

Social Science Blue Print Marks allotment-

Allotment of marks per divisions-

Sl.No	Divisions	Marks
1	History	25
2	Political Science	11
3	Sociology	08
4	Geography	22
5	Economics	07
6	Business Studies	07
	Total	80

Types & number of questions as per 2020 Annual exam question paper.

Sl.No	Type of Questions	No. Of Questions	Marks
1	Multiple choice	08	8X1=8
2	Objective types	08	8X1=8
3	2 mark questions	08	8X2=16
4	3 mark questions	09	9X3=27
5	4 mark questions	04	4X4=16
6	Map question	01	1+4=5
	Total	38	80

Instructions to students:-

1. Read the questions & answers thoroughly.
2. Learn the answer to the point.
3. Do not opt for lengthy answers.
4. Learn the answers according to the allotment of marks.
5. Learn the answers in **a word or sentence each for 1 mark questions.**
6. Learn maximum **FOUR points for 2 mark** questions.
7. Learn maximum **SIX points for 3 mark** questions.
8. Your answers should not exceed more than **EIGHT to TEN points for 4 mark questions.**
9. Write & practice the questions and answers you learn.
10. *Learn to write the answers point by point.*
11. You must Write and practice the drawing of outline map of India frequently.

Note : *Dear learners, some of the questions have more or lengthy points. You no need to learn all them. Depending upon the marks, you learn the points required.*

Social Science chapters and expected marks-

Sl.No	Chapters	Marks
	HISTORY	
1	Advent of Europeans to India	2
2	Impact of British Rule	3
3	First War of Indian Independence	3
4	Freedom Movement of India	4
5	Era of Gandhi and National Movement	4
	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
6	Indian Foreign Policy	3
	SOCIOLOGY	
7	Labour	3
	GEOGRAPHY	
8	Indian Forest Resources	3
9	Indian Land Resources	4
10	Indian Industries	3
11	Indian Natural Disasters	3
	ECONOMICS	
12	Development	3
13	Rural Development	4
	BUSINESS STUDIES	
14	Banking Transactions	4
15	Consumer Education and Protection.	3
	MAP Questions	5
	Total expected Minimum Marks	50

SSLC SOCIAL SCIENCE PASSING PACKAGE: 2020-21

History

H-1: ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA.

Answer the following questions in one sentence.

1 What was the capital of Eastern Roman (Byzantium) Empire?

A: Constantinople

2 Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries?

A: Arab merchants

3 Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Europe?

A: Italian merchants

4 Constantinople was considered as “the gateway of European trade” Why?

A: Constantinople was the center of international business

5 Who captured the city of Constantinople in 1453?

A: The Ottoman Turks

6 In 1453, the trade through the route of Constantinople was not profitable to the merchants. Why?

A: The Ottoman Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.

7 Who discovered the sea route between India and Europe?

A: Vasco da Gama

8 Who were the first Europeans to re-establish trade between India and Europe?

A: Portuguese

9 Who were the first to arrive in India for trade and were the last to leave India by the sea route?

A: Portuguese

10 Who was the first Viceroy of Portuguese?

A: Francisco de Almeida

11 Who implemented “Blue Water Policy”?

A: Francisco de Almeida

12 Who is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India?

A: Alfonso de Albuquerque

13 What was the administrative centre of Portuguese in India?

A: Goa

14 The power of Portuguese declined in India. Why?

A: Portuguese were unable to face competition from Dutch and English

15 Dutch limited themselves to spice rich Islands. Why?

A: Dutch were unable to face competition from English and French

16 Where did East India Company set up its first warehouse in India?

A: Surat

17 Who issued permission to East India Company to establish their warehouse at Surat?

A: Mughal Emperor Jahangir

18 Who arrived at the court of Jahangir as the royal ambassador from the court of James I?

A: Sir Thomas Roe

19 Who was Sir Thomas Roe?

A: Sir Thomas Roe was the royal ambassador from the court of James I

20 What was the name of the fort built by British at Calcutta?

A: Fort William

21 What was the name of the fort built by British at Madras?

A: St. George Fort

22 Which was the first warehouse of English in India?

A: Surat

23 Which was the first warehouse of French in India?

A: Surat

24 Which was the capital city of English in India?

A: Calcutta

25 Which was the capital city of French in India?

A: Puducheri or Pondichery

26 Who led British army at Buxar Battle?

A: Hector Munro

27 Between whom Battle of Buxar fought?

A: British army V/S Mir Qasim, Sha Aalam-II and Shuj-ud-daul's combined army

28 What is Dewani Rights?

A: The right to collect land taxes

29 Who gave Dewani Rights to British over Bengal?

A: Mughal ruler Sha Aalam-II

30 Who implemented "Dual-government system" in Bangal?

A: Robert Clive

Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences.

1 How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

- ✓ The Arab merchants carried the Asian goods into Constantinople
- ✓ Italian merchants would buy these goods and then sell in European countries.

2 Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian merchants. Why?

- ✓ Italian merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in Europe
- ✓ The goods of Asia had brought good profits to Italian merchants

3 What are the scientific discoveries that helped the courageous sailors to find new sea-routes?

- ✓ Compass
- ✓ Astrolabes
- ✓ Gunpowder

4 Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India?

- ✓ The Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople
- ✓ The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through the city of Constantinople
- ✓ Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian merchants
- ✓ The invention of Compass, Astrolabe and Gunpowder helped Courageous sailors

5 Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business.

- ✓ Portuguese
- ✓ Dutch
- ✓ English
- ✓ French

6 State the reasons for the battle of Buxar?

- ✓ Mir Qasim declared himself as an independent king
- ✓ He declared that the business in Bengal is duty free

- ✓ Trade competition was started between Indian merchants and British merchants
- ✓ The British merchants profit was decreased

7 What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

- ✓ Mughal ruler Sha Aalam-II gave the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British
- ✓ The British became the real owners of Bihar, Bengal and Odisha
- ✓ The British took over the entire administration of Bengal

H-3. THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each

1. What were the reforms introduced in the Administrative system during the British period?

- ✓ Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services
- ✓ The appointments for civil services were done through Competitive Examinations
- ✓ only lower grade jobs were given to Indians

2 What were the reforms introduced in the military system during the British period?

- ✓ In the military system, officer posts were only given to the British
- ✓ Most of the Indians were Coolie Soldiers
- ✓ The Indian Soldier could reach only the rank of Subedar
- ✓ According to recommendations of Peel, the military system was redesigned.

