between the actual amount of water vapour present in the air and the maximum amount of water vapour it can hold at a given temperature.
2.	Expressed usually in grams per cubic metre of air.	Expressed as a percentage.

3. Permanent and seasonal winds.

Ans.

S.No	Permanent winds	Seasonal winds
1.	The ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year.	Winds which change their direction according to season in a year. Blow from sea to land in summer and land to sea in winter.
2.	Also called Planetary winds. Eg., Trade wings, Weather winds	Also called Monsoon winds. Eg., North east monsoon winds, South west monsoon winds

VII. Give reasons.

1. The Weather and climate in different regions vary.

Ans. Angle of the sun's rays, the length of daytime, altitude, distribution of land and water bodies, location and direction of mountain ranges, air pressure, winds and ocean currents are the major factors which affect the weather and climate of a region.

2. Temperature decreases with increase in altitude.

Ans. Temperature varies both horizontally and vertically. Temperature always decreases with increasing height is known as Lapse rate which is 6.5 degree celsius per 1000 meters in troposphere.

3. Mountain climbers carry oxygen cylinders while ascending peaks.

Ans. With decreasing air pressure, the availability of oxygen to breath also decreases. At very high altitudes, atmospheric pressure and available oxygen get so low that people can become sick and even die. Mountain climbers use bottled oxygen when they ascend very high peaks.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer : (3 × 1 = 3)

- The earth receives energy from -----.
(a) current (b) electro magnetic radiation
(c) waves (d) heat
- _____ is used to measure the humidity.
(a) anemometer (b) barometer (c) hygrometer (d) thermometer
- The _____ scale is a scale for measuring wind speeds.
(a) Richter (b) Vernier (c) Ratio (d) Beaufort

II. Fill in the blanks : (3 × 1 = 3)

- The scientific study of weather is called _____.
- _____ and _____ are measured by anemometer and wind vane respectively.
- The level of humidity _____ towards poles from equator.

III. True or False : (2 × 1 = 2)

- The atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the planet.
- Humidity is calculated by Aneroid Barometer.

IV. Match the following : (4 × 1 = 4)

1.	1. Climate	i.	Locating and Tracking Storms
	2. Isonif	ii.	Cyclone
	3. Hygrometer	iii.	Equal Snowfall
	4. Radar	iv.	Long Term Changes
	5. Low Pressure	v.	Humidity

V. Answer in one or two sentences : (4 × 2 = 8)

- What is insolation?
- Write a short note on "Planetary winds"
- Define High pressure.
- Mention a few least windy places on earth.

VI. Answer the following : (1 × 5 = 5)

- List out the weather elements and associated measuring instruments.

Answer Key

- I. 1) (d) heat 2) (c) hygrometer 3) (d) Beaufort
II. 1) Meteorology 2) Wind speed, Wind direction 3) decreases
III. 1) True 2) False IV. 1. - iv, 2. - iii, 3. - v, 4. - i, 5. - ii
V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. V - 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. V - 4
3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. V - 6
4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. V - 11
VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VIII - 3



Unit 3

HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the status of water on the earth.
- ❑ To learn the basic concepts of Hydrologic cycle.
- ❑ To study the different components of hydrologic cycle.



EVALUATION

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
[Ans : (b) Hydrologic Cycle]
2. The percentage of fresh water on the earth is
(a) 71 (b) 97 (c) 2.8 (d) 0.6 [Ans : (c) 2.8]
3. The process of changing of water from gaseous to liquid form is known as
(a) Condensation (b) Evaporation (c) Sublimation (d) Rainfall
[Ans : (a) Condensation]
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
[Ans : (d) Runoff]
5. The evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is called
(a) Transpiration (b) Condensation
(c) Water vapour (d) Precipitation [Ans : (a) Transpiration]
6. Water that is good enough to drink is called
(a) Groundwater (b) Surface water
(c) Potable water (d) Artesian water [Ans : (c) Potable water]



