



V SERVE V CARE

**SSLC 2022 - 23**  
**SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR FINAL EXAM**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## Part-1

### History

#### Chapter-1

#### Advent of Europeans to India

Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. In 1453 who captured the City of Constantinople?

Ans:- Ottoman Turks

2. Who discovered the sea route between India and Europe?

Ans:-Vasco-da- Gama

3. Which was considered as the 'Gateway of European trade'?

Ans:-Constantinople

4. Who implemented 'Blue Water Policy'?

Ans:-Francisco de Almeida

5. Who implemented Dual government policy in Bengal?

Ans:- Robert Clive

II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences

1. What are the causes/Reasons and effects or results of Battle of Plassey?

Ans:- Causes/Reasons

\*Misuse of Dastaks

\*Repairing of fort without permission

\*Black room tragedy

Result /Effect

\*This war brought out the immorality

\*Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal

\*Company gained rights over Bengal

\*Mir Jafar had to pay war indemnity.

2. What are the results/effects of Battle of Buxar or The Battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits substantiate.

Ans:- \*Shah Alam II gave Diwani rights over Bengal to the British.

\*Rights over Bengal to the British

\*Nawab of Audh had to pay the fine.

\*Company paid pension to Mirjafar's son.

3. What made Europeans to discover new sea routes to India or State the causes that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India?

Ans:- \*Fall of Constantinople

\*Scientific inventions

\*Demand for Indian spices

\*Trade route closed between India and Europe.



## Chapter-2

### The Extension of British Rule

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. Who implemented Subsidiary Alliance system?

Ans :- Lord Wellesley

2. Which Treaty was signed after First Anglo-Maratha war?

Ans:- Salbai Agreement

3. Who implemented the policy The Doctrine of Lapse?

Ans:- Lord Dalhousie

II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What were the conditions of Subsidiary alliance or How could British place Indian States under their control through Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans:- \*Keep the British army

\*Bear the expenses/wages of army

\*appoint a British resident

\*Not to appoint any other Europeans

\*Permission from the Governor for any pact.

2. How did the doctrine of lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India.

Ans:- \*Adopted children did not have legal rights over the throne.

\*Indian Princely states merged with the British Empire.

\*Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under this policy.

3. What are the causes/reasons and results/impact /effects of Third Anglo-Maratha war?

Ans :-Causes/Reasons

- \*Maratha families tried to protect their Independence
- \*Peshwa attempted to free himself from the Company
- \*Peshwa attacked the British Residency.

\* Effects/Results/Impacts

- \*English abolished Peshwa post.
- \*Granted pension to Baji Rao II
- \*Made Pratap Sinha as the ruler of Satara
- \*Suppressed the Maratha.



## Chapter -3

### The impact of British rule in India

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. Who introduced administration of civil service in India?

Ans:- Lord Cornwallis

2. Who started Fort William College in Calcutta?

Ans:- Lord Cornwallis

3. Who introduced Police system in India?

Ans:- Lord Cornwallis

4. Who introduced Permanent Zamindari System in India?

Ans:- Lord Cornwallis

5. Who introduced Ryotwari System?

Ans:- Alexander Reed

6. Who introduced Diwani Adalat in Civil court?

Ans:- Warren Hastings

7. Who was the British Officer who supported modern education in India?

Ans:- Macaulay

II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

1. What were the impacts/ effects of British education system in India?

or

“The new thinking and perception emerged because the British Education created a new generation of Indians”. How?

Ans:- \*Nationalistic ideals

\* Development of Modernised local literature

\*Periodicals emerged

\*Social reformation

\*Fresh thinking

\* Influence of the freedom struggle across the globe.

2. What are the impacts /effects of British land tax system?

Or

Explain how the land revenue system of the British affected the Indian farmers?

Ans:- \*New class of Zamindars were created

\*Farmers were exploited by the Zamindars.

\* Land became commodity .

\*Money lenders became strong

\* Farmers became land less

\* Agriculture became commercialised.

3. What are the features or Characteristics of Government of India Act of 1919?

Ans:-\*Bicameral legislative body

\*Dyarchy was allowed

\*High commissioner was appointed

\*Separate Electoral college for minorities.

4. What were the features or Characteristics of Government of India Act of 1935?

Ans-\*Reserve Bank of India was established

\*Dyarchy was established .

\*The federal court was established.

\*Dominion status was given.

## Chapter -4

### Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka

I Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. Which treaty was signed after first Anglo Mysore war?

Ans:- Treaty of Madras.

2. Which Treaty was signed after Second Anglo Mysore war?

Ans:- Treaty of Mangalore

3. Who was the adopted son of Kittur Chennamma?

Ans:-Shivalingappa

II . Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

1. Explain the methods adopted by Rayanna to fight against the British .

Or

How did Sangolli Rayanna fight against the British?

Ans:-\*He was a brave soldier

\*Fought for Independence of Kittur

\*Developed Nationalism

\*Organized secret meetings

\*He had an army

\*He became furious

\*He was captured cunningly.



2. What are the conditions of Sri Ranga Patna treaty ?

Or

What were the effects/results of Third Anglo Mysore war ?

Or

Srirangapatna treaty was inevitable for Tippu .How?

Ans:- \*Tippu had to give half of his kingdom

\*Forced to pay 3 crore rupees

\*Had to keep two of his children as hostage

\*Forced to release the prisoners of war.

\*Destroyed Srirangapatna fort.

3. How did Dondiya Wagh fight against the British ?

or

Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh.