3 Analyse the Judicial system during the British period.

- ✓ Two types of courts were needed to be established in each district: Dewani Aadalat as a civil court and Fouzadaari Aadalat as a criminal court
- ✓ In Dewani Aadalat, Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and the Muslims as per the Shariyat
- ✓ The British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts

- ✓ civil courts came under the administration of European officers

Answer the following questions in 6 to 8 sentences each

1. What are the measures under taken at the time of British in Police system?

- ✓ Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient police system
- ✓ He created the new post, Superintendent of Police (SP)
- ✓ He divided a district into many Stations and put every station under a Kotwal
- ✓ He put every village under the care of Chowkidhar
- ✓ The entire police system was brought under the control of the British officers
- ✓ The Police officers were under the power of the Magistrates
- ✓ The Police law was implemented
- ✓ The Indians were not appointed for the post of officers

2. Make a list of the effects of British Education in India?

- ✓ Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with nationalistic ideals
- ✓ Indian languages were encouraged
- ✓ Newspapers arose
- ✓ New social and religious reformation movements emerged
- ✓ The thinking of Social reformers influenced Indians
- ✓ The Independence struggles of other countries influenced the Indian Independence Movement
- ✓ Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition

H-6. THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE**Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each****1 What were the political causes of the first war of Indian Independence?**

- ✓ Due to the Doctrine of Lapse, Satara, Jaipura, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire
- ✓ Lord Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs
- ✓ The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings
- ✓ The soldiers depended on the Indian kings became unemployed

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

- ✓ English became the language of the court
- ✓ The English judges gave judgements in favour of the English
- ✓ The British brought many civil and criminal laws,
- ✓ The Indians did not understand British's laws
- ✓ Discrimination in laws

3. What were the Military causes of the first war of Indian Independence?

- ✓ The situation of Indian soldiers in the British army was very pathetic
- ✓ Indian soldiers did not have the status, salary and promotion prospectus that of the British soldiers
- ✓ The pressure put on Indian soldiers for overseas work

Answer the following questions in 6 to 8 sentences each**1. What were the immediate causes of the first war of Indian Independence?**

- ✓ A rumour spread that the bullets of Royal Enfield guns were smeared the fat of pig and cow
- ✓ The cow was sacred for Hindus, the pig was prohibited for Muslims
- ✓ When the soldiers were directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off a part of bullet
- ✓ The soldiers of Baracpur revolted against the British officers
- ✓ Indian soldier Mangal Pandey killed British officer

2. How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857? Explain.

- ✓ Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished
- ✓ The artisans of India became unemployed
- ✓ the weavers of India became unemployed
- ✓ The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic
- ✓ The British levied high customs on Indian goods in England
- ✓ The farmers were exploited by Zamindars
- ✓ By farming Inam commissions, Inam lands were withdrawn

3. List out reasons that led to the failure the mutiny of 1857?

- ✓ It did not cover every part of India
- ✓ It was not a planned mutiny
- ✓ The mutiny lacked direction and leadership
- ✓ The Indian soldiers lacked discipline and organizing skills
- ✓ The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim
- ✓ There was disunity among the Indian soldiers
- ✓ There was unity among the British soldiers
- ✓ **The Indian soldiers lose the faith of common people**

4. List out results of the 1857 mutiny? Or

What were the main aspects in the declaration of the British Queen?

- ✓ The governance of East India Company came to an end.
- ✓ The governance of British government started.
- ✓ The agreements entered by the company with the local kings were accepted.
- ✓ Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- ✓ Providing a stable government for Indians.
- ✓ Equality before the law.
- ✓ Practicing religious tolerance.

H-6. FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1. What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?

- ✓ Cutting down of military expenditure,
- ✓ Development of Indian industries,
- ✓ Providing good education and
- ✓ Programmes for poverty alleviation.

2. Explain the Drain Theory.

- ✓ Moderates were the first to study the ill effects of the British rule on India.
- ✓ They explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it “Drain Theory”.
- ✓ By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India.

3. Discuss the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement.

- ✓ Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back” Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals.
- ✓ He tried to organize the common people of India.
- ✓ He attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.
- ✓ He used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British
- ✓ Tilak published ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Maratha’ in English languages
- ✓ He encouraged common people to protest against the British.
- ✓ The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.
- ✓ The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.
- ✓ Tilak wrote a book ‘Geetharahasya’ in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

4. Explain the role of Revolutionaries in Indian freedom Movement.

- ✓ Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- ✓ They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.
- ✓ They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British.
- ✓ A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.
- ✓ People Aurbindho Gosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization.
- ✓ Similarly, another revolutionary organization called 'Gadha' in USA can be recalled here.
- ✓ 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti' were the two important secret organizations in India.
- ✓ They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.
- ✓ Aurobindo Gosh, V.D Saavarkar, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and other were Revolutionaries leaders.

H-8. ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1. Explain the achievement of Subhas Chandra Bose in Independence movement.

- ✓ Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services (ICS) Exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle
- ✓ He became popular as 'Netaji'
- ✓ Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji
- ✓ A Difference of opinion broke between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji

- ✓ H objected Gandhiji's failure to seek foreign help in the matter with the aim of mobilising the anti-British forces to fight against the British, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany
- ✓ The dictator of Germany agreed to extent all the help to Bose.
- ✓ Bose organized the prisoners of war from India
- ✓ He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Inidans
- ✓ On learning about he success of japan in the war, Bose Joined hands with Rash Behari Bose to explore the possibility of seeking the help of Japan to liberate India.
- ✓ Rash Behari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokoyo of Japan.
- ✓ He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army' Bose called for 'Dehli Chalo' on this occasion.
- ✓ He said, "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence".

2. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle.

- ✓ The tax and forest policies implanted during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts. Among them, revolts of santala, Kola and Munda are important.
- ✓ Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt.
- ✓ The revolt of Santala tribe is considered as an important revolt in India.
- ✓ The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal, Odisha States.
- ✓ With implantation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless.
- ✓ The land developed by them was taken by the Zamindars.
- ✓ The Zamindars, Moneylenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe.
- ✓ Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government.
- ✓ The upset Santhals met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.

- ✓ The revolt was severe in Bhatpur, Barahath and Rajamahala areas.
- ✓ As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies.
- ✓ Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas.
- ✓ Though, the revolt of Santhala came to end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.
- ✓ Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars

3. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.

- ✓ As the prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.
- ✓ Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the Home Minister of his cabinet, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the “Iron Man of India” who was successful in bringing all the princely states of India together.
- ✓ He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implanting ‘language based reorganization of states ‘policy’.
- ✓ He had firmly believed that ‘only complete industrialization can bring development’
- ✓ He sought to develop India through ‘Five Year Plans.
- ✓ He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.
- ✓ With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J.Bhabha.
- ✓ On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.
- ✓ He was instrumental in staying away from politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

4. Explain the achievements of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.

- ✓ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has believed strongly that political freedom without social freedom is meaningless.
- ✓ Unless the last man the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.

- ✓ He introduced the concept of India not only as political entity but a whole system.
- ✓ He studied the caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.
- ✓ In order to prove that the untouchables have been denied even basic human rights, he organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'.
- ✓ He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages of the downtrodden communities in the Indian society.
- ✓ Differences of opinion emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji over the issue of development of Harijans.

5. Explain the Farmers Protest.

- ✓ During the British administrations, many farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars.
- ✓ They opposed the indigo cropping in Champaranya district.
- ✓ They protested against land tax.
- ✓ Gandhi convinced the British officers through his Sathyagraha to withdraw tax.
- ✓ The Indian National Congress tried to organize the farmers as a part of National Freedom Struggle.
- ✓ Gandhiji's influence was visible in activities in Champaranya, Kheda and other places where the farmers organized themselves and protested.
- ✓ Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.
- ✓ The issues of farmers found themselves intermingled with the problems focused on in movements like Non-Cooperation movement, Tax refusal and Quit India movements.
- ✓ Many of the protests were organized under the banner of Kisan Sabha which was influenced by the leftist ideologies.
- ✓ These protests were often in favour of the congress and many times stood opposed to congress.