II. Fill in the Blanks :

- The degree of water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as _____.
[Ans : humidity]
- There are _____ phases in the water cycle.
[Ans : three]
- The falling of water towards the earth surface from atmosphere in any form is known as _____.
[Ans : precipitation]
- The precipitation with the rain drop size of <0.5mm in diameter is known as _____.
[Ans : drizzle]
- Mist is denser than _____.
[Ans : fog]

III. Match the following

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

Ans:

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

IV. Choose the correct statement :

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

[Ans : (c) II and III are correct]

V. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Water boils at 212°F temperature but, it begins to evaporate at 32°F. [Ans : True]
- Mist is not the tiny droplets of water hanging in the air. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: Mist is **the tiny** droplets of water hanging in the air.
- The sub-surface runoff is usually referred as interflow. [Ans : True]

VI. Answer briefly :

1. Write a short note on aquifer.

Ans. An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt). Groundwater can be extracted using a water well.





2. Define “hydrological cycle”.

Ans. Hydrologic cycle is a global sun-driven process where water is transported from oceans to atmosphere, from atmosphere to land and from land back to oceans.

3. How is the dew formation takes place?

Ans. Dew is a water droplet formed by the condensation of water vapour on a relatively cold surface of an object. It forms when the temperature of an object drops below the dew point temperature.

4. Write a short note on surface run-off.

Ans. Surface Runoff 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. In this condition the excess water makes a head over the ground surface, which tends to move from one place to another following land gradient and is known as overland flow. When the overland flow joins the streams, channels or oceans, it is termed as surface runoff or surface flow.

VII. Give reasons :

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

Ans. Water entering the soil at the surface of the ground is termed as infiltration. 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. Fresh water is less on the earth.

Ans. Most of the water on the earth is saline and is found in seas and oceans, which constitutes about 97.2%.

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

- Ans.**
- (i) The precipitation in the form of powdery mass of ice is known as snowfall.
 - (ii) Often water vapour in a cloud is converted directly into snow pieces due to lowering of temperature.
 - (iii) 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.

Ans. The three important phases of the hydrologic cycle are: i) Evapotranspiration, ii) Precipitation and iii) Runoff.

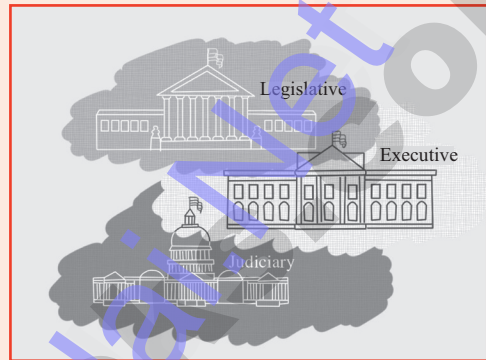
- (i) **Evapotranspiration :** It is defined as the total loss of water from the earth through evaporation from the surface water bodies and the transpiration from vegetation. In cropped area, it is difficult to determine the evaporation and transpiration separately. Therefore it is collectively called as evapotranspiration.
- (ii) **Precipitation:** It refers to all forms of water that fall from clouds and reaches the earth's surface. For the occurrence of precipitation, cloud droplets or ice crystals must grow heavy enough to fall through the air. When the droplets grow large in size, they tend to fall. While moving down, by collecting some small droplets, they become heavy enough to fall out of the cloud as raindrops.

Unit 1

HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- The State executive.
- Powers and functions of the Governor.
- Powers and functions of the Chief Minister.
- Legislative Assembly and Council.
- State Judiciary.



EVALUATION

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 [Ans : (a) President]
2. **The State Council Ministers is headed by**
(a) The Governor (b) Chief Minister
(c) Speaker (d) Home Minister [Ans : (b) Chief Minister]
3. **Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature?**
(a) Home Minister (b) President
(c) Speaker (d) The Governor [Ans : (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 [Ans : (b) Chief Minister]
5. **The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is**
(a) 62 (b) 64 (c) 65 (d) 58 [Ans : (a) 62]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

- _____ States are there in India at present. [Ans : 28]
- The tenure of the Governor is normally _____ years. [Ans : five]
- The District Judges are appointed by _____. [Ans : the Governor]
- The Governor is the _____ Head of the State. [Ans : constitutional]
- Minimum age to become an MLA is _____ years. [Ans : 25]

III. Match the following :

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

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

IV. State true or false :

- Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State. [Ans : True]
- The Governor nominates two members of the Anglo- Indian Community to Legislative Assembly. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: The Governor nominates **one** members of the Anglo- Indian Community to Legislative Assembly.