Ans:- \* Built an army

\* Captured Bidanoor

\* Encouraged by Paleyagars

\* French extended support

\* British army followed Dondiya

\* British attacked from all the directions.

4. What are the achievements of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar?

Ans:- \*He was efficient soldier and administrator

\*He had titles like Karnataka Kavi Chakravarthy ,Apratima Veera ,Nava Koti Narayana.

\*He started the Council of Ministers

\*He introduced Postal System

\*He constructed Dam across river Kaveri .

5. What were the achievements of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV?

\*He abolished fees in all primary schools

\* He helped girls education

\*He started University of Mysore

\*New railway lines were laid.

\*Mahatma Gandhiji called him as Rajashri.

6. Explain the contributions of Putta Basappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle.

Ans:-\* He was also known as Kalyana Swamy

\*Organised the rebels

\* Declared tax on tobacco will be withdrawn

\* He captured the government offices.

\*He killed an amaldar .

\*He looted the treasury of British.

7. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief.

Ans:-Venkatappanayaka was a leader.

\* British interfered in the affairs of Surapura.

\*British appointed Campbell to report about Venkatappanayaka.

\*The British army captured Surapura in 1858.

8. Explain the rebellion of Bedas of Halagali.

Ans:-\*British banned the usage of weapons .

\*Kept guns as part of custom

\*Bedas of Manturu, Badani ,Alagundi joined

\*British army entered Halagali

\*Bedas were suppressed

\* Rebels were hanged till death.

## Chapter -5

### Social and religious Reform movements

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. Who was called as "The Father of Indian Renaissance"?

Ans:- Raja Ram Mohan Roy

2. Which was the Newspaper started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

Ans:-Samvada Kaumudi

3. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

Ans:- Dayananda Saraswati.

4. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj?

Ans:- Atmaram Panduranga

5. Who was the founder of Satyashodak Samaj?

Ans:- Jyotiba Phule

6. Who was the founder of Rama Krishna Mission?

Ans:- Swami Vivekananda

7. Who were the founders of Theosophical Society?

Ans:- Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S.Olcott.

II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences

1. What were the contributions, preachings ,aims and objectives/ views of Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, SatyaShodak Samaj ,Aligarh movement?

Ans:- \* Advocated monotheism \*Advocated women education

\*Advocated women rights

\*Advocated gender equality

\*Opposed meaning less rituals

\*Opposed polygamy

2. Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youths .Explain.

Ans:- \*Speech delivered at Chicago about the cultural richness of India

\*Spread the richness of India

\* Given importance to social service

\* He believed duty of the religion to provide light.

3. Write the contributions of Annie Besant or Theosophical society .

Or

Which are the reforms brought about by Annie Besant ?

Ans:-\*Advocated Indian culture is more superior

\* She wanted education for all

\*Started Hindu Banaras college

\*Started new periodicals 'New India'.

4. Write the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

\*Opposed Pardha system

\* Supported women education

\*Opposed polygamy

\* Supported to spread the Western Scientific and cultural ideas.

# Political Science

## Chapter-6

### Challenges of India and their remedies

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is Communalism?

Ans:- It is a strong feeling of greatness towards one's own religion or Community.

2. What is Regionalism?

Ans:- It is a strong feeling of people towards the local area in which they live.

3. What is corruption?

Ans:- It means inducement to do wrong by bribery.

4. What is Profiteering?

Ans:- Getting more profits from consumers.

II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. Which measures are taken to improve the status of women in India?

Ans:- \*Women and child development programs

\*Women education

\*Child marriage prohibition act

\*Dowry prohibition act

\*Stree Shakti program

\*Women self help groups.

\* Women's Commission

\*Reservation in government jobs.

2. Profiteering brings loss both for producer and consumer. How?

Ans:- \*Corrupts society

\* Creates economic inequality and enhances poverty .

\*Encourages crimes in society.

3. What are your suggestions to eradicate communalism being an internal problem of India?

Ans:- \*Uniform Civil Code

\* Secular values

\*National interest

\*Foster the faith of all the people

\*Check communalism

\* Respect to cultural diversity

\*Commitment for secular society.

4. What are the suggestions to control smuggling?

Ans:- \*Proper Export Import policy

\*Strict coastal vigilance

\* Punitive measures

\* Inter-state trade agreements

## Chapter-7

### India's relationship with other countries

II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

1. What are the reasons for tension between India and Pakistan ?

Ans:- \*Kashmir issue

\*Indo- Pak Wars

\* Water disputes

\*Terrorism

\* Border disputes

2. Write a note on relationship between India and USA.

\* Both are democratic countries

\*USA supported India's five year plans

\*Supported during Indo-China war

\*Both trying to control terrorism

\*Supported India for foreign trade, Science and Technology

3. Explain India's relationship with Russia.

Ans:- \* Good relationship

\*Supported to Indo- China war

\*Supported in Goa Liberation

\*Supported Industries ,Technology

\*Supported Tashkent agreement

\*Signed 20 years agreement for peace and co-operation

4. Explain the relationship between India and China

Or

Describe the relationship between India and China from Sindhu river Civilization in recent times .

