



# Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

( தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்! )

- **Padalsalai's NEWS - Group**  
[https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6\\_NqA](https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA)
- **Padalsalai's Channel - Group**  
<https://t.me/padasalaichannel>
- **Lesson Plan - Group**  
<https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw>
- **12th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_12th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_12th)
- **11th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_11th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_11th)
- **10th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_10th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_10th)
- **9th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_9th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_9th)
- **6th to 8th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_6to8](https://t.me/Padalsalai_6to8)
- **1st to 5th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_1to5](https://t.me/Padalsalai_1to5)
- **TET - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_TET](https://t.me/Padalsalai_TET)
- **PGTRB - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_PGTRB](https://t.me/Padalsalai_PGTRB)
- **TNPSC - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_TNPSC](https://t.me/Padalsalai_TNPSC)



# Social Science

## 8th Standard

**TERM**

**III**

**Based on the New Syllabus and  
New Textbook for 2019-20**

### *Salient Features*

- ✦ Term-wise Guide for the year 2019-20, Term-III.
- ✦ Complete Answers to Textbook Exercises.
- ✦ Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- ✦ Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key
- ✦ Sura's Model Public Exam Question Paper 2019 - 20 with answers  
(Based on three terms) - Useful for Public Exam 2020.



**SURA PUBLICATIONS**

Chennai





2019-20 Edition

© Reserved with Publishers

ISBN : 978-81-8449-626-0

Code No. : T3-8-SS

**Author :**

- Mr. R. Arivazhagan, M.A., M.Ed.  
Chennai.

**Head Office:**

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road,  
Anna Nagar, **Chennai - 600 040.**  
**Phones:** 044-26162173, 26161099.  
**Mob :** 81242 01000/ 81243 01000  
**Fax :** (91) 44-26162173  
**e-mail :** orders @surabooks.com  
**website :** www.surabooks.com

**Our Guides for Std. VI to IX**

**FULL YEAR GUIDES for 3 Terms together**

- ▲ Sura's Tamil Guide
- ▲ Sura's English Guide
- ▲ Sura's Maths Guide (EM & TM)
- ▲ Sura's Science Guide (EM & TM)
- ▲ Sura's Social Science Guide (EM & TM)
- ▲ Sura's Map Workbook (EM & TM)

**TERMWISE GUIDES (for each Term)**

- ▲ Sura's Tamil Guide
- ▲ Sura's English Guide
- ▲ Sura's Maths Guide (EM & TM)
- ▲ Sura's Science Guide (EM & TM)
- ▲ Sura's Social Science Guide (EM & TM)
- ▲ Sura's 5-in-1 with all 5 subjects in one guide (EM & TM)

**Our Guides for Std. X**

**GUIDES**

- ★ கராவின் தமிழ் உரைநூல்
- ★ Sura's English Guide
- ★ Sura's Will to Win English Guide
- ★ Sura's Mathematics Guide (EM & TM)
- ★ Sura's Science Guide (EM & TM)
- ★ Sura's Social Science Guide (EM & TM)





## NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for **8<sup>th</sup> Standard Term-III**. It is prepared as per the Revised Textbook for Term-III for the year 2019.

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.
- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

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*

### For More Information - Contact

Queries	: enquiry@surabooks.com
For Order	: orders@surabooks.com
Contact	: 96001 75757 / 8124301000
Whatsapp	: 8124201000 / 9840926027
Online Site	: <a href="http://www.surabooks.com">www.surabooks.com</a>
For Free Study Materials Visit	<a href="http://tnkalvi.in">http://tnkalvi.in</a>





## TO ORDER WITH US

### SCHOOLS and TEACHERS:

We are grateful for your support and patronage to **'SURA PUBLICATIONS'**

Kindly prepare your order in your School letterhead and send it to us.

For Orders contact: 81242 01000 / 81243 01000

### DIRECT DEPOSIT

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**  
Our A/c No. : **36550290536**  
Bank Name : **STATE BANK OF INDIA**  
Bank Branch : **PADI**  
IFSC : **SBIN0005083**

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**  
Our A/c No. : **21000210001240**  
Bank Name : **UCO BANK**  
Bank Branch : **Anna Nagar West**  
IFSC : **UCBA0002100**

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**  
Our A/c No. : **6502699356**  
Bank Name : **INDIAN BANK**  
Bank Branch : **ASIAD COLONY**  
IFSC : **IDIB000A098**

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**  
Our A/c No. : **1154135000017684**  
Bank Name : **KVB BANK**  
Bank Branch : **Anna Nagar**  
IFSC : **KVBL0001154**

After Deposit, please send challan and order to our address.

email : [orders@surabooks.com](mailto:orders@surabooks.com) / Whatsapp : 81242 01000.

### DEMAND DRAFT / CHEQUE

Please send Demand Draft / cheque in favour of **'SURA PUBLICATIONS'** payable at **Chennai**.

The Demand Draft / cheque should be sent with your order in School letterhead.

### STUDENTS :

Order via Money Order (M/O) to

### SURA PUBLICATIONS

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road, Anna Nagar,  
Chennai - 600 040.

Phones : 044-26162173, 26161099.

Mobile : 96001 75757/ 81242 01000/81243 01000.

email : [orders@surabooks.com](mailto:orders@surabooks.com) Website : [www.surabooks.com](http://www.surabooks.com)





## CONTENTS

### TERM - III

Units	Chapters	Page No.
<b>HISTORY</b>		
1.	Urban changes during the British period	1-14
2.	Status of Women in India through the ages	15-26
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>		
1.	Industries	27-36
2.	Exploring Continents (Africa, Australia and Antarctica)	37-56
3.	Map Reading	57 - 66
<b>CIVICS</b>		
1.	Defence & Foreign Policy	67-78
2.	The Judiciary	79-90
<b>ECONOMICS</b>		
1.	Public and Private Sectors	91-102
	Sura's Model Public Exam Question Paper 2019 - 20	103-106





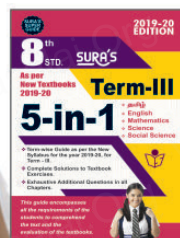
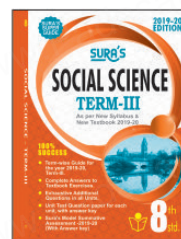
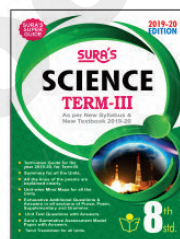
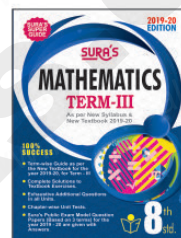