6. Explain the quit India Movement.

- ✓ Gandhi gave call to the fellow Indians to 'Do or Die'

- ✓ As result leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel, Acharya Kripalini and Kastur ba were arrested and imprisoned
- ✓ Since, Most of the congress leaders were jailed: non-congress organizations took the lead in this movement.
- ✓ This movement created new leaders Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership to this movement.
- ✓ He was the leader of Socialist wing of congress.
- ✓ He along with his supporters engaged in revolutionary works.
- ✓ The socialists brought out a document titled “The Freedom Struggle Front” and outlined their strategies.
- ✓ The trained factory workers. They called for the support of common people.

7. Explain the Major Developments that took place during Non-Cooperation Movement.

- ✓ Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, and Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.
- ✓ Students boycotted schools and colleges.
- ✓ Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act by not naming any candidates for the elections.
- ✓ Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarath Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.
- ✓ Rabindranath Tagore returned his ‘Knighthood’
- ✓ Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress. Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.
- ✓ The visit of ‘Prince of Wales’ in 1921 was opposed

POLITICAL SCIENCE**2. INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY****Four marks questions**

1. What are the factors influence the foreign policy of India?

OR

Indian foreign have influenced on many issues. justify

- ✓ National interests
- ✓ Geographical interests
- ✓ Political situation
- ✓ Economic interest
- ✓ Military issues
- ✓ Public opinion
- ✓ International situation.

2. Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the present world? Explain.

OR

Arm race is harmful to world peace. How?

OR

There is need for disarmament. Illustrate

- ✓ Increased competition for the production. sale and collect arms
- ✓ Many of the countries are worried
- ✓ Massive scale of arms could lead to third world war
- ✓ Countries with massive may attack another country intentionally or by mistake or by accident triggering massive devastation
- ✓ The presence of nuclear arms makes the issue more complicated
- ✓ India being peace loving country.
- ✓ Advocate for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively.

3. Why did India adopt the policy of Non-alignment? Explain.

OR

Analyses “India’s Non-Aligned movement is conducive to nation’s development”.

OR

How did India form an independent strategy of foreign policy?

- ✓ After second world war the world was divided into two power blocks
- ✓ USA and USSR were leader of these power block
- ✓ India did not want to join any of the power bloc
- ✓ India followed the policy of being Non-Aligned to either of these blocks.
- ✓ It was successful in commanding the faith from both the blocks
- ✓ It secured financial assistance from USA and secured military aid from USSR.
- ✓ Its foreign policy opposes arms race
- ✓ It supported the principle of peaceful co-existence
- ✓ It wanted to promote world peace and coexisting
- ✓ It wanted to maintain sovereignty.

4. Explain the role of Nelson Mandela in South Africa to oppose the Apartheid.

- ✓ The minority white people were ruling the majority black people in South Africa
- ✓ Affront human rights
- ✓ Nelson Mandel oppose against this harmful policy
- ✓ India had declared its support to Nelson Mandela and his party national congress who were opposing Apartheid in their country
- ✓ After continuous protection of three-decade, the government abolished the Apartheid
- ✓ Finally, Nelson Mandela was president of South Africa whenever he releases from prison
- ✓ The people of South African were lived with peace and equal in his administration.

Three marks questions**1. What are the important objectives of Indian foreign policy?**

- ✓ National security
- ✓ Enriching national economy
- ✓ Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries

- ✓ By increasing the number friendly countries and check the power enemy countries
- ✓ Achieving world peace and co-existence.

2. What are the basic aspects of India's foreign policy?

OR

Explain the silent features of our Foreign Policy?

- ✓ Panchasheela principles
- ✓ Non -Aligned Movement
- ✓ Anti-Imperialism
- ✓ Anti-Apartheid policy
- ✓ Disarmament.

3. What are the Panchasheela principles?

- ✓ Respecting each other's sovereignty and regional interests
- ✓ Non invasion of each other
- ✓ Noninterference in each other's internal issues
- ✓ Mutual cooperation and respect
- ✓ Peaceful coexistence.

4. India declared that" No country of the world shall practice Apartheid". Why?

- ✓ Apartheid is an attempt by a race or people of particular skin colour to subject another race or people of different skin colour in the name of supremacy
- ✓ Apartheid is an affront to human rights and world peace
- ✓ Indians have experienced the shame of discrimination during the British colonial rule.
- ✓ It is against world peace and coexistence
- ✓ It's support to Nelson Mandela and his party African National congress which opposed Apartheid in their country -South Africa.

5. Every country needs to have a Foreign policy. Why? Explain.

OR

How does Foreign policy aid a country development?

- ✓ An individual who cannot alone, Countries also cannot live in Isolation
- ✓ In the world very few countries are strong and most of them are week.
- ✓ Every country needs to have a foreign policy to regulate its interaction with other countries
- ✓ Every sovereign country control either for internal or external issues
- ✓ Everyone nation developed with Mutual cooperation and respect.

Two marks questions**1. India has been considered as one of the major countries of the world. Why?**

- ✓ Huge population
- ✓ Natural resources
- ✓ Military
- ✓ Intellectual and industrialized capacities.

2. Why has India adopted anti-imperialism policies of foreign policy?

OR

How do you say that India opposes imperialism strongly?

OR

“No corner of world shall have imperialism” India declared. Why

- ✓ Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country took take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.
- ✓ It was natural for India which gained its independence from an imperial country
- ✓ To oppose such moves of other countries
- ✓ India declared in the conference of Asian countries in New Delhi and Bandung that No corner of world shall have imperialism.

5. Indian Foreign policy is also known as Nehru foreign policy. Why.

- ✓ Speech of September 7, 1946; Jawaharlal Nehru outlined the foreign policy of India
- ✓ The speech gave an indication of the foreign relationship is going to foster with countries like America, Russia and China
- ✓ Managed the foreign policies of India as an External Affairs Minister apart from being the prime minister.

4. Mention the member of SAARC countries.

- ✓ India, Bangla, Nepela, Srilanka, Pakistan, Maldives, Bhutan, Afghanistan.

One mark questions

1. What is foreign policy?

Foreign policy is strategy adopted by a country to regulate its interaction and to maintain its relationship with other countries.

2. Who followed the principle of eye for eye in foreign policy?

Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi.

3. When was the SAARC established?

On December 8 1985.

4. Which article of Indian constitution advocates a foreign policy aimed at peace and co-operation

Article 51.

5. On which principles does Indo-China relationship based on?

Panchasheela.

SOCIOLOGY**S2. LABOUR**

Answer the following Questions in five-six Sentences.

1. What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers? Or

How do you say that unorganized workers are different from organized workers?

Organized workers

- ✓ Working under laws.
- ✓ Registrations Compulsary.
- ✓ There is a scheduled time.
- ✓ There is service security.
- ✓ There is a medical facility
- ✓ There is a holiday facility

Unorganized workers

- ✓ There is no legal bondage.
- ✓ No need of Registration.
- ✓ There is no scheduled time.
- ✓ No service security.
- ✓ No medical facility
- ✓ No vacation facility.