Ans:- \*Acceptance of Buddhism in China

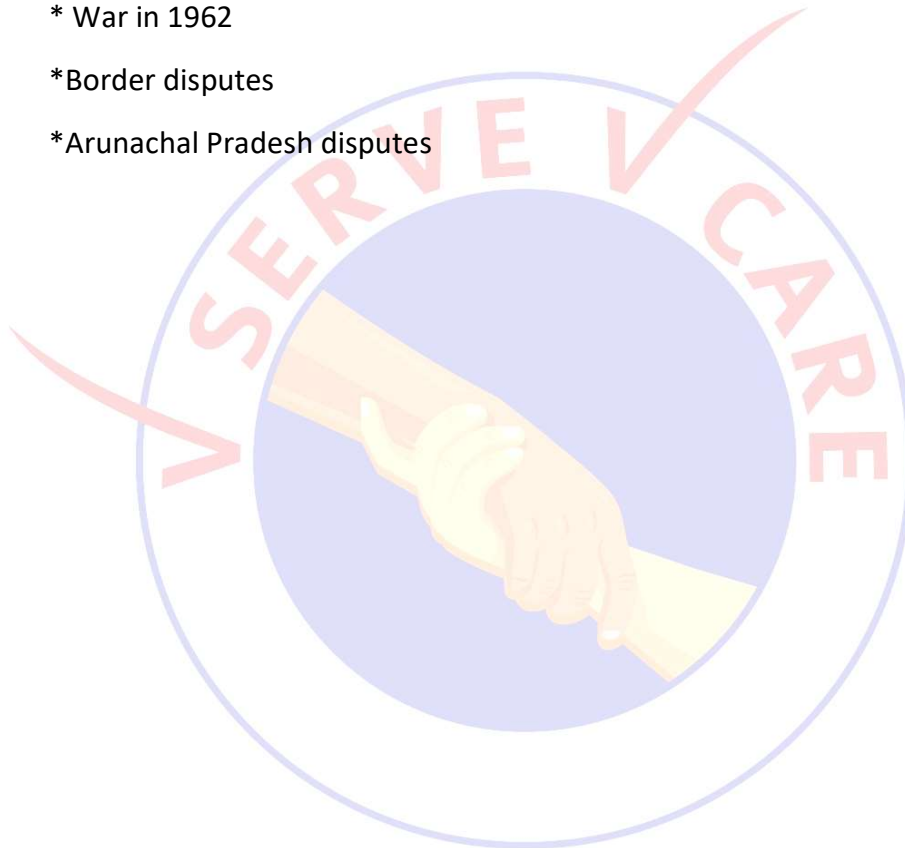
\*Panchasheela principles

\*Tibetan crisis

\* War in 1962

\*Border disputes

\*Arunachal Pradesh disputes





**Sociology**  
**Chapter-8**  
**Social stratification**

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is meant by social stratification?

Ans: The method of dividing people into different categories in the society is called as social stratification.

2. Who declared that "Truly, the whole mankind is one".?

Ans:- Pampa

3. Who said that "Untouchability is a stigma on the Hindu Society"?

Ans:- Mahatma Gandhi

4. Which Section of Indian Constitution declares that practice of untouchability is a punishable offence?

Ans:- Section 17

5. What is meant by prejudices?

Ans:- It is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know about them.

II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability?

Ans:- \* Article 17 of the Indian Constitution

\* Indian crime act of 1955

\* Civil rights Protection Act

\* Practicing untouchability is a crime

\* Reservation in education

\* Reservation in employment

\* Rights to vote

2. Untouchability is a social evil. How?

Ans:- \*Can be seen in the caste system

\*In human practice

\* Deniel of Educational right

\* Deniel of social right

\*Deniel of property right

\*Deniel of political right



## Chapter-9

### Work and economic life

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is 'Division of Labour'?

Ans:- Division of labour means work being done by people depending on their interests ,tastes,skills etc.

2. What is the meaning of Unemployment?

Ans:- Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What are the difference between organised and unorganised workers?

organised labour	Unorganised labour
legal provisions	No legal provisions
specific work	No specific work
Job security	No job security
Fixed wages	No fixed wages
Paid leave	No paid leave
Medical facilities	No Medical facilities

2. What are the causes or reasons of unemployment?

Ans:- \*High population

\*Use of machines

\*Social inequality

\*Illiteracy

3. What are the effects /results/ impact of unemployment?

Ans:- \* Poverty

\* Corruption

\* Cheating

\*Robbery

\*Crimes

4. What are the remedies or measures to eradicate unemployment?

Ans:-\*Population control

\* Agricultural development

\*Industrial development

\*Rural development

\* 5 year Plans



# Geography

## Chapter-10

### India- Geographical position and Physical features

#### I. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Western Ghats in Karnataka are also called as Sahyadri.
2. The North Indian plain is made up of Alluvial soil.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What are the importance or significance of Himalaya?

Ans:- \*Birthplace of many rivers

\*Controlling cold winds

\*Hydroelectric power generation

\* Home of many plants

\*Home of many animals

\*House of minerals

2. What are the importance of Northern plain /coastal plain or Peninsula plateau?

Ans :- \* Fertile soil helps agriculture

\*Production of hydro power

\*Mineral deposits

\*Helps agriculture

3. Distinguish/ differentiate difference between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats .

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
Not continuous	Continuous
Not very high	High
Separated by river valleys	Not separated by river valleys
Not suitable for hydroelectric power generation	Suitable for hydroelectric power generation

# Chapter -11

## India Seasons

### I. Fill in the blanks

1. Highest temperature region in the country is Ganganagar in Rajasthan
2. The area receiving the less rainfall in the country is Roily in Jaisalmar
3. The area receiving the highest rainfall in the country is Mawsynram

### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. What are the factors influencing the climate of India

Ans:- \*Latitude

\*Height from the sea level

\*Distance from the Sea

\*Direction of the winds

2. Which are the important climatic seasons of India?

Ans:- \*Winter

\*Summer

\*Rainy

\*Retreating monsoon

3. Indian agriculture is gamble with the monsoon winds.How?

Ans:- \*Agriculture is the main occupation.