- The number of judges in the High Courts is not uniform and fixed. [Ans : True]

V. Choose the correct statement :

- The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of

- President
- Vice – President
- Rajya Sabha members
- Members of the Legislative Council of the State

- i, ii & iii are Correct
- i & iii are Correct
- i, iii & iv are correct
- i, ii , iii & iv are correct

[Ans : (c) i, iii & iv are correct]

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

- Name the two houses of the State legislature.**

Ans. The State Legislature consists of the Governor and one or two houses. The upper house is called the Legislative Council while the lower house is called the Legislative Assembly.



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

- Ans.** (i) The candidate must be a citizen of India.
(ii) He/she must be 25 years and above.
(iii) The candidate must be of sound mind.
(iv) He/she must be an elector for any constituency in the state he is representing from.

3. How is the Chief Minister appointed?

- Ans.** The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. He is the head of the State Council of Ministers.

4. How is the Council of Ministers formed?

- Ans.** (i) The party which gets majority seats in the election forms the government.
(ii) The leader of the majority party in the election is chosen as Chief Minister.
(iii) The Chief Minister chooses his ministers from the MLAs of his party.
(iv) On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other ministers.
(v) Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister form the State Government.

VII. Answer the following in detail :

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

Ans. Powers and functions:

- (i) The Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State. All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
(ii) The Chief Minister plays an important role in the formation of the Council of Ministers. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other Ministers.
(iii) The Chief Minister supervises the activities of different ministries and advises them accordingly. He also coordinates the activities of different ministries.
(iv) The Chief Minister plays an important role in making policies of the State Government ensuring public interest. His voice is final in policy decisions of the State Government.
(v) The Governor appoints different higher officials of the State Government on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.

2. Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.

- Ans.** The main duty of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state. It can make law on the subjects mentioned in the state list and the concurrent list. However, during state emergency, it cannot exercise its legislative power.

- (i) The assembly has control over the State council of Ministers. The State council of ministers are responsible or answerable to the Assembly for its activities. 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.
(ii) The legislative Assembly has control over the finances of the state. A money bill can be introduced only in the Assembly. The government cannot impose, increase, lower or withdraw any tax without the approval of the Assembly.



Unit 2

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Meaning, definition of citizens and citizenship
- The Constitutional Provisions of India
- Acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship
- Nature of overseas citizenship of India
- Rights and responsibility of a citizen



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

- Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?
(a) Birth (b) acquiring property
(c) descent (d) naturalization [Ans : (b) acquiring property]
- _____ 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
[Ans : (b) Part II Article 5-11]
- 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
[Ans : (b) The President]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

- _____ of a state enjoy full civil and political rights. [Ans : Citizens]
- Our Indian Constitution provides for only _____ citizenship. [Ans : Single]
- An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called _____. [Ans : Non- Resident Indian]
- All have right and _____ responsibility citizens. [Ans : Civic]
- _____ is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society. [Ans : Global citizenship]



III. State true or false :

1. USA has single citizenship. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: USA has **dual** citizenship.
2. OCI card holder has voting rights in India. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: OCI card holder has **no voting** rights in India.
3. Citizen of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution. [Ans : True]
4. Nationality can be change and citizenship can not be changed. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: Nationality **cannot** be change and citizenship **can** be changed

IV. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) 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.

[Ans : (b) I and III are correct]
2. **Assertion (A) :** When Pondicherry becomes the part of India in 1962, the people lived there became Indian citizens.
Reason (R) : 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.