2. What are the Challenges faced by unorganized workers?

- ✓ Migration
- ✓ Social security
- ✓ Legal frame work
- ✓ Child labour
- ✓ Physical and Mental Exploitation.

3. Mention the features of Organised workers.

- ✓ Working under laws.
- ✓ Registrations Compulsary
- ✓ There is a scheduled time.
- ✓ There is service security.
- ✓ There is a medical facility
- ✓ There is a holiday facility

Geography

G5. INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

1 marks questions.

1. How do forests prevent soil erosion?

Forest prevents soil erosion by controlling water flow.

2. What is the reason for the evergreen forests found in the Western Ghats?

Evergreen forests found with annual rainfall of more than 250 cm.

3. What causes Tropical Deciduous Forests to be called monsoon forests?

The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer.

4. What causes mangrove forests to be found mostly on the eastern coast?

Because of the wide river deltas found here.

3-4 Marks questions

1. What are the types of forests found in India?

- ✓ The Tropical evergreen forests.
- ✓ The tropical deciduous forests.
- ✓ Scrub forests and grass land.
- ✓ Desert vegetation.
- ✓ Mountain forests.
- ✓ Mangrove forests.

2. Explain the uses of forests.

- ✓ Supply of wooden materials.
- ✓ Supply of industrial raw materials
- ✓ Forests provide fodder for livestock
- ✓ Employment opportunities for the people.
- ✓ forests preserves the physical features,
- ✓ Flood control.
- ✓ check soil erosion,

- ✓ Forest prevent desertification,
- ✓ Make the climate equable and help to maintain ecological balance.
- ✓ They provide shelter to wildlife.

3. Explain the characteristics of tropical evergreen forests.

- ✓ Heavy rainfall exceeding 250 cm.
- ✓ These forests are dense.
- ✓ The trees grow to a great height.
- ✓ They are evergreen.
- ✓ Found in Western Ghats and North-eastern States.
- ✓ Trees are Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Gurjan and Champa.

4. Address the characteristics of tropical deciduous forests.

- ✓ Rainfall of 100-200 cm.
- ✓ It is found in rainy areas.
- ✓ Known as Parnapati Forest.
- ✓ Distributed across a wide area of the country.
- ✓ Shed their leaves during spring and early summer.
- ✓ Teak, Sal, Sandalwood are the main trees.

5. State the cause of forest destruction in India.

- ✓ The expansion of agricultural land,
- ✓ construction of roads and railway,
- ✓ Construction of irrigation projects,
- ✓ industrialization,
- ✓ urbanization,
- ✓ Over grazing, forest fires etc.

6. Mention measures for the conservation of forests.

1. Control of deforestation,
2. Restriction on grazing,
3. Control of forest fires,
4. Prevention of encroachment on forests,
5. Control of forest insects and diseases,

6. Controlling illegal cutting of trees,
7. Scientific cutting of trees,
8. Legislation to check deforestation.
9. Encourage afforestation.
10. Creating of awareness among the people.

Two marks questions-

1. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- ✓ Conservation,
- ✓ Research, education,
- ✓ Local involvement.

2. State the features of Mangrove Forests.

- ✓ Found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
- ✓ Found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast and western coast of India.
- ✓ The important trees are Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pipe, Palms, Sundari etc.
- ✓ The tree trunks are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water.

G7. LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

1 Mark questions-

1. What is Subsistence Farming?

Farming of crops is consumed by the farmer and his family.

2. What is Intensive Farming?

Farming in which a large amount of capital and labour are applied is called 'Intensive farming'.

3. What is Mixed Farming?

Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called 'mixed farming'.

4. What do you mean by Zaid Crop Season?

The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.

5. State the reason for changing of land in Shifting forming.

Reducing of soil fertility is the main reason to change the land.

2 marks questions-

1. Mention the importance of Commercial Farming/ charecteristics of Commercial Farming.

- ✓ Farming only cash crops.
- ✓ Cultivated on a large scale,
- ✓ Uses small amount of labour,
- ✓ Uses machinery and scientific methods of cultivation.

2. Mention the Crop Seasons of India.

- ✓ The Kharif Season,
- ✓ The Rabi Season,
- ✓ Zaid Crop Season.

3. Explain briefly about Intensive Farming.

- ✓ Farming in which a large amount of capital and labour.
- ✓ Cultivated intensively throughout the year.
- ✓ Farmers try to raise two or more crops in a year.
- ✓ It is common in the fertile and irrigated areas.

4. Explain briefly about Commercial Farming.

- ✓ Crops are grown for commercial purpose.
- ✓ Farming only cash crops on a large scale.
- ✓ Uses small amount of labour,
- ✓ Machinery and scientific methods of cultivation.

Long answer type questions-

1. What are the factors that influence land use?

- ✓ Relief features,
- ✓ soil, climate,

- ✓ size of farms,
- ✓ water supply,
- ✓ income of farmers,
- ✓ Technology etc.

2. Narrate the types of land use pattern in India.

- 1) Net area sown.
- 2) Forest area.
- 3) Land not available for cultivation.
- 4) Fallow land.
- 5) Cultivable waste.
- 6) Permanent pasture and other grazing land.
- 7) Land under miscellaneous uses.

3. What is the importance of agriculture in economic development of a nation?

- ✓ Agriculture is ancient occupation of human beings.
- ✓ The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.
- ✓ Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.
- ✓ Main source of food for the people and fodder for domestic animals.
- ✓ It is a source of national income and revenue.
- ✓ Agriculture supports tertiary sectors.
- ✓ Influence on the political and social situation of the country.
- ✓ It supports many industries.

4. What are the different types of agriculture farming in India?

1. Subsistence farming-
 - i) Shifting subsistence farming and
 - ii) Sedentary subsistence farming.
2. Intensive farming
3. Commercial farming
4. Mixed farming
5. Plantation Farming
6. Dry Farming.
7. Humid Farming.

8. Irrigation Farming.

5. What are the factors that influence cropping pattern?

- ✓ Relief features,
- ✓ soil, climate,
- ✓ size of farms,
- ✓ water supply,
- ✓ income of farmers,
- ✓ Technology etc.

6. Justify that horticulture plays an important role in the economic development of a country.

- ✓ Efficient land-use,
- ✓ optimum utilization of natural resources and
- ✓ Generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- ✓ Employment to women.
- ✓ In India horticulture
- ✓ Provides an incentive for making agriculture more profitable.
- ✓ It enhances exports and provides.

7. Distinguish between the Kharif and Rabi crop season.

Kharif Crop

1. The crops grown during the rainy season.
2. The sowing takes place in June-July.
3. South-West Monsoon starts.
4. The crops are harvested in September- October.
5. Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc.,

Rabi Crop

1. The crops grown during the winter season.
2. The sowing takes place in October- November.
3. North-East Monsoon begins.
4. The crops are harvested in February-March.
5. Wheat, barley, gram, linseed etc.

G10. INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

3 mark questions.

1. "Industries are vital for economic progress of the country," how? Give reasons.