# SURA'S

## SCHOOL GUIDES

### 8th Std. - Term - III

## 2019-20 EDITION



## SURA PUBLICATIONS

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road, Anna Nagar,  
Chennai - 600 040. INDIA. Phones : 044-26162173, 26161099.  
Mobile : 96001 75757, 81242 01000, 81243 01000  
email : [enquiry@surabooks.com](mailto:enquiry@surabooks.com)  
[orders@surabooks.com](mailto:orders@surabooks.com)

English  
&  
Tamil  
Medium

Buy online @

**surabooks.com**



# Unit 1

## History

# URBAN CHANGES DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the growth and development of towns in ancient and medieval - periods
- Analyse the nature and feature of urbanization under the British period
- Learn about the emergence of new urban centres such as Cantonments, hill stations and port cities
- Trace the origin and growth of Madras (Chennai)



## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer :

#### 1. Ancient towns are

- a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
- b) Delhi and Hyderabad
- c) Bombay and Culcutta
- d) None of the above

[Ans : a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro]

#### 2. Coastal towns developed by the British were

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

[Ans : d) All of these]

#### 3. A new trend of urbanisation began in the latter half of 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of

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

[Ans : d) All the above]

#### 4. The British arrived India for

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

[Ans : a) for trading]

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

- a) Bombay
- b) Cuddalore
- c) Madras
- d) Calcutta

[Ans : c) Madras]

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

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

[Ans : c) Fort St. George]



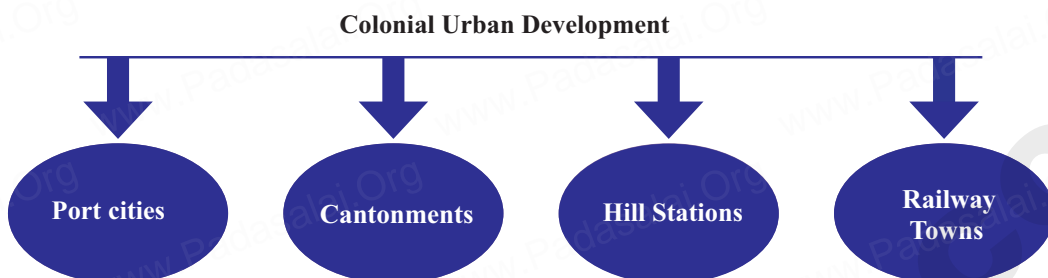




## VII. Answer the following in detail.

### 1. Describe the colonial urban development.

Ans.



#### (i) Port cities :

- (a) The British arrived in India for trading. Madras, Calcutta and Bombay became the important ports. They played important role in trade. These cities became the prominent commercial areas with tall European – styled buildings.
- (b) Fort St. George in Madras and Fort St. William in Calcutta were the best examples.

#### (ii) Cantonment towns

- (a) The British occupied the Indian territory and political power by their military force. So they needed strong military camps and established the cantonments
- (b) For e.g. Kanpur, Lahore.

#### (iii) Hill Stations :

- (a) Hill stations were distinctive features of colonial urban development. Although Hill stations were not unknown, prior to their founding by the British in India, they were few and had a small population and were often visited for specific purpose.
- (b) For e.g. Srinagar was a Mughal recreational centre, Kedarnath and Badrinath were Hindu religious Centres.

#### (iv) Railway towns :

- (a) Railway towns were also a type of urban settlements and were established in 1853 after the introduction of railways by the British.
- (b) By the nature of railway transport, all the towns were located on the plains.

### 2. Trace the origin and growth of Madras.

Ans. **Origin and Growth of Madras :**

- (a) The beginning of the city of Madras goes back to the earliest stages of British commercial enterprise in India. The English East India Company was started in 1600 A.D(C.E).
- (b) The English, after some efforts secured the privilege of building a factory at Masulipatnam. It was well protected from the monsoon winds.
- (c) The official grant for the land was given by Damarla Venkatapathy Nayak, the deputy of the Raja of Chandragiri (12km west of Tirupathi). Damarla gave British a piece of land between Cooum river and the Egmore.



10. The British established the cantonments since they needed \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) raw materials (b) commercial centres  
(c) strong military camps (d) none of the above

[Ans : (c) strong military camps]

11. Some of the hill stations developed by the British were \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Kedarnath and Badrinath (b) Simla and Nainital  
(c) Kanpur and Lahore (d) Srinagar and Delhi

[Ans : (b) Simla and Nainital]

12. The Charter Act of \_\_\_\_\_ established Municipal administration in the three Presidency Towns.

- (a) 1812 (b) 1793 (c) 1850 (d) 1909

[Ans : (b) 1793]

13. English trade did not thrive at Masulipatnam due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Lack of resources (b) Leak of Transport  
(c) Famine (d) None of the above

[Ans : (c) Famine]

14. Francis Day was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) The Director of East India Company  
(b) Member of the Masulipatnam Council  
(c) Mayor of Madras Municipal Corporation  
(d) The Chief of the Masulipatnam Factory

[Ans : (b) Member of the Masulipatnam Council]

15. Beri Thimmappa was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) The Deputy of the Raja of Chandragiri  
(b) An Interpreter  
(c) Superior of Francis Day  
(d) Councillor

[Ans : (b) An Interpreter]

## II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The medieval towns of India functioned either as \_\_\_\_\_ city or \_\_\_\_\_ city.

[Ans : Fort, Port]

2. In the beginning of eighteenth century, the policies of the British proved harmful to the process of \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans : urbanisation]

3. The native rulers lost their kingdom to the British by means of various \_\_\_\_\_ of the colonial power.

[Ans : policies]

4. Srinagar was a \_\_\_\_\_ recreational centre.

[Ans : Mughal]

5. Darjeeling was wrested from the rulers of \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans : Sikkim]

6. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ made hill station more accessible.

[Ans : railways]

7. Damarla gave British a piece of land between Cooum river and \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans : Egmore]





## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

Urban changes during the British period

### I. Choose the correct answers :

(4 × 1 = 4)

- Ancient towns are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro (b) Bombay and Calcutta  
(c) Delhi and Hyderabad (d) None of the above
- The British arrived India for  
(a) Trading (b) Preaching their religion  
(c) Working (d) ruling
- One of the old populous manufacturing towns was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Delhi (b) Harappa (c) Dacca (d) Madurai
- The trade of English East India Company expanded in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1639 (b) 1661 (c) 1690 (d) 1757

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The network of rail roads in India was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in the provinces.
- The native rulers lost their kingdom to the British by means of various \_\_\_\_\_ of the colonial power.

### III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1.	Kedarnath	–	a) Seven Island
2.	Madurai	–	b) Hill Stations
3.	Bombay	–	c) Religions Centre
4.	Darjeeling	–	d) Ancient Town

### IV. State True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- Madras was officially renamed as Chennai in 1998.
- Towns flourished since pre-historic times in India.