[Ans : (a) R is the correct explanation of A]

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences :

1. **Name the types of citizens.**
Ans. There are two types of citizens, Natural and Naturalised citizens.
 - (i) Natural citizens: are the citizens by birth.
 - (ii) Naturalised citizens: are the one who acquires citizenship.
2. **What are the Rights that a citizen can enjoy in our country?**
Ans.
 - (i) Fundamental Rights
 - (ii) Right to vote in the election to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature
 - (iii) Right to hold certain public offices
 - (iv) Right to become the Member of Parliament and State Legislature.
3. **Mention any three qualities of a good citizen.**
Ans.
 - (i) Loyalty to the Constitution.
 - (ii) Obeys laws.
 - (iii) Contributes to society and community and performs civic duty.
 - (iv) Quality of goodness and justice.
 - (v) Respecting diversity.

UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

Civics

I. Choose the correct answer :

(4 × 1 = 4)

- _____ 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
- 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
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated once in _____ years.**
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 2
- A person born in India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 1 July 1987 is an Indian citizen by _____.**
(a) Birth (b) Descent (c) Registration (d) Natrualation

II. Fill in the blanks :

(4 × 1 = 4)

- An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called _____.
- _____ is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.
- _____ and _____ are two terms that refer to non-nationals of a country.
- All have right and _____ responsibility citizens.

III. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- A person born outside India on or after 10th December 1992 is a citizen of India if either of his parents is an Indian citizen at the time of his birth.
- OCI card holder has voting rights in India.

IV. Answer in one or two sentences :

(5 × 2 = 10)

- What are the Rights that a citizen can enjoy in our country?
- What do you know about the citizenship Act of 1955?
- Mention any three qualities of a good citizen.
- Define Citizenship.
- What do you mean by 'Immigrant'?

V. Answer the following :

(1 × 5 = 5)

- On what grounds that the citizenship of a person is cancelled?

Answer Key

- I. 1) (b) Part II Article 5-11 2) (b) The President 3) (d) 2 4) (a) Birth
- II. 1) Non- Resident Indian 2) Global citizenship 3) Alien, immigrant 4) Civic
- III. 1) True 2) False
- IV. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. V - 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. V - 5
3) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. V - 3
4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. V - 2
5) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. V - 7
- V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 1

Unit 3

UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the meaning of secularism
- ❑ To know the importance of secularism
- ❑ To develop the appreciation of the rights guaranteed in the Constitution
- ❑ To analyse the importance of secular education
- ❑ To discuss the constitutional provisions related to secularism



EVALUATION

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

[Ans : c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion]

2. India is a land of _____

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

[Ans : (c) Both (a) & (b)]

3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in _____.

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

[Ans : (b) 1976]

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

[Ans : (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 **[Ans : (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
[Ans : (a) Religious instruction]
- 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. **[Ans : (c) does not give importance to a particular religion]**

II. Fill in the Blanks:

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

III. Match the following:

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

Ans.

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

Unit 1

MONEY, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To know about the Evolution of Money.
- To know about the value, nature, function, and importance of money.
- To understand about Savings and Investments.
- To know about the black money.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Which metals were used for metallic money?

- (a) gold (b) silver (c) bronze (d) all the above

[Ans : (d) all the above]

2. Who designed the symbol (₹) of Indian rupee?

- (a) Udayakumar (b) Amartya Sen
(c) Abijith Banerjee (d) None of these

[Ans : (a) Udayakumar]

3. The value of money is

- (a) Internal value of money (b) External value of money
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

[Ans : (c) Both a & b]

4. Which is the Bank Money?

- (a) Cheque (b) Draft
(c) Credit and Debit cards (d) All the above

[Ans : (a) Cheque]

5. Pick out the incorrect one:

Investment can be made in different vehicle.

- (a) Stock (b) Bonds (c) Mutual fund (d) Pay tax

[Ans : (d) Pay tax]

6. Among the following who are responsible for Black Money?

- (a) Tax evaders (b) Hoarders
(c) Smugglers (d) All of the above

[Ans : (d) All of the above]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. Online Banking is also known as _____. [Ans : Net Banking]
2. _____ is what money does. [Ans : Money]
3. Electronic Banking is also known as _____. [Ans : National Electronic Funds Transfer]
4. Credit cards and Debit cards are _____ money. [Ans : Plastic]
5. In the _____ year Reserve Bank of India was established. [Ans : 1935]

III. Match the following :

1.	Barter system	tax evaders
2.	Reserve Bank act	Electronic Money
3.	E- Money	Consumer's disposable income
4.	Savings	exchanged goods for goods
5.	Black money	1935

Answers		
1.	Barter system	exchanged goods for goods
2.	Reserve Bank act	1935
3.	E- Money	Electronic Money
4.	Savings	Consumer's disposable income
5.	Black money	Tax evaders

IV. Write the one word answer :

1. The word Money is derived from?

Ans. The word Money is derived from **Roman word "Moneta Juno"**

2. Who prints and issues paper currencies in India?

Ans. Reserve Bank of India.