\*Failure of the monsoon leads to drought,

\*More rainfall leads to flood

\*Loss of life

\*Loss of property.

## Chapter-12

### India soils

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is soil erosion?

Ans:- Removal of top soil by natural agents.

2. What is meant by Soil conservation?

Ans:-Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What are the methods of soil conservation?

Or

How can we control /prevent soil erosion?

Ans:- \*Reforestation

\*Control of overgrazing

\*Construction of dams

\* Planned use of water.

2. What are the causes or reasons for soil erosion ?

Ans:- \*Over irrigation

\*Deforestation

\*Overgrazing

\*Unscientific methods of cultivation

\*Flood

\*Land slides

## Chapter-13

### India forest resources

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is Bio-diversity?

Ans:-India has a large variety of flora and fauna.This diversity is called Bio-diversity.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What are the reasons /causes for declining forest?

or

Why forest is declining in recent days?

Ans:- \*Construction of roads

\*Construction of Railways

\*Irrigation projects

\*Industrialisation

\*Urbanization

\*Overgrazing

3. What were the methods of conservation of forest?

or

How can we conserve forest?

Ans:- \*Planting saplings

\*Control of cutting trees

\*Control of forest fire

\*Avoiding grazing



## Chapter-14

### India water resources

#### I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Damodar river was called, Sorrow of Bengal
2. The sorrow of Bihar is river Kosi.

#### II. Answer the following in a word or in sentence.

1. What is irrigation?

Ans:- Supply of water to agriculture through wells and tanks artificially is called irrigation.

2. What are the types of irrigation?

Ans:- \*Well irrigation

\*Tank irrigation

\*Canal irrigation

3. What is National Power Grid?

Ans:- National Power Grid means supply of power from surplus States to deficit states.

#### III. Answer the following in 3 -4 Sentences

1. What are the importance/ objectives of multipurpose river valley projects?

Ans- \* Irrigation

\*Control flood

\*Control soil erosion

\* Fishing

\* Generation of power

\*In land water transport

# Economics

## Chapter-15

### Economy and Government

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is green revolution?

Ans: The quick progress in the production of food grains .

2. Who is known as 'Father of Economic Planning in India'?

Ans :- Sir M.Visveswariah

3. Who is the 'Father of Green Revolution'?

Ans:- Dr.M.S.Swaminathan

4. When was NITI Aayog was established?

Ans:- 1st January 2015.

II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences.

1. What are the objectives/ aims of Five year plan?

Ans: \* Increase in production

\*Increase in employment

\* Reducing economic differences

\* Modernisation of economy

\* Economic stability

2. What are the aims or objectives of Niti Aayog?

Ans: \* National Development

\*Active involvement of states

\* Development of the states

3. What are the achievements of five year plan or India achieved all round development due to 5 year plans .Justify this statement.

Ans: \* Increased national income

\*Increased per capita income

\* Increase in the food production

\* Increase in the employment

\*Decrease in infant mortality

\*Decrease in population



## Business Studies

### Chapter-16

#### Banking transactions

##### I. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. What are the functions of bank ?

Or

What are the services offered by the bank ?

Or

What are the uses of banks or what is the importance of bank ?

Or

What is the role of bank in the economic development of a country ?

or

What are the advantages of opening a bank accounts

Or

2. Banks play a very important role in economy of country. How?

Ans: \*Transfer of money

\*Locker facility

\*Loan facility

\*Safety of money

\*Accepting deposits

\*Making payments

3. What are the services rendered offered by post office?

Ans:- \* Savings Bank

\*Life Insurance

\* Pension Payment

\*Money transfer

\*Kisan Vikas Patra

\*Postal banking

Part-2  
History  
Chapter-17  
First war of Indian Independence(1857)

I. Fill in the blanks

1. British historians refer to the 1857 revolt as "The Sepoy Mutiny".
2. Mangal Pandey killed the British Major during the 1857 revolt.

I. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. What were the factors disturb the religious sentiments of the soldiers of India during 1857 Revolt ?

Or

What were the immediate causes for the 1857 Revolt?

Ans:- \*British introduced Royal Enfield guns

\*Rumours spread that bullets of this guns were smeared with the fat of cow and pig .

\*cows were sacred to Hindus and pigs were prohibited for Muslims .

2. What were the political causes of first war of Indian Independence?

Or

What were the effects of doctrine of lapse .Analyse.

Ans- \*Many kings lost their Kingdom

\* Satara,Jhansi ,Jaipur became the part of British Empire

\*Many soldiers became unemployed.

3. What are the causes/ reasons for the first war of Indian Independence or 1857 Revolt or Sepoy mutiny?

Or

Why did 1857 Revolt failed ?

