

H-01-VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. The four dynasties of Vijayanagara kingdom with reference to prominent rulers of each dynasty.

- Sangama Dynasty – Devaraya II
- Saluva Dynasty – Saluva Narasimha
- Tuluva Dynasty – Krishnadevaraya
- Aravidu Dynasty – Tirumaladeva

2. Battle of Talikota.

- The Sultans of Deccan kingdoms forming a league to fight against the Vijayanagar Empire.
- They fought at Talikota in 1565 A.D. Vijayanagar was defeated.

3. The structure of governance in Vijayanagar kingdom.

- The Vijayanagar empire was divided into different mandalams, nadus, sthalas and gramas.
- Each village had a grama sabha. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.
- They maintained the army consisted of the infantry, cavalry with a firearm, and elephant corps.

4. The five independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate.

- The five independent kingdoms of Deccan were Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

5. The educational reforms of Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah

- Hasan Shah took special care in founding a school to educate his sons.
- He opened institutions for the children of noble families in the art of soldiery.

VII. Answer in detail

1. Discuss the career and achievements of Krishna Devaraya.

- Krishnadevaraya who reigned for 20 years was the most illustrious ruler of the Tuluva dynasty.
- Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater.
- He built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vithalaswamy in the capital city of Hampi.
- Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court.

H-02- THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

VI. Give short answer

1. Write the circumstance that led to the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

- Babur did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524.
- Dilawar Khan and Alam Khan, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526.

2. Mention the Humayun recapture the Delhi throne in 1555?

- With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun recaptured the Delhi throne in 1555.

3. Write a note on Mansabdari system.

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
- The nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service in this system.
- A Mansabdar, hold such a rank which was dependent on Zat and Sawar.

VII. Answer the following

1. Describe the land revenue administration of the Mughals.

- Land Revenue was the main income source during the Mughal Period.
- It was toned up during the reign of Akbar.
- Raja Todar Mai, the Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah.

Zabt System:

- According to this system, after the survey, lands were classified based on the nature and fertility of the soil.
- The share of the state was 1/3 of average produce for 10 years.
- During the reign of Shah Jahan, the zabt system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

Jagir:

- The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it a 'Jagir'.
- The collection of revenue of an area and the power of governing were bestowed

upon military or civil official named Jagirdar.

- The revenue collector was assisted by Potdar, Qanungo, the Patwari, and the Muqaddams.

Zamindars:

- Zamindars collected taxes and maintained law and order with the help of Mughal officials and soldiers. Thus, they maintained the land revenue system.

2. Estimate Akbar as a patron of learning.

- Akbar was a great patron of learning.
- He had a personal library that had more than 4000 manuscripts.
- He patronized scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.
- He extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi, and Abdur Rahim khan-i-khanan and Birbal.

H-03- Rise of Marathas and Peshwas

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. The impact of Bhakti movement on Marathas.

- The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people to develop consciousness of their identity and oneness.
- It promoted a feeling of unity and social equality among the Marathas.

2. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

Chauth:

- It is one-fourth of the revenue collected as the protection money collected from the people by Shivaji.

Sardeshmukhi:

- It was an extra one-tenth, as the chieftain's due collected by Shivaji.

3. Role of Kamavisdar in Maratha revenue administration.

- The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by Kamavisdar.
- He had to maintain a small body of soldiers to police the administrative area, from where they collected tribute or tax.

4. Execution of Shambhuji by Mughal Army.

- Shambhuji was in no position to resist the Mughals.
- But Aurangzeb himself arrived to Deccan and captured Shambhuji and after torture, hanged them put to death.

5. Battle of Panipat fought in 1761.

- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at Panipat near Delhi in 1761.
- The king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali, invaded eight times before finally marching onto Delhi.
- The Marathas were now divided among several commanders, who approached the battle with different tactics.
- Artillery decided the battle in January 1761.
- The mobile artillery of the Afghans proved lethal against both Maratha cavalry and infantry.

VII. Answer the following.**1. Examine the essential features of Maratha administration under Shivaji.****Village Administration:**

- Deshmukh control twenty and a hundred villages.
- Each village was administered by village headman 'Patil', who was assisted by village accountant 'Kulkami'.

Military Administration:

- Every soldier was selected by Shivaji.
- Retired captains holding in charge of guarding the forts.

Revenue Administration:

- He collected Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes.
- The assessments were made 3/5 left to the cultivator and 2/5 taken by the Government.

Judicial Administration:

- Civil cases decided by the Panchayat and village council.
- Criminal laws were based on the shastras of Hindu law books.

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G-01- RESOURCES

V. Answer the following

1. Define - Resource.

- The things which can be used for satisfying the human need is called resource.