OR

Explain the role of industries in economic progress of the country.

Industries are playing a very important role in economic progress of the country, like.

1. They reduces depend upon primary products.
2. They reduce imported goods.
3. Increasing export.
4. Helps to increase the national income.
5. Increase the per capita income.
6. To earn foreign exchange.
7. Creates job opportunities.
8. Helps to growth of GDP.
9. They help to reduce the pressure on agriculture.
10. They help to raise standard of living of the people.

2. **What are the factors influences on localization of industries?**

OR

Mention the factors essential for the establishment of industries.

The localisation and growth of industries are influenced by many factors they are,

- ✓ Availability of land at low price.
- ✓ Supply of raw materials.
- ✓ Supply of power and energy resources.
- ✓ Transport and communication facilities.
- ✓ Technology.
- ✓ Good market facilities.
- ✓ Availability of capital.
- ✓ Availability of labour.
- ✓ Water supply.
- ✓ Ideal climate.
- ✓ Government policies

3. List of the major industrial regions of India.

There are 8 major industrial regions in India.

- ✓ The Hooghly - Kolkata region
- ✓ The Mumbai - Pune region
- ✓ The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region
- ✓ The Madurai - Coimbatore region.
- ✓ The Chhota nagapura plateau region.
- ✓ The Delhi - Meerutregion
- ✓ The Visakhapatnam - Guntur region.
- ✓ The Kollam - Thiruvananthapuram region.

4. What are the factors of location of iron and steel industries?OR Mention the basic needs of establishment of iron and steel industries.

- ✓ Supply of basic raw material of iron ore.
- ✓ Energy resources like coking coal.
- ✓ Power supply.
- ✓ Hydel power.
- ✓ Transportation facilities, roads Railways and sea ports.
- ✓ Good water supply.
- ✓ Cheap labours.
- ✓ Capital.
- ✓ Good marketing facility.
- ✓ Technology.
- ✓ Government policies.

5."Iron and Steel industry is the basis of all other industries," how? Define.

It is the basis of all other industries. Because,

- ✓ It is the most important metal based industry in India.
- ✓ Many industries are depending on iron and steel industry.
- ✓ It provides many tools and machines to
- ✓ engineering industry
- ✓ locomotives industry
- ✓ Construction tools
- ✓ Agriculture equipments etc.

6. List out the private and public sector iron and Steel plants in India.

There are 14 integrated Iron and Steel plants in India.

Private sector plants.

- ✓ The Tata Iron and Steel company (TISCO) Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- ✓ Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited (JVSL) at Torangallu, Bellary in Karnataka.
- ✓ Ispat Iron and Steel Limited at Dolvi Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.
- ✓ Debari steel plant at Gopalpur in Odisha.

Public sector plants.

- ✓ Indian Iron and Steel Company (ISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
- ✓ Visweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd (VISL) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
- ✓ Hindustan Steel Ltd, at Bhilai, Durg district in Chhattisgarh.
- ✓ Hindustan Ltd, at Rourkela, Sundargarh in Odisha.
- ✓ Hindustan Steel Ltd, at Durgapur in West Bengal.
- ✓ Bokaro steel plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand.
- ✓ The Salem steel plant at Salem in Tamilnadu.
- ✓ The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
- ✓ Daitiri steel plant at Daitari, near Paradeep in Odisha.
- ✓ Tata Steel plant at Kalinga Nagar in Odisha.

7. Aluminium metal is a wide range of uses, how? Explain. OR Write the importance of aluminium.

- ✓ Aluminium is produced from bauxite raw material.
- ✓ It is the most important non ferrous metal.
- ✓ it has a wide range of user that is used in
- ✓ manufacturing aeroplane
- ✓ automobiles
- ✓ Railways
- ✓ household appliances
- ✓ electrical cables
- ✓ its silver foils are used as packing materials

- ✓ paint industry
- ✓ It is a good substitute for steel and copper.

8. Mention the factors localisation of aluminium industry.

- ✓ Availability of Bauxite raw material.
- ✓ Water supply.
- ✓ Facilities of hydro electric power.
- ✓ market
- ✓ capital
- ✓ labours
- ✓ ideal climate
- ✓ Government policies.

9. Mention the factors of localisation of cotton textile industries.

It is the most important agro based industry.

- ✓ The supply of raw cotton.
- ✓ Water.
- ✓ Power.
- ✓ Market.
- ✓ Capital.
- ✓ Skill labourers.
- ✓ Humid climate.
- ✓ Transportation.
- ✓ Technology.
- ✓ Government policies.

10. What are the factors influences on the establishment of paper industries?

OR

Mention the raw materials used in manufacturing of paper.

It is important forest based industry. The raw materials used in this industry are-

- ✓ Softwood.
- ✓ Bamboo.
- ✓ Cellulosic pulp.
- ✓ Grasses - Sabai and Babhar.

- ✓ Straw of paddy and wheat.
- ✓ Bagasse of sugar cane.
- ✓ Cotton lints and Rags.
- ✓ Plenty of Water.
- ✓ Some Chemicals.

11. Mention the uses of paper.

- ✓ Paper is an indispensable and useful product.
- ✓ It is used for many purposes
- ✓ For writing
- ✓ For printing
- ✓ For packing
- ✓ To promoting education and literacy
- ✓ A country is measured by the consumption of paper its education and literacy level.

12. Write the importance of knowledge based industry in India.

Information Technology (I T) is a key knowledge based industry.

- ✓ Knowledge based industries are play a very important role in all sectors.
- ✓ It is becoming a powerful tool of socio - economic changes.
- ✓ It is very rapidly developing industry in the country.
- ✓ It provides jobs to intellectual capables.
- ✓ It develops the foreign trade.
- ✓ Earning large amount of foreign exchange.
- ✓ It provides information to us.
- ✓ Indian government has established a software technology parks (STP) in 1995.

One mark questions.

1. What is meant by manufacturing industries?

Ans. The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as manufacturing industries.

2. The first modern iron and steel industry in India is _____

Ans. Kulti in West Bengal (1874)

3. Which industry is the basis of all other industries?

Ans. Iron and steel industry.

4. Which metal is noun as non ferrous metal?

Ans. Aluminium metal.

5. Aluminium is manufactured by _____ raw material.

Ans. Bauxite ore.

6. Cotton textile industry is _____ based industry.

Ans. Agro-based.

7. Which city is known as Manchester/ cottonopolis of India?

Ans. Mumbai.

8. Which City is known as "Silicon Valley of India"?

Ans. Bengaluru.

9. The paper industry is a _____ based industry.

Ans. Forest waste.

10. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at _____.

Ans. Serampur in West Bengal.

G10. INDIAN NATURAL DISASERS

One mark questions.

1. What is meant by natural disasters?

Ans. The natural hazards which create widespread Destruction are known as Natural disasters.

2. What type of cyclones is more common in India?

Ans. Tropical cyclones.

3. What is cyclone?

Ans. The winds blows spirally inwards the centre of low pressure from high pressure area is called cyclone.

4. In which season tropical cyclones occurs mainly in India?

Ans. During the Northeast monsoon season. (October and November).

5. In where does most of the tropical cyclones develop in India?

Ans. In India most of the tropical cyclones develop in the Bay of Bengal.