Ans:- \*Did not spread to the whole country

\* No proper direction

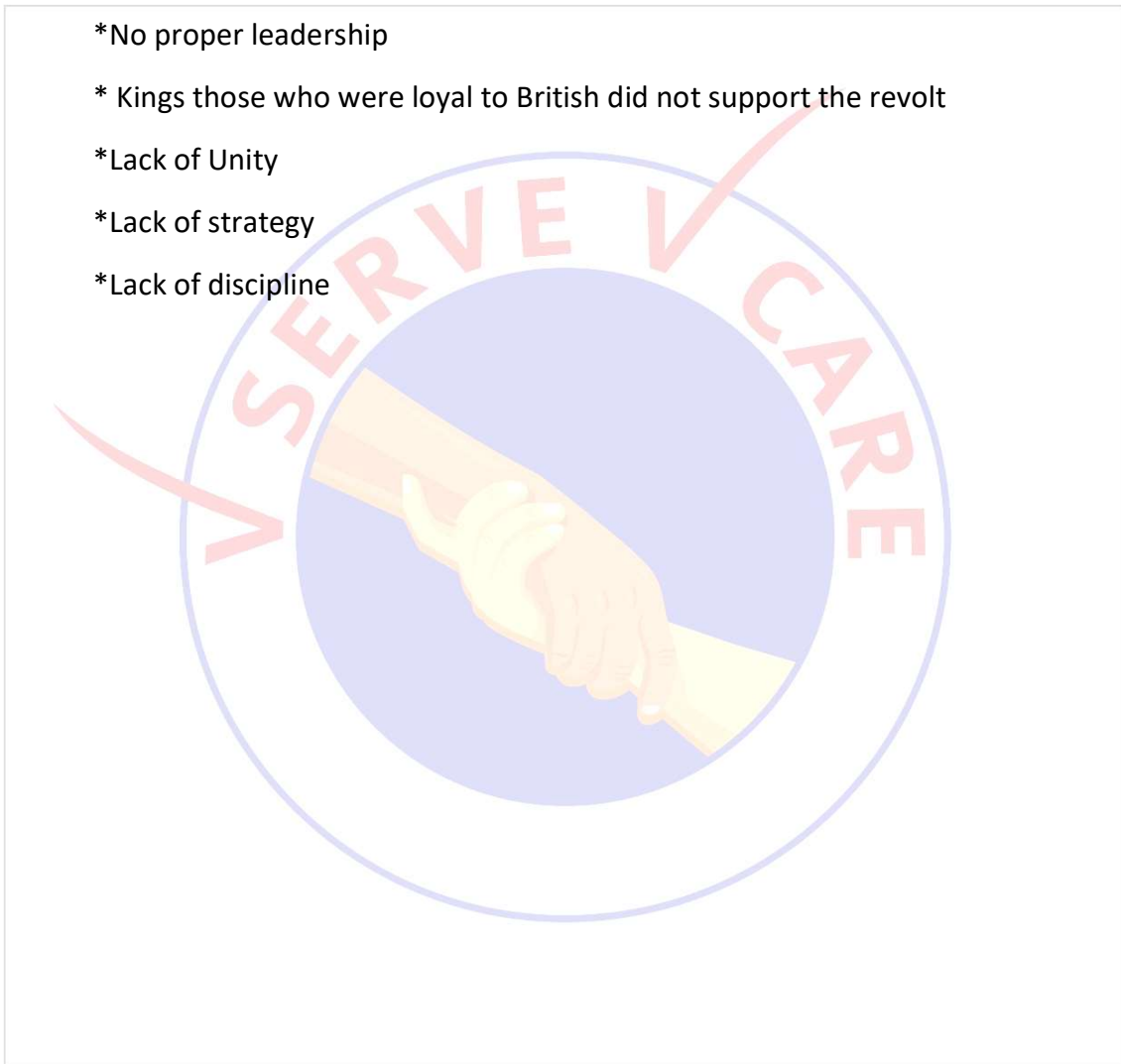
\*No proper leadership

\* Kings those who were loyal to British did not support the revolt

\*Lack of Unity

\*Lack of strategy

\*Lack of discipline



## Chapter-18

### The freedom struggle

1. What were the demands of moderates?

- Ans:
- \*Development of Indian Industries
  - \*Cutting down of military expenditure
  - \*Providing good education
  - \*Program for poverty alleviation

2. How did radicals further intensify the Indian freedom struggle  
Or

Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Indian freedom struggle?

- Ans:
- \*Spreading Swadeshi movement
  - \*Tilak declared Swaraj is my birthright I will get it at any cost
  - \*Organised common people through celebration of Ganesha and Shivaji jayanti, Durga Puja
  - \*Tilak published Kesari and Maratha newspaper
  - \*Tilak published Geeta Rahasya
  - \*Influenced common people to protest
  - \*Encouraged to use local goods.

3. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian freedom struggle ?

- Ans:
- \*Revolutionary fighter
  - \*People call him Netaji
  - \*He organised Indians
  - \*Tried to get help of Hitler
  - \*Founded INA
  - \*Called for Delhi Chalo
  - \*He said give me blood, I will give you freedom
  - \*Later died in plane crash

4. Explain the various tribal revolts in Indian Independence struggle or describe the tribal revolts in the freedom struggle ?

- Ans:
- \*Tribals revolted were Shantala ,Halagali Bedas ,Mundas
  - \*The tax and forest policies were the reasons for Revolt
  - \*Tribals were forced to pay the tax
  - \*Zamindars exploited the tribals
  - \*Were upset by tax policies
  - \*They decided to loot Zamindars
  - \*They killed their enemies.

5. Illustrate the concern for social equality of Dr .BR Ambedkar.

Ans: \*Said that political freedom without social freedom is meaningless .

\*Strategies to destroy caste system

\*Mahad and kalaram movements

\* suggested measures to improve the status of untouchables





## Chapter- 19

### India after Independence

#### I. Fill in the blanks

1. The first Home Minister of India Sardar Vallabhai Patel
2. The first President of India was Babu Rajendra Prasad
3. The Iron man of India was Sardar Vallabhai Patel

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

Refugees have become a huge problem since the partition of India .substantiate.