V. Choose the correct statement :

1. Barter system had many deficiency 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

[Ans : (c) I, III and IV is 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

[Ans : (b) Barter system]



2. Effects of black money on economy is

- (a) Dual economy
- (b) Undermining equity
- (c) No effects on production
- (d) lavish consumption spending

[Ans : (c) No effects on production]

VII. Write short answer :

1. What is the Barter System?

Ans. A barter system is an old method of exchange. Barter system is exchanging goods for goods without the use of money in the primitive stage.

2. What are the recent forms of money?

Ans. Plastic Money and E-Money

3. Short note on E-Banking and E-Money.

Ans. (i) E-Money: Electronic Money is money which exists in banking computer systems and is available for transactions through electronic system.

(ii) E-Banking: Electronic banking, 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.

4. What are the essential of Money in your life?

Ans. Money is used as the source to fulfill basics needs as well as comforts in life. It gets people accommodation, clothes, food and other things which add to luxury in life. It is an important source to live a healthy life too.

5. What is the Value of Money?

Ans. Value of money is the purchasing power of money over goods and services in a country.

6. What is Savings and Investment?

Ans. (i) Savings represents that part of the person's income which is not used for consumption

(ii) Investment refers to the process of investing funds in capital asset, with a view to generate returns

7. What is meant by Black Money?

Ans. Black Money is a form of unaccountable Money. Black Money is mostly created by business people. The black money is accumulated by the criminals, smugglers, hoarders, tax-evaders and other anti-social elements of the society.

8. What are the effects of black money on economy?

- Ans.**
- (i) Dual economy
 - (ii) Tax evasion, thereby loss of revenue to government.
 - (iii) Undermining equity
 - (iv) Widening gap between the rich and poor



VIII. Write Brief answer :

1. What are the disadvantages of barter system?

- Ans. (i) Lack of double coincidence of wants,
(ii) Common measure of value
(iii) Indivisibility of commodities
(iv) Difficulties of storing wealth

2. Write about the evolution of Money.

Ans. Money has evolved through different stages according to the time, place and circumstances.

- (i) **Commodity Money:** In the earliest period of human civilization, any commodity that was generally demanded and chosen by common consent was used as money. **Eg.** Goods like furs, skins, salt, rice, wheat, utensils, weapons etc. Such exchange of goods for goods was known as 'Barter Exchange'.
- (ii) **Metallic Money:** With progress of human civilization, commodity money changed into metallic money. Metals like gold, silver, copper, etc. were used as they could be easily handled. It was the main form of money throughout the major portion of recorded history.
- (iii) **Paper Money:**
- (a) It was found inconvenient as well as dangerous to carry gold and silver coins from place to place. So, invention of paper money marked a very important stage in the development of money.
- (b) Paper money is regulated and controlled by Central bank of the country (Reserve Bank of India). At present, a very large part of money consists mainly of currency notes or paper money issued by the central bank.
- (iv) **Credit Money or Bank Money:**
- (a) Emergence of credit money took place almost side by side with that of paper money. **Eg.** Cheque.
- (b) The cheque (known as credit money or bank money), itself, is not money, but it performs the same as functions of money.
- (v) **Near Money:** The final stage in the evolution of money has been the use of bills of exchange, treasury bills, bonds, debentures, savings certificate etc.

3. What are the functions of Money? and explain it.

Ans. Functions of money are classified into Primary or Main function, Secondary function and Contingent function.

Primary or main functions: The important functions of money performed in very economy are classified under main functions:-

- (i) **Medium of exchange or means of payment:** Money is used to buy the goods and services.
- (ii) **Measure of value:** The values of all the goods and services are expressed in terms of money. It is easier to determine the rate of exchange between various type of goods and services.