### V. Choose the correct statement :

(1 × 1 = 1)

- Assertion (A) :** British built up their alternative capitals in hilly areas.  
**Reason (R) :** They found the Indian summer inhospitable.  
(a) A is correct and R is Wrong (b) A is wrong and R is Correct  
(c) A is correct and R explains A (d) A is correct and R does not explain A





7. Which commission recommended to start primary schools for girls in 1882 ?  
a) Wood's      b) Welby      c) Hunter      d) Muddiman  
[Ans : c) Hunter]
8. Sarada's child Marriage Bill fixing the minimum marriageable age for girls at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 11      b) 12      c) 13      d) 14  
[Ans : d) 14]

## II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ society was setup by the Christian missionaries in 1819.  
[Ans : Calcutta Female Juvenile]
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of Sivaganga fought bravely against the British. [Ans : Velunachiyar]
3. Servants of India Society was started by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Gopala Krishna Gokhale]
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the one of the greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu.  
[Ans : Periyar E.V.R]
5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam published a journal called \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans : Viveka vardhani]

## III. Match the following :

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

Ans.

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

## IV. State True or False :

1. Women were honoured in Rig Vedic period. [Ans : True]
2. Devadasi system was a social evil. [Ans : True]
3. Raja Rammohan Roy, was the pioneer of Indian social reform movement.  
[Ans : True]
4. Reservation of 23 percent to women envisaged an improvement in the socio-political status of women. [Ans : False]
5. The age of marriage was raised for boys and girls by the Sharda Act of 1930.  
[Ans : True]





## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following put limitations and restrictions on the liberty of women?  
 (a) New Social practices (b) New Customs  
 (c) New Systems (d) All of the above  
**[Ans : (d) All of the above]**
2. Who fought for the upliftment of women?  
 (a) Keshab Chandra Sen (b) Jyoti rao Phule  
 (c) Pandit Rama Bai (d) All of the above  
**[Ans : (d) All of the above]**
3. When was there a transitional development in the status of women restricting her role in the social life?  
 (a) In Indus Valley Civilization (b) In Rig Vedic period  
 (c) In Later Vedic period (d) None of the above  
**[Ans : (c) In Later Vedic period]**
4. The social evils which affected the position of women in the medieval period was / were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Purdah system (b) Slavery  
 (c) Female infanticide (d) All of the above  
**[Ans : (d) All of the above]**
5. The Mughal ruler \_\_\_\_\_ attempted to abolish sati  
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir (c) Akbar (d) Babar  
**[Ans : (c) Akbar]**
6. Female infanticide was particularly in vogue in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Rajputana (b) Punjab  
 (c) North Western Provinces (d) All of the above  
**[Ans : (d) All of the above]**
7. Sati was abolished during the time of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Cornwallis  
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Dalhousie  
**[Ans : (a) Lord William Bentinck]**
8. The person who was nominated to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in 1929 was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Moovalur Ramamirdham (b) Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar  
 (c) Pandit Rama Bai (d) Rajaji  
**[Ans : (b) Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar]**
9. The person who was responsible for the abolition of polygamy in Bengal was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Raja Ram (b) Dayananda Saraswathi,  
 (c) Periyar E.V.R (d) Vidya Sagar  
**[Ans : (d) Vidya Sagar]**







**9. Name the institution started by M.G. Ranade in 1887.**

- Ans.** (i) In 1887, M.G. Ranade started the National Social Conference.  
(ii) It became a pre-eminent institution for social reform.

**10. What are the measures taken by the servants of India society of reform the society.**

- Ans.** (i) In 1905 Gokhale started the Servant of India Society.  
(ii) It took up such social reform measures as primary education, female education and upliftment of the depressed classes in society.

**11. Who was Periyar E.V.R?**

- Ans.** (i) Periyar E.V.R. was one of the greatest social reformers of Tamil Nadu.  
(ii) He advocated women education, widow remarriage and inter-caste marriages.  
(iii) He opposed child marriages.

**12. Write about Sarada Sadan.**

- Ans.** (i) Sarada Sadan means Home of Learning. It was started by Pandita Ramabai in 1889.  
(ii) It was started to educate Hindu widows in Bombay.  
(iii) It was later shifted to Poona.

**13. How did the government of Tamil Nadu recognise the service of Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar?**

- Ans.** (i) Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar raised her voice against Devadasi system along with Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar.  
(ii) In her memory, the government of Tamil Nadu has instituted the "Moovalur Ramamirdha Ammal Ninaivu Marriage assistance scheme".  
(iii) It is a social welfare scheme to provide financial assistance to poor women.

**14. Mention the three major National Women's organisation.**

- Ans.** (i) Leading women realized the need of forming their own association in order to safeguard their interests.  
(ii) As a result three major natural women's organisation namely  
(a) Women's India Association  
(b) National Council of Women in India  
(c) The All India Women's Conference were started

## VII. Answer the following in detail :

**1. What was the position of women in the Medieval period?**

- Ans.** (i) In the medieval period the position of women in society further deteriorated.  
(ii) Women suffered from many social evils such as sati, child marriages, Purdah system, female infanticide and slavery.  
(iii) Normally monogamy was in practice but among the rich polygamy was prevalent.  
(iv) Widow re-marriage was rare.  
(v) Devadasi system was in practice in some parts of India.  
(vi) The Rajputs of Rajasthan, the Jauhar was practiced.  
(vii) The condition of widow became miserable during the medieval period.  
(viii) But People like Akbar attempted to abolish sati.





# Unit 1

## Geography

# INDUSTRIES

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know about the nature and the importance of Industries
- ❑ To understand the general classification of economic activities
- ❑ To identify the factors responsible for location of Industries
- ❑ To study about the classification of Industries



## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer :

- 1. Silk weaving and house hold industries come under the category of \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Small scale industry      b) Large scale industry  
c) Marine based industry      d) Capital intensive industry  
[Ans : a) Small scale industry]
- 2. On the basis of ownership the industry can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ types**  
a) 2      b) 3      c) 4      d) 5  
[Ans : c) 4]
- 3. Amul dairy industry is best example of \_\_\_\_\_ sector.**  
a) Private Sector      b) Public Sector  
c) Co-operative Sector      d) Joint Sector  
[Ans : c) Co-operative sector]
- 4. Iron and Steel and Cement Industries are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_ industries.**  
a) Agro based      b) Mineral based      c) Forest based      d) Marine based  
[Ans : b) Mineral based]
- 5. Tertiary activity is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ types**  
a) 4      b) 3      c) 2      d) 5      [Ans : c) 2]





- (ii) This sector include top executives or officials in the fields of science and technology, universities health care etc.
- (iii) In our house, our parents make decisions by themselves in some situations. Similarly, the Council of Ministers take decisions to introduce various people welfare schemes in the state.
- (iv) These two are examples of quinary activities.