- Ans :-
- \*Lacks of refugees came to India
  - \*Tibetans came as refugees to India
  - \*Burden of providing shelter
  - \*Burden of providing employment
  - \*Burden of providing food

- 2 . How was Goa liberated from Portuguese in 1961 ?

- Ans:-
- \*Sustained protest
  - \*Satyagrahi's started Liberation movement
  - \*Indian Army entered Goa and took under its control.

3. What were the problems faced by India after independence?

- Ans:-
- \*Refugees crisis
  - \*Communal violence
  - \*Formation of government
  - \*Integration of princely states

4. Formation of Andhra Pradesh based on language was essential to Indian government. Why?

Ans:-Potty Sriramulu went on a fast untill death, after his death demand for Andhra state became severe.

## Chapter-20

### World war and India's role

#### I. Fill in the blanks

1. Versailles pact was signed in the year 1919
2. The leader of the Nazi party in Germany was Hitler

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. Explain the immediate cause for World War 1.

Ans: \* Austrian Prince visited Serbia

\*He was murdered

\*Austria declared War on Serbia

2. What were the causes for World War 2?

Ans :- \* Treaty of Versailles

\*Failure of League of Nations

\*Fall of Poland

\*Rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy .

3. The second world war was the most devastating .How?

Ans:- \*More than 30 countries participated

\*Great economic depression

\*Great hard ships in Europe and USA

\*Life of standard of people dropped and Employment

\*Millions of people died

\*Use of atom bomb

## Political Science

### Chapter-21

#### World challenges and India's role

I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

1. What do you mean by terrorism?

Ans:-The systematic use of terror as a means of coercion.

2. When is Human rights day is celebrated?

Ans:-Decemeber 10

3. What is Disarmament?

Ans:- The process of elimination of specific arms and ammunities.

II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. What were the major taken to curb terrorism in India?

Ans:- \*Terrorist task force

\*Use of advance technology

\*Well equipped Army

2. Why is disarmament a need of present day world ?

Ans:- \*Maintain peace in the world

\*Reduce fear of nuclear war

\*To prevent third world war

\*To reduce arms race

3. Explain the struggle of India for the implementation of Human Rights ?

Ans: \*National Commission for human rights

\* Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution

\* National women's Commission

\*Minority/backward classes Commission

4. What are the effects of terrorism ?

Ans: \*Creates fear among people

\*Create heavy psychological impact

\*Negative impact on civilized society.

\*Damage to men and materials.



## Chapter-22

### World Organisations

#### I. Fill in the blanks.

1. SAARC head quarter is in Katmandu in Nepal
2. The WHO head quarter is in Geneva of Switzerland

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences .

1. Explain the functions of the UN Security Council

Ans : \*Solving Global problems

\*Directing UN peacekeeping

\*Suggests in the selection of judges of International Court of Justice

\*Suggest the nomination of Secretary General

2. What are the aims and objectives of the UNO ?

Ans: \*Maintaining international peace and security

\*Developing friendly relations among Nations

\*Establishing faith in fundamental human rights

\*To establish justice and respect for international obligation

3. Write a note on achievements of UNO .

Ans: \*Peace keeping and protection of Human Rights

\*Solved Kashmir issue

\*Removal of apartheid

\*Removal of Colonialism

4. How is Food and Agricultural organization working to solve the World problems?

Ans:- \*Improvement of agriculture

\*Providing nutritious food

\*Free world population from hunger

\*Living conditions of rural people improved.

# Sociology

## Chapter-23

### Collective behaviour and protests

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is mob?

Ans:- Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning.

2. Who is the leader of Chipko movement?

Ans:- Sundarlal Bahuguna

3. Who is the founder of Narmada movement?

Ans:-Medha Patkar

4. What is self help group?

Ans:-Self help group is derived from self-awareness,self -motivation by their own efforts and co-operation.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences

1. Self help groups have increased the dignity and autonomy of women .How ?

Ans: - \* To receive external support

\*Undertake joint business

\*Empower the women financially

\* Increasing educational awareness

## Chapter-24

### Social Challenges

#### I. Answer the following in a sentence or in a word.

1. What is child labour?

Ans:- The children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration is called as child labour.

2. What do you mean by female foeticide?

Ans:-Killing the female foetus in the womb itself is called female foeticide.

3. What is female infanticide?

Ans:- The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born is called female infanticide.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences each

1. What are the causes/reasons of Child labour/Child marriage.

Ans:- Causes/Reasons

- \* Poverty
- \* Illiteracy
- \* Inequality
- \* Discrimination
- \* Migration of families
- \* Debt

2. What are the ill effect of Child Labour/Child marriage?

Ans:- \*Physical Exploitation

- \*Violation of human rights
- \*Social insecurity
- \*Sexual harassment
- \*Health

3. What is the effect of female foeticide?

Ans:- \*Reduction in the number of women

\*Imbalanced gender ratio

\*Gender discrimination

\*Degradation of women.





## Chapter-25

### India- land use and Agriculture

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is land use?

Ans:- Utilising the land for various purpose is called land use

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. What is the importance of agriculture ?