2. What are the uses of iron?

- Iron is used to make steel.
- It is usable in engineering applications such as machine tools, automobiles, large ships, etc.

3. What are the major utilizers of solar energy in the world?

- India, China, Japan, Italy and the United States of America are the major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

4. Name the types of coal based on carbon content.

- Anthracite
- Bituminous
- Lignite
- Peat.

5. Give a short note on Duralumin.

- Duralumin is a strong, hard, lightweight alloy of aluminum widely used in aircraft construction.
- It is produced by the addition of small quantities of other metals to aluminium, it creates a superior Alloy than pure aluminium.

VI. Distinguish the following

1. Biotic resources and abiotic resources

Biotic resources:

- Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which is obtained from living and organic materials.

- Example: Plants, trees, animals, microorganisms etc.

Abiotic resources :

- Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment.
- Example: Sunlight, temperature, water, soil, air, etc.

2. Renewable resources and non-renewable resources

Renewable resources:

- Renewable resources can be used again and again throughout its life.
- These resources are present in unlimited quantity.
- These resources are pollution-free
- Example: Solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower.

Non-renewable resources:

- Non-renewable resources cannot be used again and again as it is limited which can be depleted one day.
- These resources are present in a limited quantity only.
- These resources are not pollution-free.
- Example: Fossil fuels, iron, copper, gold silver etc.

3. Metallic resources and non-metallic resources.

Metallic resources:

- Metallic resources are the types of resources that are composed of metals.
- These are hard substances, which are good conductors of heat and electricity.
- Examples: iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, etc.

Non-metallic resources:

- Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not composed of metals.
- These are not hard substances and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
- Examples: mica, limestone, gypsum, etc.

VII. Give reason:**1. Aluminium has a wide range of uses compared to other metals.**

- Aluminium is light in weight, tough and cheaper, which makes it popular metal for constructional purpose.
- So, Aluminium has wide range of use compared to other metals.

2. Water is considered a great source of energy.

- Hydroelectricity is generated from moving water with high velocity and great falls with the help of turbines and dynamos.
- So water is considered a great source of energy.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph:**1.Explain the different types of renewable resources.****Solar energy:**

- The sun produces energy in the form of heat and light.
- Photovoltaic devices or solar cells, directly convert solar energy into electricity.
- India, China, Japan, Italy, and the States of America are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

Hydropower:

- Hydroelectricity power is the cheapest and most versatile source of energy out of all the know energy.
- China, Canada, India, and Japan are some countries producing hydroelectricity.
- China is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.

Wind energy :

- Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines do not produce any emission.
- Major wind energy-producing countries are China, Spain, India, Canada and Brazil.

2. Describe the non-metallic resources.**Non-metallic resources:**

- Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals.
- These are not hard substances and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
- Examples of non-metallic resources are mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc.

Mica:

- Muscovite and Biotite are the common ores of Mica.
- It is one of the indispensable minerals used in the electrical and electronics industry.
- In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.

Limestone:

- Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera and molluscs.

- It is used for facing stone, floor tiles, stair treads, windows sills, and many other purposes.

3. What are the different types of fossil fuel resources? Explain them.

Answer:

Fossil fuel resources:

- Fossil fuel resources are normally formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.
- They are often referred to as fossil fuels and are formed from hydrocarbon.

Coal:

- This is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat.
- It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity.

Petroleum:

- Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas.
- Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

Natural gas:

- Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
- It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

G-02- TOURISM

VI. Answer the following briefly

1. Define Tourism?

- Tourism is an essential part of the life of the society because of its direct impact on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of the nation and on their international relations too.

2. Write short note on ECO Tourism?

- Ecotourism is travel to destinations where plants and animals thrive in a naturally preserved environment.
- Ex: Amazon rain forest, African forest safari.

3. What are the basic elements of Tourism?

- Pleasant weather
- Scenic beauty
- Historical and cultural monuments.

4. Name any five hill stations in India?

- Kodaikanal
- Darjeeling
- Nainital
- Mussoorie
- Gulmarg, etc.

5. Name any five beaches in Tamil Nadu?

- Kovalam Beach
- Marina Beach
- Elliot Beach
- Mahabalipuram Beach
- Silver Beach.

VII. Distinguish between**1. International Tourism and Historical Tourism****International Tourism:**

- International tourism refers to tourism that crosses national borders
- Globalization has made tourism a popular global leisure activity.

Historical Tourism

- Historical tourism is primarily focused upon historical places.
- The individuals make visits to these places with the purpose of leisure as well as acquiring information.