**6. Name the factors responsible for the location of industries.**

**Ans.** The locational factors of industries are grouped into.

- (a) Geographical factors and (b) Non-Geographical factors
- (a) Geographical factors include (i) Raw Materials, (ii) Power, (iii) Labour (iv) Transport, (v) Storage and Warehousing, (vi) Topography, (vii) Climate and (viii) Water resources.
- (b) Non-Geographical factors include (i) Capital, (ii) Availability of loans and (iii) Government Policies / Regulations.

**7. Write a short note on the following**

- (a) Large scale Industries (b) Small scale industries

**Ans. (a) Large scale Industries**

The capital required for the establishment of an industry is more than one crore the industry is called as large scale industry. Eg : Iron & steel, Oil refineries, Cement and Textile industries etc.

**(b) Small scale industries**

The capital required for the establishment of an industry is less than one crore, the industry is called small scale industry. Eg : Silk weaving and household industries.

**VI. Write in detail**

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

**Ans.** Industries are classified on various bases in the following ways. On the basis of raw materials.

(i) **Agro Based Industries :**

- (a) These industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.
- (b) Example: Food Processing, Vegetable Oil, Cotton Textile, Dairy Products, etc.

(ii) **Mineral Based Industries :**

- (a) These are the industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials.
- (b) Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry. Cement, Machine Tools, etc. are the other examples of mineral based industries.





3. The backbone of the Indian economy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Primary Sectors (b) Service Sector  
(c) Secondary Sector (d) Name of the above

[Ans : (b) Service Sector]

4. The locational factors of Industries are grouped into \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Geographical factors (b) Non-graphical factors  
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

[Ans : (c) both a and b]

5. Cement is \_\_\_\_\_ based industry.

- (a) Agro (b) Mineral  
(c) Marine (d) Forest

[Ans : (b) Mineral]

6. In India \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Detroit of India.

- (a) Bombay (b) Delhi  
(c) Kolkatta (d) Chennai

[Ans : (d) Chennai]

## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Industry is a place of process by which the \_\_\_\_\_ are changed into \_\_\_\_\_ products.

[Ans : raw materials, finished]

2. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of \_\_\_\_\_ industries.

[Ans : manufacturing]

3. Quarrying in a \_\_\_\_\_ economic activity.

[Ans : primary]

4. Education comes under \_\_\_\_\_ economic activity.

[Ans : Tertiary]

5. Industrial locations are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

[Ans : complex]

6. Some Pharmaceutical industries come under \_\_\_\_\_ industries.

[Ans : Forest based]

7. The industry owned and operated by an individual belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

[Ans : private]

## III. Match the following:

1.	Sugarcane	–	a) Cotton Textile Industry
2.	Tea Industry	–	b) Require plenty of water
3.	Cool humid Climate	–	c) Marine based Industry
4.	Chemical industries	–	d) Raw material
5.	Processed Sea food	–	e) Labour Intensive

[Ans: 1 –d; 2 –e; 3 –a; 4 –b; 5 –c]







## Unit 2

# EXPLORING CONTINENTS AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To study the Geographical location of the continents of Africa, Australia and Antarctica.
- ❑ To learn the physical setting, climate and drainage of the continents.
- ❑ To understand the nature of the flora and fauna of the continents
- ❑ To identify the major resources and economic activities.
- ❑ To develop the mapping skill.



### EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the best answer :

1. The southernmost tip of Africa is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

[Ans : (b) Cape Agulhas]

2. The manmade canal through an isthmus between Egypt and Sinai Peninsula is  
a) Panama Canal b) Aswan Canal c) Suez Canal d) Albert Canel

[Ans : (c) Suez Canal]

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

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

[Ans : (b) 2 and 4 are correct]







## 2. Western Antarctica and Eastern Antarctica.

Ans.	Western Antarctica		Eastern Antarctica	
	a)	The West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean.	a)	The East Antarctica faces the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.
	b)	The Antarctic Peninsula which points towards the South America shows that it is the continuation of the Andes mountain range.	b)	The Mt. Erebus in this region is an active volcano located in the Ross Island.

## 3. Great Barrier Reef and Artesian Basin.

Ans.	Great Barrier Reef	Artesian Basin	
a)	Great Barrier Reef is located in the north east of Australia.	a)	The Artesian Basins are regions on the earth's surface where water gushes out like a fountain.
b)	It is formed by the tiny coral polyps..	b)	It is found in the arid and semi - arid parts of Queensland.
c)	It is about 2300 kms long.	c)	It extents for 1.7 million square km.

## VII. Give reasons

### 1. Egypt is called the gift of the Nile.

- Ans. (i) Nile is the life line of Egypt  
(ii) Without Nile the Egypt would have been a desert  
(iii) So Egypt in the gift of the Nile.

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

- Ans. (i) Most of the world deserts are located in the western margins of continents in the subtropics because the prevailing winds in the tropics are tropical easterly winds.  
(ii) The tropical easterly winds become dry by the time they reach the western margins of continent and so they bring no rainfall.

### 3. Antarctica is called the continent of scientists.

- Ans. (i) Scientists of any country are free to conduct experiments and collect data from Antarctica.  
(ii) Hence it is called 'continent of Science'.

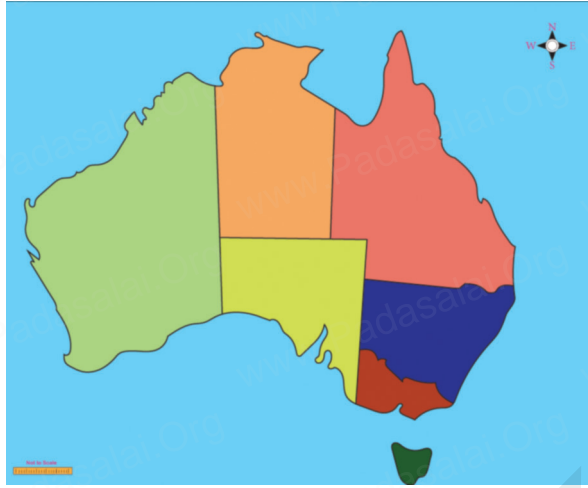
## VIII. Answer in a paragraph each

### 1. Give an account on mineral wealth of Australia.

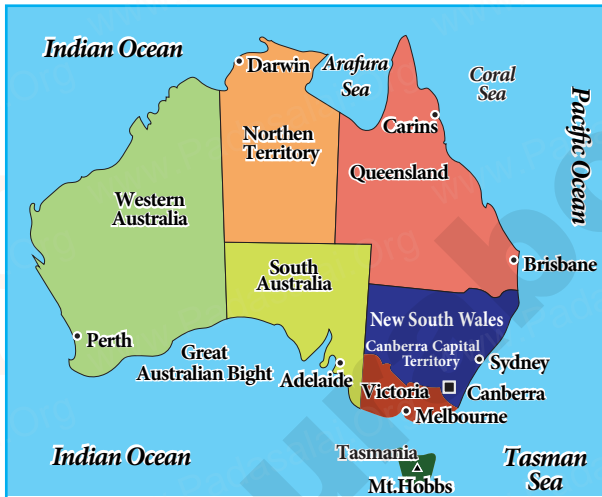
- Ans. (i) Minerals are the largest export item of Australia.  
(ii) It contributes about 10 percent of country's GDP.  
(iii) Australia is the world's leading producer of bauxite, limonite, rutile and zircon.