Ans:- \* Source of our countries economic progress

\*Ancient occupation

\*Most of the people depend on agriculture

\*Source of livelihood

\*Source of food and fodder

2. What are the factors affecting utilisation of land in India?

Ans:- \*Landforms

\*Climate

\*Population

\*Social condition

\*Marketing facility

3. Write the different types of farming in India .

Ans:-\*Intensive farming

\*Shifting cultivation

\* Commercial farming

\*Mixed farming

\*Subsistence farming

\*Dry farming

## Chapter-26

### India-Mineral and Power resources

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

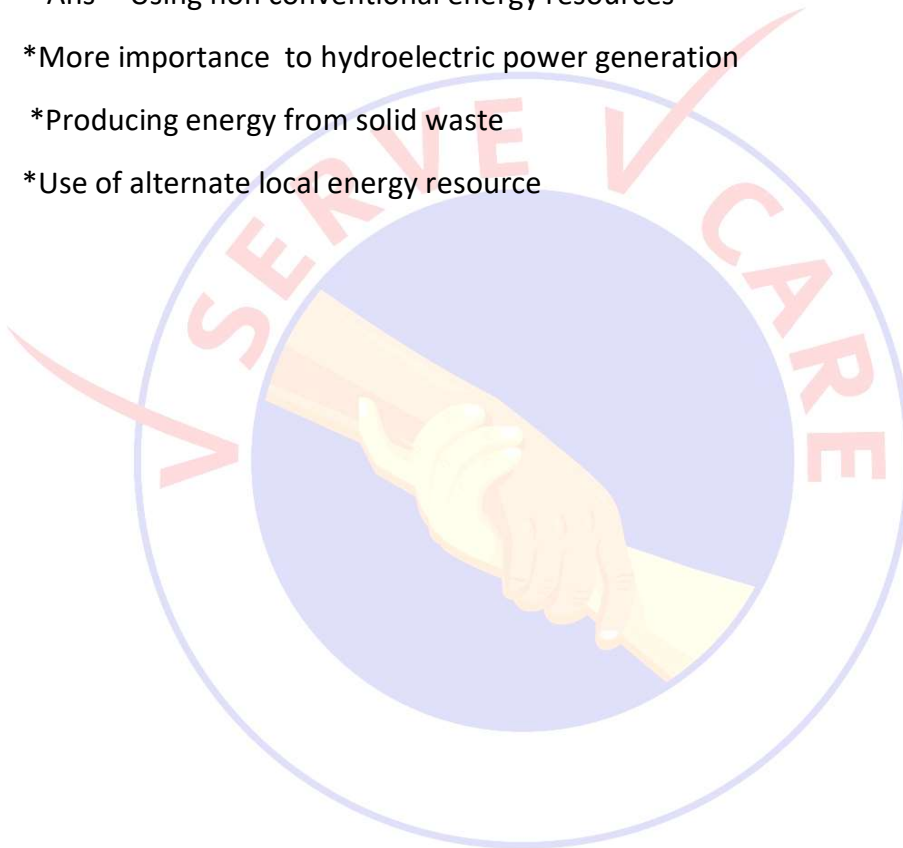
1. Give suggestions of your own to eradicate the power scarcity

Ans- \*Using non conventional energy resources

\*More importance to hydroelectric power generation

\*Producing energy from solid waste

\*Use of alternate local energy resource



## Chapter-27

### India -Transport and Communication

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.

1. What is transport?

Ans:- Movement of goods, services and passengers from one place to another is called transport.

2. What do you mean by Communication?

Ans:- Sending messages from one place to another.

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences .

1. What are the advantages of road transport?

Ans: \* Feeders to Railways

\*Easy to construct and maintain

\*Promotes agriculture development

\*Promotes Industrial Development

\*Provides Door to door service

2. What is the importance of transport and communication? Explain.

Ans: \*Develop resources

\*Industrial progress

\*Employment

\*Agricultural development

\*Encourage tourism

3. What is GPS? Mention its uses.

Ans :- Indicates the location of a moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude.

Uses

\*Useful during natural calamities

\* Useful for trekkers

\*Useful for soldiers,pilots and sailors



## Chapter-28

### India major industries

#### I. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. Which are the factors influence the localisation of industrie ?

Or

What are the factors influence the localisation of iron and steel industry /aluminium industry /sugar industry .