6. What is flood?

Ans. Flood refers to inundation of Land by river water. (Due to the heavy rain fall overflows of water into other part of land)

7. What are landslides?

Ans. The sliding of land mass along the steep slopes of Hills are mountains is called landslides.

8. What is coastal erosion?

Ans. Coastal erosion is the process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coastline by wave action is called coastal erosion.

9. What is earthquake?

Ans. A violent vibration in the earth's crust is known as earthquake.

10. Which zone is known as "maximum intensity to have earthquake "in India?

Ans. The Himalayan zone.

11. Which zone is considered as "zone of minimum intensity of earthquake" in India?

Ans. The Peninsula zone (it is a table land mass).

3 mark questions.**1. Which are the elements causes to natural disasters?**

OR

Mention the factors influence on natural disasters.

Disasters may be natural or man made. They are classified into two.

1. Geographical hazards.

11. Earthquakes
 12. Volcanoes
 13. Tsunamis
 14. Landslides
 15. Avalanches
2. Weather associated.

16. Cyclones
17. Floods
18. Draught
19. Snowfall
20. Coastal erosion
21. Heavy rainfall
22. Epidemics

2. What are the reasons for cyclones? Explain.

OR

What are the causes for the origin and development of tropical cyclones? Explain.

- ✓ High temperature
- ✓ Calm air
- ✓ Highly saturated air
- ✓ High pressure provides around the low pressure so the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure causing cyclones.

3. What are the major effects / results of cyclones? Explain.

- ✓ Tropical cyclones are very destructive.
- ✓ Cyclones destroy life and property
- ✓ Damages to buildings
- ✓ Damages to transports and communication system
- ✓ Disrupt power supply
- ✓ Destroy crops
- ✓ Destroy vegetation
- ✓ Causes to loss of life and animals
- ✓ Cyclones more effect to coastal plains.

4. Which are the preventive measures taken during the cyclones?

- ✓ People can pay heed to the warnings
- ✓ People should keep in touch with radio television and other communicatively lines
- ✓ Opening temporary Shelters
- ✓ Cyclone proof structures can be constructed
- ✓ Growing mangrove forests along the coast
- ✓ Other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coast line for control soil erosion.
- ✓ People should shift into safe zones

5. Mention the causes for floods.

Floods are caused by both natural and manmade factors

1. Natural factors

- ✓ Heavy rainfall
- ✓ Melting of snow
- ✓ Tropical cyclones
- ✓ Cloudburst
- ✓ Blockage of the free flow of river water
- ✓ Filled silty river beds

2. Man made factors.

- ✓ Deforestation
- ✓ Faulty irrigation practice
- ✓ Party agriculture practice
- ✓ Breaching of beverages
- ✓ Rapid urbanization
- ✓ Mining.

6. What are the effects of floods?

- ✓ Floods causes loss of life and property
- ✓ Damage to crops and visitations
- ✓ Breakdown of communication system
- ✓ Breakdown of power system
- ✓ Dislocation of transport system
- ✓ Soil erosion
- ✓ Disrupts essential services

7. What are the measures to control floods?**OR****How do we control the floods?**

- ✓ Afforestation in the catchment areas
- ✓ Construction of dams across the rivers
- ✓ Construction bunds
- ✓ Storing water and use for irrigation
- ✓ Construction of embankments for protection against inundation of the inhabited areas and agricultural land
- ✓ Establish warning boards.
- ✓ Shifting people to safe zones

8. Make a list of causes responsible for landslides.

Landslides occur by the natural and human forces.

1. Natural forces

- ✓ Undercutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff
- ✓ Earthquakes
- ✓ Heavy rainfall
- ✓ Coastal erosion

2. Human forces

- ✓ Deforestation
- ✓ Construction of roads
- ✓ Construction of dams
- ✓ Mining
- ✓ Quarrying.
- ✓ Tunnel construction
- ✓ Hydel power projects

9. What are effects of landslide?

- ✓ Blocking of roads
- ✓ Blocking of Railways
- ✓ Burying of human settlements
- ✓ Loss of life
- ✓ Loss of property
- ✓ It destroys forest

10. What are the preventive measures to landslide?

- ✓ Slope reduction
- ✓ Prevention of Rock Falls along Roadways
- ✓ Prevention of rock fall along Railways
- ✓ Avoiding mining
- ✓ Avoiding quarrying activities
- ✓ Massive reforestation

11. Make a list of causes for coastal erosion.

- ✓ Sea waves
- ✓ Ocean currents
- ✓ The South-west monsoon
- ✓ Tropical cyclone
- ✓ Tsunamis
- ✓ Removal of sand along beaches
- ✓ Construction of breakwater.

12. What are the effects created by coastal erosion? Explain.

Coastal erosion is one of the natural disasters.

- ✓ Due to this coastal trees are washing away
- ✓ Building can be destroyed
- ✓ It destroy the roads
- ✓ it destroy Railway lines
- ✓ Damages bridges
- ✓ Along the coast can be damaged
- ✓ Settlement of people are damaged

13. What are the preventive measures of coastal erosion?

- ✓ Constructing sea walls along sea shore
- ✓ Install grains and breakwaters to protect the coastal areas from the wave erosion
- ✓ Restrict sand Mining in coastal areas
- ✓ Prevent mining near cost line
- ✓ Planting of trees to stabilize the beaches and coastal dunes
- ✓ Mangrove Mangrove forests are grown

- ✓ Stocking flowers Rocky Stocking a flowers Rocky bodice along the coast

14. What are the causes for earthquakes?

- ✓ A violent vibration in the earth's crust
- ✓ Plate movement
- ✓ Volcanic eruption
- ✓ Faulting and folding of rocks
- ✓ Landslides
- ✓ Collapse of underground cave roof
- ✓ Hydrostatic pressure of man made water body lake reservior
- ✓ Mining and digging of earth
- ✓ Rigging of tubewells
- ✓ Construction of multi storey buildings.

15. What are the effects of earthquakes?

- ✓ Cracking of ground surface
- ✓ Damage to buildings
- ✓ Destruction of rails and roads ways
- ✓ Destruction of power lines
- ✓ Damage to bridges and dams
- ✓ Loss of human life
- ✓ Landslides
- ✓ Diversion of rivers
- ✓ Destruction of forests
- ✓ Caused to fire accidents

16. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes?

- ✓ Restricting construction of multi storied building
- ✓ Restricting construction of large dams
- ✓ Restricting underground mining
- ✓ Restricting urban growth
- ✓ Stop deforestation
- ✓ Stop calling activities
- ✓ Build earthquake resistant houses.

Economics

E1. DEVELOPMENT.

1. Emphasize that women's self-help groups complement women's empowerment.

- ✓ Facilitate the mobilization of resources.
- ✓ Start a business and help increase revenue.
- ✓ They also train women on jobs that generate income.
- ✓ Women's income and savings have increased.
- ✓ Increased dignity and autonomy of women.