2. Label the name of the different states of Australia in the following map.



Ans.





**12. Southern Africa's 'River of Life' is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Congo (b) Zambezi (c) Nile (d) Zaire

[Ans : (b) Zambezi]

**13. The Chief cash crop of Africa is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Cotton (b) Jute  
(c) Tea (d) Sugarcane

[Ans : (a) Cotton]

**14. Australia's largest physical division is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) The Great Western Plateau (b) The Central Low lands  
(c) The Eastern High lands (d) None of the above

[Ans : (a) The Great Western Plateau]

**15. Mt. Kosciuszko is located in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Melbourne (b) Perth  
(c) New South Wales (d) Adelaide

[Ans : (c) New South Wales]

**16. Tasmania gets rain throughout the year from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Trade winds (b) Monsoon winds  
(c) westerly winds (d) None of the above

[Ans : (c) westerly winds]

**17. The Cash Crop of Australia is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Cotton (b) Tea (c) Wool (d) Jute

[Ans : (c) Wool]

**18. Australia is highly dependent on \_\_\_\_\_ transport.**

- (a) road (b) train (c) air (d) water

[Ans : (a) road]

**19. There is no native population in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Australia (d) Antarctica

[Ans : (d) Antarctica]

**20. Artesian basins are common in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Africa (b) Australia (c) Antarctica (d) South America

[Ans : (b) Australia]

## II. Fill in the blanks:

**1.** The second most populous continent after Asia is \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans : Africa]

**2.** In Africa the Prime Meridian Passes near \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Ghana.

[Ans : Accra]

**3.** The major island of Africa is \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans : Madagascar]

**4.** Sahara is one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

[Ans : hot deserts]

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_, an extinct volcano in Chad, is the highest point in the Sahara.

[Ans : Mount Koussi]



**3. Where do we find Savanna grasslands in Africa?**

- Ans.** (i) Savanna grassland is found in the regions just north and south of the rain forests that lie along the equator.
- (ii) Trees are the main features of the landscape in some parts of the savanna, while tall grass covers the other areas.
- (iii) The Serengeti Plain is one of the largest plains in Savanna.
- (iv) This is called the 'Open Air Zoo'.

**4. Nile is known as the Father of African Rivers. Give reasons.**

- Ans.** (i) River Nile is known as the Father of African Rivers.
- (ii) It is the largest river in the world with a length of 6650 km.
- (iii) White Nile and the Blue Nile join together to form the River Nile at Khartoum, in Sudan.
- (iv) It flows towards and drains into the Mediterranean-sea.

**5. Write about the animals of Africa.**

- Ans.** (i) There are over one million species of animals in Africa including both the heaviest (elephants) and the tallest (giraffes) land animals on the earth.
- (ii) White Rhinoceros, Western Green Mamba, Zebra, African Elephants, chimpanzee, gorilla, Hippopotamus and Giraffe are the major animals of Africa.
- (iii) Bonobo, Wild Dogs, hyena and Lemur are the typical animals of Africa.

**6. Name the major tribes of Africa.**

- Ans.** Afar, Fatwa, Bushmen, Dinka, Masai, Pygmies, Zulu, Tswan, and Efe are the major tribes of Africa.

**7. Mention the political division of Australia.**

- Ans.** (i) There are six states and two Union Territory in Australia
- (ii) They are a) New South Wales b) Queensland c) South Australia d) Tasmania e) Victoria f) Western Australia g) Northern Territory h) Capital Territory (Canberra).

**8. Mention the important cities of Australia.**

- Ans.** (i) Canberra is the capital of Australia.
- (ii) Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth and Darwin are the other important cities of Australia.

**9. Why is Ayers rock one of the natural wonders of Australia?**

- Ans.** (i) Ayers rock or Uluru is the largest monolith rock in the world.
- (ii) It is found in the central part of The Great Western Plateau region.
- (iii) It is 863 meters high above the sea level.
- (iv) The pointed limestone pillars called Pinnacles are common in this region.

**10. What is meant by Xerophytes?**

- Ans.** (i) The plants and trees in Australia are adapted to dry conditions.
- (ii) They can survive for long period without water.
- (iii) They are called Xerophytes.





**4. Australia was the last continent to be discovered.**

- Ans.** (i) Australia was the last of all the continents to be discovered.  
(ii) It was due to its remoteness.

**5. Antarctica is the coldest continent.**

- Ans.** (i) Antarctica is the coldest continent in the world.  
(ii) It is located in the polar region.  
(iii) It has a permanent cover of ice.

**6. Antarctica is the only white continent.**

- Ans.** (i) Antarctica is the only continent called white continent.  
(ii) It has a permanent cover of ice.  
(iii) In some places its ice cap is 4,000 metres deep.

**7. The extraction of minerals does not take place in Antarctica.**

- Ans.** (i) The international agreement on the continent of Antarctica does not permit the extraction of minerals.  
(ii) Hence the extraction of minerals does not take place.

**VIII. Answer in a paragraph each :**

**1. Write about the mineral wealth of Antarctica Continent.**

- Ans.** (i) Scientific studies show that the Antarctic continent is to be rich in gold, platinum, nickel, copper and petroleum.  
(ii) Traces of chromium, lead, molybdenum, tin, uranium, and zinc are also seen.  
(iii) The possible resources of this region also include silver, platinum, iron ore, cobalt, manganese and titanium.  
(iv) Coal and hydrocarbons have been explored in minimal non-commercial quantities.

**2. Explain the term Aurora**

- Ans.** (i) A natural Curtain of combination of bright pink, red and green color light that appears in the sky near the north and south magnetic poles is called Aurora.  
(ii) The effect is caused by the interaction of charged particles from the sun with atoms in the upper atmosphere.  
(iii) It is also called Aurora Australis or Southern Lights in the South Pole and Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights in the North Pole.  
(iv) These amazing colours appear in the earth's sky, especially in the high latitudinal countries like Alaska in the north and New Zealand of Falkland in the south.