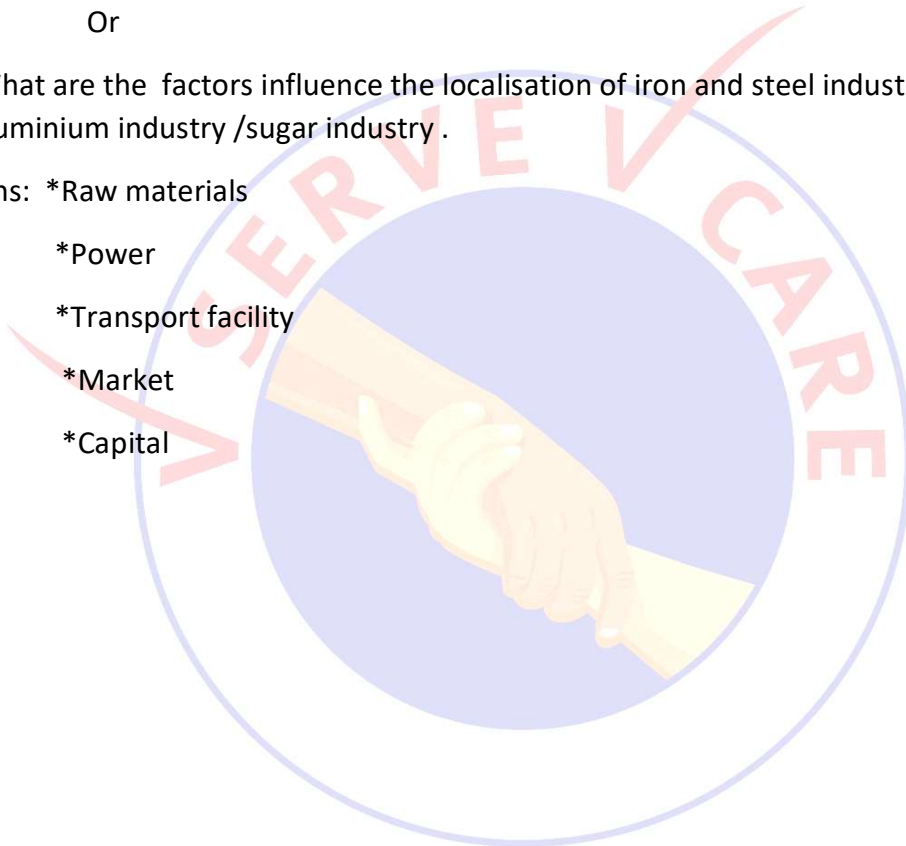
Ans: \*Raw materials

\*Power

\*Transport facility

\*Market

\*Capital



## Chapter-29

### India-Natural disasters

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

1. What are natural disasters?

Ans:- Naturally occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property.

2. What is land slide?

Ans:- The sliding of land mass

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. List out the effects of cyclones/ floods /landslides /coastal erosion/ earthquakes

Ans:- \*Loss of life and property

\*Destroy crops

\*Damage to buildings

\*Damage to transport and communication

2. List out the precautionary measures of earthquakes .

Ans: \*Avoid human settlement

\*Use high quality building material

\*Restrict urban growth

\*Stop deforestation

3. What are the causes of floods?

Ans:- Natural Causes

\* Heavy rainfall

\*Melting of Snow

\* Cyclones

\*Cloud burst

Man made Causes

Deforestation

Faulty irrigation

Rapid urbanization

4. What is coastal erosion? What are the prevention methods of Coastal erosion?

Ans:- The erosion of the land by sea waves in the coastal area is known as coastal erosion.

Prevention method

- \* Prohibiting sand mining
- \* Construction of retention wall
- \* Stock of large rocks
- \* Growing of mangrove trees.



**Economics**  
**Chapter-30**  
**Rural development**

**I. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences**

1. What are the key features of Panchayat Raj system in India

Ans: \*Three tier structure

\*Direct periodic elections

\*Reservation provision

\*Supporting staff

2. Mention the housing programs.

Ans:- \* Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

\* Ambedkar Valmiki housing program,

\*Ashraya Yojana

3. How does rural development help to the economic development of the country ?

or

What is the role of Panchayat Raj institution in rural development ?

Ans: \*Providing housing schemes

\*Providing middle school education

\*Encouraging primary education

\*Providing roads ,water ,School etc .

4. Explain Gandhiji's concept of Grama Swaraja in the light of decentralization.

Ans:- \*To stop all kinds of human exploitation

\*To uphold dignity and independence

\*All round rural development

\*To develop self reliant



## Chapter -31

### Public Finance and Budget

**I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence.**

1. What is budget?

Ans:- The statement of estimated income and expenditure prepared by the Government

2. What is Deficit Budget?

Ans: The expenditure is more than income.

3. What are direct taxes?

Ans:- The tax paid by an individual on whom it is imposed. Example-Income tax, Stamp duty.

**II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences**

1. Explain the aspects of non -tax revenue of the central government .

Ans:-profit earned by RBI

profit earned by Indian Railways

revenue generated by the Postal department

Various types of fees and penalties

# Business studies

## Chapter-32

### Entrepreneurship

#### Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. List out the main functions of an entrepreneur?

- Ans:-
- \*Planning business activities
  - \*Organising factors of production
  - \*Handles budget
  - \*Facing risk
  - \*Introducing new methods in business

2. What are the entrepreneurs role in the economic development ?

- Ans:-
- \*Capital formation
  - \*Employment
  - \*Market development
  - \*Improvement of standard of living
  - \*Increase in GDP

3. What are the characteristics features of entrepreneur ?

- Ans:-
- \*Creativity
  - \*Leadership
  - \*Innovation
  - \*Risk taking
  - \*Team building
  - \*Problem solving

## Chapter-33

### Consumer Education and Protection

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

1. Who is called as consumer?

Ans:- A person who buys goods and services for money.

2. What is the main aim of consumer movement?

Ans:- Protection of Consumer rights

3. When did Consumer Protection Act came into force?

Ans:- 1986

4. Which day is celebrated as World Consumer Day?

Ans:- March 15

#### II. Answer the following in 3-4 Sentences

1. List out the rights of consumers ?

Ans:-\*Right to Information

\* Right to choice

\*Right to consumer education

\*Right against consumer exploitation

2. What are the objectives of consumer protection act?

Ans:-\*Safety of Consumer

\*Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods

\*Consumer education

\* Supervision of quality weight and measures

3. What are the methods to follow to file complaint in consumer court?

Ans:- \*Hand written complaint

\*Complaint should include the name of the person

\*There is no fees or stamp duty

\*No advocate or lawyer is required

4. What are the problems faced by consumers ?

Ans :- \*Adulteration of goods

\*Hike in prices

\*Loss in weight

\*Low quality goods.





### **Social Reformers**

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- 2. Ms. Geetha - M.A., B.Ed**
- 3. Mrs. Shobha K - B.A., B.Ed**
- 4. Mrs. Rajeshwari - M.A., B.Ed**
- 5. Mrs. Surekha - M.A., B.Ed**