Unit 2

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the history of public sector
- ❑ To know the various indicators of Socio-Economic Development
- ❑ To understand the importance of public sector
- ❑ Appreciate the difference between public and private sectors
- ❑ Understand the functions of private sectors



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct 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
[Ans : (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
[Ans : (c) a & b are correct]
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
[Ans : (b) Joint Sector]
4. Public sector is on _____ motive.
(a) Profit Motive (b) Service Motive
(c) Speculative Motive (d) None of these [Ans : (b) Service Motive]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. The _____ and _____ are allotted their respective roles in promoting the economic welfare of all sections of the community. [Ans : Public sector and Private sector]
2. The private sector is on _____ motive. [Ans : profit]
3. _____ is the process of social and economic development in a society. [Ans : Socio Economic Development]

4. The main function of private sector is to create _____ and _____.
[Ans : Innovation and Moderisation]
5. The government is committed to strengthening _____ and co-operation among the citizens.
[Ans : understanding]

III. Match the following:

1.	Think Tank	-	Primary Sector
2.	Agriculture	-	Gross Domestic Product
3.	Industries	-	NITI Aayog
4.	GDP	-	Secondary Sector

Ans.

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 the Socio Economic Development.
(a) Black Money (b) Life Expectancy
(c) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (d) Employment [Ans : a) Black Money]

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
[Ans : c) i and ii are correct]

VI. Answer in briefly:

1. Write short note on public sectors.

- Ans. (i) The sector, which is engaged in the activities of providing government goods and services to the general public is known as Public Sector.
(ii) The enterprises, agencies, and bodies are fully owned, controlled and run by the government whether it is central government, state government or a local government.

2. What does the society want?

Ans. The society wants rapid industrialisation of the economy as the main key to economic development, improving living standards and economic sovereignty.

3. Write the objectives of Public sector.

Ans. The objectives of Public Sector



- (i) To promote rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure
- (ii) To generate financial resources for development
- (iii) To promote redistribution of income and wealth
- (iv) To create employment opportunities

4. What are the three organs of public sectors?

Ans. The three organs of public sector are

- (i) Administration by a Government Department
- (ii) The Joint sector companies
- (iii) Public Corporation

5. Name some indicators that measure socio-economic development.

Ans. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment.

6. Write short note on Private sector.

Ans. (i) The segment of a national economy that is owned, controlled and managed by private individuals or enterprises is known as Private sector.
(ii) The private sector companies are divided on the basis of sizes.
(iii) They can be created in two ways, i.e. either by the formation of a new enterprise or by the privatization of any public sector enterprise.

7. Name any three Major Private Sector industries.

Ans. (i) Infosys
(ii) Aditya Birla Company
(iii) Tata Group of Companies

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Explain the organs of public sector.

Ans. (i) **Administration by a Government Department :**
(a) It is very common almost in all countries.
(b) Example : Post and Telegraph, Railways, Port Trust, Irrigation Projects on India etc.,
(ii) **The Joint sector companies:**
(a) It is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders.
(b) Example : Indian Oil Petronas pvt ltd, Indian Oil Sky tanking Limited. Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited, Indian Synthetic Rubber Limited.
(iii) **Public Corporation :**
(a) This type of organization is the establishment of public corporation by the state of the parliament of legislature.
(b) Example - LIC, Air India, The Reserve bank of India, Electricity Board.

2. Write briefly explain the history of public sector.

Ans. History of Public Sector :

(i) When India achieved independence in 1947, it was primarily an agricultural country with a weak industrial base. It is established for their own economic interest and rule the subcontinent with brute force.