**3. What type of climatic Pattern is experienced by Australia?**

- Ans.** (i) Australia contains the second largest area of extremely arid land in the world.  
(ii) The Tropic of Capricorn divides the Australia into two equal parts.  
(iii) The Northern half is in the warm tropical zone and the southern half is in the cool temperate zone.  
(iv) The north coastal region experiences monsoon type of climate and there is a heavy rainfall during summer.







## Unit 3

# MAP READING

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Compare maps and globes
- ❑ Identify the components of maps
- ❑ Know the methods of representation of scale
- ❑ Describe how signs and symbols are used on maps
- ❑ Understand different types of maps



### EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the best answer :

1. The subject which deals with map making process is \_\_\_\_  
a) Demography    b) Cartography    c) Physiography    d) Topography  
[Ans : (b) Cartography]
2. A map that shows the physical features of an area is called \_\_\_\_  
a) Cadastral map    b) Relief map    c) Climatic map    d) Resource map  
[Ans : (b) Relief map]
3. Shallow water bodies are represented by \_\_\_\_ colour  
a) Yellow    b) Brown    c) Light blue    d) Dark blue  
[Ans : (c) Light blue]
4. The maps which are known as plans are  
a) Cadastral maps    b) Topographical maps  
c) Isoline maps    d) Transport maps  
[Ans : (a) Cadastral maps]
5. Actual distribution of population can be represented by \_\_\_\_  
a) lines    b) Shades    c) Dots    d) Contours  
[Ans : (b) Shades]





### 3. Globe and Map.

Ans.

	Globe		Map
a)	Globe gives a three dimensional representation of the entire world..	a)	Map gives a two dimensional representation of certain regions or the entire world.
b)	It is a miniature form of the earth (model of the earth)	b)	It is a visual representation of an entire or a part of an area typically represented on a flat surface.

## VII. Answer in a paragraph

### 1. Explain the different types of scales in detail.

Ans. Scales on maps can be represented in three different ways. They are:

- Statement or Verbal scale
  - Representative Fraction (RF) or Ratio Scale
  - Graphical or Bar Scale
- (a) **Statement or Verbal scale :**
- In this method, the map scale is stated in words i.e., 1 cm to 1 km.
  - It means 1 cm distance on the map corresponds to 1 km distance on the ground.
  - Thus it is written on the map like 1 cm to 1 km.
- (b) **Representative Fraction (RF) or Numerical Fraction or Ratio Scale :**
- It shows the relationship between the map distance and the corresponding ground distance in the same units of length.
  - R.F. is generally shown as a fraction.
- (c) **Graphical or Bar Scale or Linear Scale :**
- A graphic scale looks like a small ruler drawn at the bottom of the page.
  - This line is divided and sub divided into lengths each of which represents a certain distance on the ground.
  - This scale has added advantage for taking copies of maps as the measurement does not change.

### 2. Describe the Cadastral map and its importance

- Ans.
- Cadastral map refers to a map that shows the boundaries and ownership of land within a specified area.
  - These maps are sometimes known as plans.
  - They are useful for local administration such as the city survey, taxation, management of estates.
  - They are used to define property in legal documents
  - They are maintained by the government and they are a matter of public record.





**2. Statement :** A dot density map is a type of Thematic Map.

**Reason :** Each dot on a dot density map represents some amount of data.

- Statement is true but reason is wrong
- Statement and reason are correct
- Statement and reason are wrong
- Statement is wrong but reason is Correct.

[Ans: (b) Statement and reason are correct]

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

**1. What is a map?**

- Ans.** (i) A map is a visual representation of an entire or a part of an area, typically represented on a flat surface.
- (ii) The work of a map is to illustrate specific and detailed features of a particular area, most frequently used to illustrate geography.

**2. What is map reading?**

- Ans.** (i) Map reading is the act of interpreting or understanding the geographic information portrayed on a map.
- (ii) By map reading, the reader should be able to develop a mental map of the real-world information.
- (iii) This is done by processing the symbolized information shown on maps.

**3. Mention the components of a map.**

- Ans.** The basic components of a map are
1. Title
  2. Scale
  3. Legend or key
  4. Direction
  5. Source
  6. Map projection and locational information
  7. Conventional signs and symbols.

**4. What is meant by the Term Title of the map?**

- Ans.** (i) Title tells about the content of the map.
- (ii) It is placed mostly at the top corner or at the bottom corner of the map.

**5. Explain the term 'Source' of the map.**

- Ans.** (i) All maps must show the source of the data used in the respective maps.
- (ii) The source should normally be given outside the frame of the map on the bottom right.
- (iii) On the bottom left the name of the author, publisher, place of publication and year of publication must be given.

**6. What is the scale of a Cadastral Map?**

- Ans.** (i) Cadastral maps commonly range from scales of 1:500 to 1:10,000.
- (ii) Large scale diagrams or map shows more precise dimensions and features.
- (iii) Example : Buildings, irrigation units, etc. are often prepared by cadastral surveys.

**7. What is a Choropleth Mapping ?**

- Ans.** A choropleth map is a Thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, such as population density or per-capita income.





# Unit 1

## CIVICS

# DEFENCE & FOREIGN POLICY

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students acquire knowledge about

- ❑ The Indian Armed Forces
- ❑ Paramilitary Defence Forces
- ❑ Foreign Policy of India
- ❑ India's relation with neighbouring countries



## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. **The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our**
  - a) President
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) Governor
  - d) Chief Minister

[Ans : a) President]
2. **The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure**
  - a) National Security
  - b) National Unity
  - c) Defending the nation from external aggression
  - d) All the above

[Ans : d) All the above]
3. **The Army day is**
  - a) 15<sup>th</sup> January
  - b) 1<sup>st</sup> February
  - c) 10<sup>th</sup> March
  - d) 7<sup>th</sup> October

[Ans : a) 15th January]
4. **Assam Rifles is under the control of**
  - a) Ministry of Defence
  - b) National Security Advisor
  - c) PMO
  - d) Ministry of Home Affairs

[Ans : d) Ministry of Home Affairs]
5. **Indian Coast Guard was established in**
  - a) 1976
  - b) 1977
  - c) 1978
  - d) 1979

[Ans : c) 1978]
6. **India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is**
  - a) Satyameva Jayate
  - b) Panchasheel
  - c) both of these
  - d) None of these

[Ans : b) Panchasheel]
7. **Which of the following islands belonged to India ?**
  - a) Andaman and Maldives
  - b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island
  - c) Sri Lanka and Maldives
  - d) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

[Ans : b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island]







- (iii) It aims to preserve national integrity and promote social harmony and development by upholding supremacy of the constitution.
- (iv) Its specialised wing is The Rapid Action Force.

**4. Name the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement.**

**Ans.** The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement were Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.