2. How to achieve gender equality?

- ✓ Law Enforcement
- ✓ Enforcement of Equal Pay
- ✓ To educate
- ✓ Making reservations in various centers
- ✓ Conducting Empowerment Programs

3. Give the reason for the low human development index in India.

- ✓ Poverty and unemployment
- ✓ Low per capita income
- ✓ Lack of basic amenities
- ✓ Economic inequality
- ✓ Agricultural backwardness

4. Define economic development and give a description of the development process.

- ✓ Economic development is the process by which a country's real national income increases over the long term.
- ✓ In this definition the word process refers to changes in the supply of goods and the demand for goods.
- ✓ These changes will complement the increase in national income.

5. Per capita cannot be the real barometer of development. Why?

- ✓ Per capita income does not show income distribution between people.
- ✓ Availability of food, housing, education and other social factors is not considered.
- ✓ Therefore, economic growth cannot be measured by per capita income.

6. What are the factors that contribute to the change in the supply of products?

- ✓ Search for new resources
- ✓ Education and Skills Development
- ✓ Capital accumulation
- ✓ Population growth
- ✓ Good technology

7. What are the three main components of pro. Meyer and Baldwin's definition of economic development?

- ✓ A process
- ✓ Increase of real national income
- ✓ Long term increase

8. What are the factors that affect the demand for goods?

- ✓ Population growth and changes in its characteristics
- ✓ Changes in income level and its distribution
- ✓ Changes in people's tastes

9. List the objectives of economic development.

- ✓ Increase Income
- ✓ Decline in Poverty, Unemployment & Inequality
- ✓ Conservation of the environment
- ✓ Increasing the welfare of the people

10. What is undevelopment? What are the reasons for that?

- ✓ The lower the per capita income, the less developed it is for the advanced countries.

- ✓ These are the main reasons for undevelopment
- ✓ Low production
- ✓ Immense population
- ✓ Low per capita income

11. Measuring development through national income is not reasonable, how?

- ✓ Increasing population along with national income does not give a realistic picture of economic growth.
- ✓ Therefore, national income is inappropriate for comparing the development of countries with different income and population.

12. What is the Human Development Index? How do you calculate it?

- ✓ The Human Development Index is the new benchmark for measuring human development.
- ✓ The Human Development Index is calculated based on the average of these three factors such as short life expectancy, educational level and per capita income.

13. What are the factors that determine the expected life expectancy?

- ✓ Nutritional food
- ✓ Health and hygiene
- ✓ Clean environment

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the rural economic situation in India like?

- ✓ Priority for Agriculture & Dairying
- ✓ Destructive Home & Fabric Industries
- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Lack of hygiene

- ✓ Illiteracy & silliness
- ✓ Lack of infrastructure

2. What are the essential steps for rural development? (What are the steps you would suggest for rural development?)

- ✓ Human Resource Development
- ✓ Women Literacy, Education & Skills Development
- ✓ Sanitation & Public Health Improvement
- ✓ Land improvement
- ✓ Development of local productive resources
- ✓ Infrastructure development
- ✓ Specific plans for poverty alleviation

3. Explain briefly the importance of rural development. (How do you say rural development is conducive to the development of the country)

- ✓ Development of agriculture and non-agricultural sectors
- ✓ Higher Agricultural Income
- ✓ Increased demand for industrial goods and services
- ✓ Higher job creation
- ✓ Higher productivity due to education and skills
- ✓ National product increase
- ✓ Agricultural processing, development of small industries
- ✓ The reduction of poverty

4. Address Gandhiji's idea of Grama swarajya in the context of decentralization.

- ✓ Decentralization is the responsibility of the village administration and the responsibility of development.
- ✓ This will increase people's participation in decision making.
- ✓ It is a process of grassroots planning and development.
- ✓ This is what Gandhiji called the 'Grama swarajya' Decentralization prevents all forms of exploitation.
- ✓ Protects human freedom & dignity.
- ✓ Enhances humanitarian values such as compassion and co-operation.

5. List the main features of the Panchayat Raj system in India.

- ✓ Three-tier panchayat system
- ✓ Direct and Regular Elections
- ✓ Reservation for various categories
- ✓ Financial, administrative, etc. responsibilities
- ✓ Issue of task manager and other staff
- ✓ Bundle measures for dissolution of panchayat
- ✓ Compulsory election within six months of dissolution

6. What is the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Development?

- ✓ Providing infrastructure
- ✓ Providing employment opportunities
- ✓ Extension of irrigation to agriculture
- ✓ Encouraging home industries
- ✓ Alleviating poverty, unemployment
- ✓ Enriching Rural Culture
- ✓ Providing government facilities to the eligible

7. What is the role of women's self-help organizations in women's organization and financial self-reliance?

- ✓ Empowerment of Rural Women
- ✓ Economic self-reliance of rural women
- ✓ Incentives for saving among rural women
- ✓ Lending to productive activity
- ✓ Controlling the dangers of drinking and gambling
- ✓ Eradication of social ills such as child marriage, caste system

Business Studies

BS-1: BANKING TRANSACTIONS.

3 Marks Questions

1. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

- ✓ Dealing with money.
- ✓ Individual/ Firm/ Company.
- ✓ Accepting of deposits.
- ✓ Lending loans.
- ✓ Payment and Withdrawal.
- ✓ Agency and Utility services.
- ✓ Profit and service Orientation.
- ✓ Ever Increasing Functions.
- ✓ Connecting Link.
- ✓ Banking Business.
- ✓ Name Identity.

2. What are the functions of a bank?

- ✓ Accepting deposits from public and others.
- ✓ Lending money to public (Loans) and other institutions.
- ✓ Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances).
- ✓ Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
- ✓ Discounting of bills.
- ✓ Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- ✓ Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- ✓ Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- ✓ Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.
- ✓ Conducting government transactions (State & Central).

3. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers.

General relationship:

- ✓ Primary relationship (Debtor and Creditor relationship).
- ✓ Subsidiary relationship (Trustee and beneficiary relationship).
- ✓ Agent and Principal Relationship.

Special relationship.

- ✓ Obligations to honour cheques.

- ✓ Obligations to maintain secrecy of accounts.

4. What are the services offered by banks?

Or

Mention the services offered by banks.

- ✓ Debit Card and Credit Cards.
- ✓ Personal Loans.
- ✓ Home and Vehicle Loans.
- ✓ Mutual Funds.
- ✓ Safe Deposit Lockers.
- ✓ Trust Services.
- ✓ Signature Guarantees.
- ✓ E - Banking.

5. What are the various financial services already provided by the Post Offices (Postal Department).

Or

Mention the financial services already provided by the Postal Department.

- ✓ Post Office Savings Bank.
- ✓ Issue of National Savings Certificate.
- ✓ Kissan Vikas Patra.
- ✓ Monthly Recurring Deposits.
- ✓ Postal Life Insurance.
- ✓ Pension Payments
- ✓ Money Transfer etc.

6. Mention the types of Banks.

- ✓ Central Bank Or Reserve Bank of India
- ✓ Commercial Banks.
- ✓ Industrial Development Banks
- ✓ Land Development Banks
- ✓ Indigenous Banks (Money Lenders or Sahukars)
- ✓ Co-operative Banks.

7. What are the differences between Savings Bank Account and Current Account.

Or

Mention the difference between Savings Bank Account and Current Account.