8th
STD

COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION - 2022

Reg. No.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE (with answers)

TIME ALLOWED : 2.30 Hours]

[MAX. MARKS : 100

I. Choose the correct Answer.

(14 × 1 = 14)

- Sir William Hawkins belonged _____
(a) Portugal (b) Spain
(c) England (d) France
- Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British
(a) Baji rao II
(b) Daulat Raoscindia
(c) Sambhaji Bhonsle
(d) Sayyaji Rao Gcekwad
- In which year the new Education policy was introduced in India?
(a) 1992 (b) 2009 (c) 1986 (d) 1968
- The oldest industry in India was _____ Industry
(a) Textile (b) Steel
(c) Electrical (d) Fertilizers
- The major components of Soil is
(a) Rocks (b) Minerals
(c) Water (d) All the above
- The evaporation of water from the leaves of plant is called
(a) Transpiration (b) Condensation
(c) Water vapour (d) Precipiation
- 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 the correct but R is incorrect
(b) Both A and R are incorrect
(c) Both A and R are correct
(d) A is in correct and R is correct

8. The maps which are know as plans are.

- Cadastral maps
- Topographical maps
- Isoline maps
- Transport maps

9. The state council ministers is headed by

- The Governer
- Chief minister
- Speaker
- Home Minister

10. The Preamble of the constitution was ameded in _____

- 1951 (b) 1976 (c) 1974 (d) 1967

11. When is Human Rights day observed?

- 9th December (b) 10th December
(c) 11th December (d) 12th December

12. Pedestrains can cross the road only _____

- at anywhere (b) near the signals
(c) at Zebra crossing (d) none

13. The value of money is

- Internal value of money
(b) External value of money
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

14. Public Sector is on _____ Motive.

- Profit motive
(b) Service motive
(c) Speculative motive
(d) None of these

II. Write short note (Any 10) (10 × 2 = 20)

- Write a short note on Black hole Tragedy.
- Mention the Trading centres of the English in India?
- Write short note on contoment Towns.
- Mention the important Women Freedom fighters in India?

19. State the types of Soil.
20. What is meant by atmospheric Pressure?
21. Name any two pull factors of migrations.
22. Name the intermediate Directions?
23. Name the two houses of the state Legislature.
24. Name the types of citizens.
25. Mention some of the Political rights.
26. Draw traffic signals and indicates the meaning.
27. What is the Barter system?
28. Name any three major private sector industries.
- III. Answer the following : (10 × 5 = 50)**
- 29. Fill in the Blanks :**
1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in _____
 2. The word "Veda" means _____
 3. There are _____ phases in the water cycle.
 4. The District judges are appointed by _____
 5. In the _____ year Reserve Bank of India was established.
- 30. Match the following.**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The British | - Socio - cultural migration |
| 2. Ryotwari system | - Humidity |
| 3. Wood's despatch | - 1600 |
| 4. marriage | - madras |
| 5. Hygrometer | - 1854 |
- 31. Match the following.**
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Chief Minister | - Secondary Sector |
| 2. Child Helpline | - Exchanged goods for goods |
| 3. Political rights | - 1098 |
| 4. Barter system | - Real head |
| 5. Industries | - Right to vote |
- 32. Say true / false.**
1. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British.
 2. Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas muntro.
 3. The atomosphere is a layor of gases Surrounding the planet.
4. Slums are generally found in cities
5. Chief minister is the chief administrator of the state.
- 33.** What were the causes for the Great revolt of 1857?
- 34.** Describe the National Policy of Education.
- 35.** How did the British establish their trading centres in India?
- 36.** Classify and Explain the soil.
- 37.** Write a paragraph about the conventional signs and symbols.
- 38.** Discuss the powers and functions of the legislative Assembly.
- 39.** Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.
- 40.** What are the functions of money? And Explain it.
- 41.** Write the differences between public and private sector.
- 42. Mark the following places in world map.**
1. Indian Ocean
 2. Asia
 3. China
 4. Cape of Good Hope
 5. Pacific Ocean
- IV. Answer the following. (2 × 8 = 16)**
- 43. (a) Distinguish between**
1. Metamorphic rock and sedimentary rock
 2. Globe and map
- (b) Give reasons**
1. Mountain climbers carry oxygen cylinders while ascending peaks.
 2. Fresh water is less on the earth.
- 44. Mark the following places on indian map.**
1. Madras
 2. Jansi
 3. Cochin
 4. Qualiari
 5. Andaman Nichobar Island
 6. Barrackpore
 7. Surat
 8. Madurai
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