**5. Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.**

**Ans.** The basic principles of India's foreign policy are

- (i) Preservation of national interest
- (ii) Achievement of world peace
- (iii) Disarmament
- (iv) Abolition of Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism
- (v) Increasing the number of friendly nations

**6. Name the member countries of the SAARC.**

**Ans.** The member countries of SAARC are India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan.

**VII. Answer the following in detail :**

**1. Describe the structure and administration of Indian Army.**

**Ans. Army :**

- (i) The Indian Army is the land-based branch and it the largest volunteer army in the world.
- (ii) It is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general.
- (iii) The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security, national unity, defending the nation from external aggression, internal threats.
- (iv) The Indian Army has a regimental system.
- (v) It is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

**Navy :**

The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime borders, and in conjunction with other Armed Forces of the union, act to deter or defeat any threats or aggression against the territory, people or maritime interests of India.

**Air Force :**

The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces. Its primary mission is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during armed conflict. The Chief of Air Staff, an air chief marshal, is a four-star officer and is responsible for the bulk of operational command of the Air Force.

**2. Write about Paramilitary Defence Forces.**

- Ans.**
- (i) The Paramilitary Defence Forces help in maintaining internal security.
  - (ii) Protecting the Coastal line. and assisting the army are known as "Paramilitary Forces".





**3. The Assam Rifles came into being in**

- (a) 1830 (b) 1840 (c) 1835 (d) 1845

[Ans : (c) 1835]

**4. Kadaram was conquered by\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Raja Raja (b) Rajendra (c) Mamalla (d) Narasimhan

[Ans : (b) Rajendra]

**5. The Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1969 (b) 1950 (c) 1955 (d) 1972

[Ans : (a) 1969]

**6. Normal tenure of membership in Home guards is \_\_\_\_\_ years.**

- (a) 2 to 4 (b) 3 to 5 (c) 1 to 2 (d) 5 to 6

[Ans : (b) 3 to 5]

**7. The end of racialism in South Africa ended in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1889 (b) 1992 (c) 1990 (d) 1995

[Ans : (c) 1990]

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

**1.** India has always maintained \_\_\_\_\_ relationship with all the other countries in the world. [Ans : cordial]

**2.** Indian Armed Forces come under \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Ministry of Defence]

**3.** Indian Air force primary mission is to secure \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Indian Air force]

**4.** The highest attainable rank in the Indian Army is \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Field Marshal]

**5.** During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the \_\_\_\_\_ borders. [Ans : International]

**6.** National Cadet Corps is a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation. [Ans : Tri - Services]

**7.** India's foreign policy was evolved with the background of her \_\_\_\_\_ sufferings. [Ans : Colonial]

**8.** A determined fighter against apartheid was \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Nelson Manadala]

**9.** South East Asia begins with \_\_\_\_\_ India. [Ans : North East]

**10.** India gives highest priority to her \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Neighbours]

**III. Match the following:**

1.	Navy Day	—	a) 8 <sup>th</sup> October
2.	Coast Guard Day	—	b) 7 <sup>th</sup> October
3.	Air Force Day	—	c) 7 <sup>th</sup> December
4.	Rapid Action Force Day	—	d) 4 <sup>th</sup> December
5.	Armed Forces Flag day	—	e) 1 <sup>st</sup> February

[Ans: 1 –d; 2 –e; 3 –a; 4 –b; 5 –c]





**7. Write a note on National Cadet Corps. (NCC).**

- Ans.**
- (i) NCC is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force.
  - (ii) It is engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens.
  - (iii) It is a voluntary organization.
  - (iv) It recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India.
  - (v) The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.

**8. Who was Nelson Mandela?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Nelson Mandela – Leader of the African National Council of South Africa.
  - (ii) He fought against the policy of apartheid known as racial discrimination.
  - (iii) It is against humanism and democracy.
  - (iv) India opposed all types of racial discrimination.
  - (v) The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990.

**9. Mention the countries with which India shares its borders.**

- Ans.** India is a vast country with
- (i) Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west
  - (ii) China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north
  - (iii) Bangladesh to the east
  - (iv) Myanmar to the far east
  - (v) Sri Lanka (south-east) and
  - (vi) Maldives (south-west)

**VII. Answer the following in detail:**

**1. Explain the role of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF).**

- Ans.**
- (i) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) come under Ministry of Home affairs and with five wings.
  - (ii) The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) comes under CAPA.
  - (iii) Its main mission is to enable government to maintain Rule of Law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently.
  - (iv) The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF
  - (v) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP). It is deployed for border guarding duties from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh (India – China border).
  - (vi) The Border Security Force (BSF) is a border guarding force of India.
  - (vii) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was set up under an Act of the Parliament of India on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1969. Its duties are guarding sensitive governmental buildings, the Delhi Metro, and providing airport security.
  - (viii) Sashastra Seema Bal/Special Service Bureau (SSB) is the border guarding force for Nepal and Bhutan border.
  - (ix) The Indian Home Guard is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police.
  - (x) To protect and guard our nation, our armed forces are always kept ready. Recruitment to the Defence services is open to all Indians.





**VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences :**

**(3 × 2 = 6)**

1. Why national security is very essential?
2. Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.
3. Mention the division of the security forces in India.

**VII. Answer in detail:**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Write five principles of Panchasheel.

**Answer Key**

- I 1) a) President 2) c) 1978 3) a) 1969 4) b) 3 to 5  
 II 1) Jawaharlal Nehru 2) V.K. Krishna Menony 3) Ministry of Defence  
 III 1 -c; 2 -d; 3 -a; 4 -b  
 IV 1) False 2) True  
 V 1) c) A is correct and R explains A  
 VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Q. No. VI - 1  
 2) Refer Sura's Guide, Q. No. VI - 5  
 3) Refer Sura's Guide, (Additional) Q. No. VI - 1  
 VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Q. No. VII - 3




**Surab's 8th Std - Term III - Social Science**

3. The Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court. **[Ans : True]**
4. Sadar Diwani Adalat was a Criminal court of appeal. **[Ans : False]**
5. The Allahabad High Court is the largest court in India. **[Ans : True]**
6. The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizen. **[Ans : True]**

**V. Choose the correct statement.**
**1. Consider the following statements.**

- i) A law commission was setup by Macaulay.
- ii) It codified the Indian Laws.