2. Religious Tourism and Adventure Tourism**Religious Tourism:**

- Religious tourism where people travel for a pilgrimage to a religious location.
- Religious tours to Kasi (Varanasi) by Hindus, Jerusalem by Christians, and Mecca by Muslims.

Adventure Tourism:

- Adventure tourism is involving travel to remote or exotic places in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities.
- For e.g. skydive in Australia.

3. Attraction and Accessibility**Attraction:**

- A place that people visit for pleasure and interest, usually while they are on holiday
- Example: landscape, seascape, beaches, forests, fairs and festivals.

Accessibility:

- Accessibility means reachability to a particular place of attraction through

various means of transportation such as road, rail, water and air.

VIII. Answer the following questions in detail**1. Explain the Geographical components of Tourism?**

- There are seven geographical components of tourism they are
- **Landforms** : Mountains
- **Water** : Waterfalls, hot Springs, geysers
- **Vegetation** : Forest, grasslands, deserts
- **Climate** : Sunshine, clouds, snow
- **Animal life** : Game reserves, zoo, hunting and fishing
- **The settlement features** : Historical remains, monuments, towns
- **Culture** : Way of life, traditions, folklore, arts.

2. Write briefly about the waterfalls in Tamil Nadu?

- Hogenekal falls in Dharmapuri
- Kumbakkarai in Kodaikanal
- Monkey falls in Coimbatore
- Killiyur falls in Shervarayan hills
- Courtallam in Tirunelveli District
- Agaya Gangai in Puliancholai
- Suruli falls in Theni District.

3. Describe the Environment Impact of Tourism?**Positive Impacts:**

- Direct financial contributions.
- Contributions to government revenues.
- Improved environmental management and planning.
- Increasing environmental awareness.

Negative Impacts:

- Depletion of natural water local resources and land degradation.
- Air pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, littering, and sewage.
- Air, water, and soil destruction and alteration of eco-System.

C-01- STATE GOVERNMENT**V. Answer in one or two sentences****1. What are the qualifications to become the Governor of a state?**

- The Governor should be the citizen of India.
- They should have completed 35 years of age.
- The Governor should have a sound mind and should not hold any public office of profit.

2. Who are called oppositions?

- The party which gets the total number of seats next to the majority party was called the opposition party.

3. Write a note on Lok Adalat.

- Lok Adalat is the people's court established by the Government of India to settle disputes through conciliation and compromise.

4. What is a constituency?

- The constituency is the division in the state on the basis of the population. The entire state divided into several constituencies.

5. Who appoints the chief minister and other ministers?

- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers.

VI. Answer the following in detail**1. Describe the powers of the Governor.**

- Governor is the head of the State executive.
- All the administration works are carried out by his name.
- All bills become law only after his assent.
- He appoints important officials of the State Government such as Advocate General, Chairman, State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities etc.

2. Who is an MLA?

- The Member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA.
- They are elected by the people through general election.
- The candidate who gets the more number of votes becomes MLA.
- MLAs are the representatives of the people.

3. What is the role of Chief Minister and other Council of Ministers at the state level?

- The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration.
- He allocated the portfolios among the ministers.
- The Chief Minister formulate programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state.

Council of Ministers:

- All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister.
- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislature and Legislative Assembly of state.

C-02- MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

V. Answer in one or two sentences**1. What is media?**

- Media is the agency for inter-personal communication.
- It allows communicating messages, thoughts, ideas, views, etc.

2. How does the public get the news about the decision that are taken in the Legislative Assembly?

- Media carry every report of the action of the Legislative Assembly.
- Based on the information the people can learn about the functioning of the government and the decision taken in the Legislative Assembly.

3. What are the importance of local media?

- Local Media in each locality gives importance to the local problem of the public.

4. Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Justify

- The fourth pillar of democracy Media ensures that all the people should aware of happenings in the country.
- It also ensures transparency in the working of all the other three Pillars.

5. State any two responsibilities of media.

- The media has a massive responsibility in providing facts.
- The media should help people to express their opinion on important social issues.

VI. Answer the following in detail**1. How can we classify media?**

- Narrowcast Media – Cable Television, Direct mail, Seminar
- Broadcast Media – Films, Television, Radio
- Print Media – Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports.
- Web Media – Google website and Blogs
- Social Media – Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram

2. In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy?

- Media is the backbone of democracy.
- In our democratic society mass media is the driving force of public opinion
- Media strengthens democratic value. It enlightens and empowers people.
- It can educate the voters and ensures that government is transparently accountable.
- Media carry every report of the action of administration of the government

3. What are the advantages of media?

- People get the latest news in a very short time
- People get to bring out their hidden talents.
- Great in promoting mass consumer products.
- Serves as a good source of entertainment
- Media leads to the diffusion of different cultures.