**Which of the statements given above is / are correct?**

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

**[Ans : (c) Both i and ii]**

**2. Consider the following statements.**

- i) An Indian Penal Code was prepared in 1860.
- ii) The Calcutta High Court was established in 1862.
- iii) The Government of India Act, 1935 created Federal Court.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) i only
- b) ii, iii only
- c) i,iii only
- d) All the above

**[Ans : (d) All the above]**

**3. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Supreme Court?**

- i) The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the land.
- ii) It was established by part V under Chapter IV of Indian Constitution.
- iii) Supreme court cannot transfer cases from one High court to another
- iv) Its decisions are binding on all courts

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. iii
- d. iv **[Ans : (c) iii]**

**4. Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.**

**Reason (R) : It maintains records of the court proceedings and its decisions are finding upon the lower courts.**

- a) A is correct and R is wrong.
- b) Both A and R are Wrong
- c) A is correct and R explains A
- d) A is correct and R does not explain A

**[Ans : (c) A is correct and R explains A]**

**5. Agree or disagree**

- a) Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme court.
- b) Rich and powerful people control the judiciary system.
- c) Every citizen has a right to get justice through the courts.
- d) Politicians can not control over judges

**[Ans : We agree with a, c, and d. Disagree with b]**







## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Supreme Court administers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) justice (b) settles disputes  
 (c) protects fundamental rights (d) all of the above  
**[Ans : (d) all of the above]**
2. Fatawa - i - Alamgiri written in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1670 (b) 1680 (c) 1660 (d) 1690  
**[Ans : (a) 1670]**
3. The East India Company established a Mayor's Court in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) All of the above  
**[Ans : (d) All of the above]**
4. Circuit Court was set up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Calcutta (b) Patna (c) Dacca (d) All of the above  
**[Ans : (d) All of the above]**
5. The cases dealing with land records are dealt with by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Sessions Court (b) Panchayat Courts  
 (c) Revenue Courts (d) Lok Adalat  
**[Ans : (c) Revenue Courts]**
6. Fast Track courts were established in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 2000 (b) 1950 (c) 2010 (d) 1999  
**[Ans : (a) 2000]**
7. Tele Law service is for the people in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.  
 (a) industrial (b) rural (c) Urban (d) Coastal  
**[Ans : (b) rural]**
8. In 2005 these courts were established \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Mobile courts (b) Family Courts  
 (c) E - courts (d) None of the above  
**[Ans : (c) E - courts]**

### II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In ancient period Dharmic laws governed not only the individual but also the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[Ans : Society]**
2. Amongst the Vajjis, there was a board of \_\_\_\_\_ Kulikas for the investigation of criminal cases.  
**[Ans : eight]**
3. A under the British a supreme court was established in 1824 in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[Ans : Bombay]**



**(c) Judiciary during Modern period :**

- (i) The Indian judicial system and laws we have today was formed by the British during the colonial rule in the country. The beginning of Indian codified common law is traced back to 1727 (Under the Charter of 1726) when the Mayor's court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were established by the East India Company.
- (ii) Lord Cornwallis reorganised the civil and criminal judicial system. During the period of William Bentinck four Circuit courts were abolished.
- (iii) The Government of India Act 1935 created Federal Court.

**2. Explain the Structure of Courts in India.**

**Ans.** There are three different levels of courts in our country.

**Supreme Court of India**

- Its decisions are binding on all courts.
- Can transfer judges of High Courts.
- Can move cases from any courts to itself.
- Can transfer cases from one High Court to another.

**High Court**

- Can hear appeals from lower courts.
- Can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights.
- Can deal with cases within the jurisdiction of the State.
- Exercises superintendence and control over courts below it.

**District Court**

- Deals with cases arising in the District.
- Considers appeals on decisions given by lower courts.
- Decides cases involving serious criminal offences.

**Subordinate Courts**

- Consider cases of civil and criminal nature.

**3. Write a note on a) District Courts, b) Sessions Court, c) The Panchayat Courts, d) The Revenue Courts.**

- Ans.**
- (a) **District Courts :** The Courts that hear civil cases at the district level are called District Courts.
  - (b) **Sessions Court :** The Courts that hear criminal cases are called the Sessions Court.
  - (c) **The Panchayat Courts:** The Panchayat Courts deal with Civil and Criminal cases at the village level.
  - (d) **The Revenue courts:** The Revenue courts deal with the cases of land records. It also assesses and collects land revenue from the land holders.





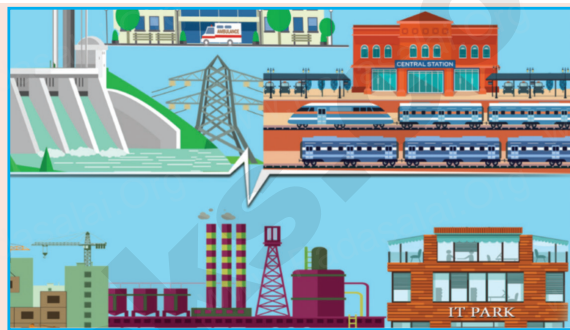
# Unit 1

## ECONOMICS

### 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. Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) is a \_\_\_\_\_ Industry.  
a) Miniratna Industry                      b) Maharatna Industry  
c) Navaratna Industry                      d) None of these  
[Ans : b) Maharatna Industry]





## 6. Write the functions of private sector.

**Ans.** Functions of Private Sector are given below.

- (i) The main function of private sector is to create innovation and modernization.
- (ii) Develop and maintain infrastructure and services.
- (iii) Promote and expand existing businesses.
- (iv) Promote human capital development, to help vulnerable groups.
- (v) Promote small, micro and medium enterprises (SMME) through supply side measures and demand side measures and attract investment in the city.
- (vi) The Government has fixed a specific role to the private sector in the field of industries, trade and services sector.

## VIII. Activity

Life expectancy - ability to lead a long and health life.

S. No.	Name of The Person	Nature of work done	Agriculture / Industry / Service
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Explain your reasons for the classification.

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves

## IX. Life Skills:

1. Teacher and students are discuss about the Socio - Economic Development and industrial growth and development in that locality.

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves

## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The public sector enables the full growth in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Politics
  - (b) Education
  - (c) An Economy
  - (d) None of the above

[Ans : (c) An Economy]







**Marks :25**

**(4 × 1 = 4)**

- ## Public and Private Sectors

**(4 × 1 = 4)**

- (4 × 1 = 4)**

**(2 × 1 = 2)**

- 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
- 2. (a) SAIL                      (b) BHEL                      (c) GAIL                      (d) EIL**



- VII. 27.** Refer Sura Guide Term I - Q.No.IX - 3
- 28.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VI - 1
- 29.** Refer Sura Guide Term II - Q.No.VI - 3
- 30.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.V - 3
- 31.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.V - 1
- 32.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VI - 5
- 33.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VI - 3
- 34.** Refer Sura Guide Term II - Q.No.IV - 1
- 35.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VI - 1
- VIII. 36.** Refer Sura Guide Term I - Q.No.X - 3
- 37.** Refer Sura Guide Term II - Q.No. VII - 2
- 38.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VII - 3
- 39.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VIII - 2
- 40.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - Q.No.VII - 1
- IX. 41.** Refer Sura Guide Term III - History