Ans: - Savings Bank Account :

- ✓ Generally opened by salaried persons, students, senior citizens, pensioners etc ,
- ✓ Encourage people to save money and pool their savings.
- ✓ Bank gives interest on the deposits of Savings Bank Account.
- ✓ There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.

Current Account :

- ✓ Current Account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank.
- ✓ It includes deposits, withdrawals and contra transactions.
- ✓ Banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges.
- ✓ In current account amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day.

8. What are the seven steps to open a Bank Account

Or

What are the procedures to open a Bank Account.

Or

Explain the seven steps to open a Bank Account.

Ans: - The procedures to open a Bank Account,

- ✓ Decide the type of account which you want to open.
- ✓ Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office.
- ✓ Fill up the Bank Account form or proposal form.
- ✓ Give reference for opening your Bank account.
- ✓ Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
- ✓ The officer will verify all the particulars submitted.
- ✓ Initial deposit.

9. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

Ans: - Advantages of opening a bank account are as follows

- ✓ Bank account facilitates safe custody of money.
- ✓ Bank account helps in making payments.
- ✓ Bank account helps in collection of money.
- ✓ Bank account holders get advances and loans.
- ✓ Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions.
- ✓ Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility.

1mark questions.

1. The term Bank is derived from Italian word "Banco" or from a French word "Banque" both mean

Ans: - "Bench" or money exchange table.

2. What is bank?

Ans: - Bank is a financial institution. It accepts deposits from the public and lends loans.

3. Which bank is called as bankers bank? Or

The Banker's Bank is _____.

Ans: - Reserve Bank of India.

4. Reserve Bank of India is called as the Bankers Bank or Mother of Banks. Give reason

Ans: - All the banking transactions in India are controlled by RBI and it formulates the monetary policies. Hence.....

5. Salaried persons or the persons who have a regular income generally opens this account.

Ans: - Savings Bank Account.

6. Students, senior citizens and pensioners open _____ account.

Ans: - Savings Bank.

7. Who have a large number of regular transactions with bank open this type of account

Ans: - Current Account.

8. The account is generally opened for a purpose to be save money for a future date is

Ans: - Recurring Deposit Account.

9. For a future requirements deposits are made regularly on monthly basis in this type of account

Ans: - Recurring Deposit Account.

10. For the purpose of wedding expenses of children, to buy costly items like land, gold, car etc. we open this account

Ans: - Recurring Deposit Account.

11. In which bank account amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day.

Or

Generally Banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account

Ans: - Current Account.

BS-4: CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION.

1. Mention the major objectives/aims of the Consumer Protection Act.

Ans: - Major objectives/aims of the consumer protection act are

- ✓ The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- ✓ Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- ✓ Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- ✓ Supervision on quality weights measures and price.
- ✓ Compensating the consumers in case of any problems arising as a result of trade.
- ✓ Creating awareness to the consumers through consumer education.

2. Which "Consumer Rights" are promoted to the Consumers through The Consumer Protection Act?

Ans: - The Act promotes the rights to the consumers such as :

1. Right to Safety.
2. Right to Information.
3. Right to Choice.
4. Right to be Heard.
5. Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices.
6. Right to Consumer Education.
7. Right to stop exploitation.
8. Right to healthy environment to enhance quality life.

3. What are the causes for Consumer Exploitation?

Ans: - The reasons for Consumer Exploitation:

- ✓ When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods.
- ✓ The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped.
- ✓ The price fixation of the goods and services was mostly done by the middlemen.
- ✓ It led to many hindrances.
- ✓ Consumers had to face various difficulties and problems.
- ✓ Consumers incurred many losses.

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

Ans: - The methods are to be followed,

- ✓ There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- ✓ The complaint may be typed or hand written.
- ✓ The complainant should include the name of the person (complainant), full address and Telephone Number.
- ✓ The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be mentioned clearly with address.
- ✓ The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.
- ✓ The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- ✓ There is no fee or stamp duty for the complaint.
- ✓ No advocate or lawyer is required.
- ✓ The consumer himself/herself can argue.

5. What are the problems faced by the Consumers?

Ans: - The problems faced by the Consumers are,

- ✓ Cheating in Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- ✓ Trade malpractices in the market.
- ✓ Production of goods which are hazardous to life and property.
- ✓ Problems arising during the purchase (trade) of goods and services.
- ✓ During this time Consumers are facing problems in seeking justice/compensation.
- ✓ Lack of Consumer education.
- ✓ The price fixation of the goods and services are mainly done by the middlemen.

2 Marks Questions.**1. Mention three stages of Consumer Court.**

Or

Mention three stages of Consumer disputes redressal agencies.

Ans: - Three stages of Consumer disputes redressal agencies are..

- ✓ District Forum.
- ✓ State Commission.
- ✓ National Commission.

2. Who is called a Consumer?

Ans: - Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages.

3. In the history of World Consumers' Movement, March 15, 1962 is an important day. Why?

Ans: - On that day, the president John F Kennedy gave the American Consumers four basic rights: they are right to safety, right to choose, the right to information and the right to be heard. For this reason March 15 of every year is celebrated as the world Consumers ' Day.

4. Give examples for the Consumers protection act implemented by Government of India.

Ans: - Some of the important Acts are.

- ✓ Essential commodities Act.
- ✓ Weights and measures Act.
- ✓ Act against Adulteration of food Articles
- ✓ The Consumer Protection Act 1986.

III. One marks Questions.

1. Define the term "User".

Ans: - The term User refers to those who use the goods and services.

2. Define the term "Provider".

Ans:- The person who supplies goods and services is called "Provider".

3. The idea of foundation of the "Indian Association of Consumers" in 1956 had given by

Ans: - The Planning Commission.

4. Expand 'AWARE'.

Ans: - The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses.

5. What is "Teleshopping"?

Ans: - The Consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from traders through internet/ sms/ telephone is called Teleshopping.

Or

Through internet, SMS or Telephone Consumers can place the order for the goods selected. Payment can be made after receiving the goods at door. This transaction is called Teleshopping.

6. Who is regarded as the king of market and occupies a prime place in "Free Enterprise Economy".

Ans: - "Consumer".

7. The Consumer Day is observed on which date every year?

Or

The Consumer Day is observed on _____ every year.

Ans: - March 15.

8. Where was Consumer Movement began for the first time in the history?

Or

The history of Consumer Movement began in_____

Ans: - U.S. or United States.

9. What is the right of every Consumer?

Ans: - It is the right of every Consumer to get quality goods and services for their price.

10. What is the basic intention of ' Consumer Movement '?

Ans: - To stop the exploitation / hindrances from traders and producers.

11. Who is fixing the price of the goods and services instead of Consumer and Producers?

Or

The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the_____ instead of Consumer and Producers.

Ans: - The Middlemen.

12. Where does Consumer has to file a case /complaints exceeding Rs lakhs but not more than one crore.

Ans: - The State Commission.

13. In the case of complaints where the value of goods and services is less than Rs 20 lakhs Consumer has to file a claim a case for compensation at.

Ans: - The District Consumer Forum.

14. Which Commission shall dispose any complaints of Consumers where the claim shall exceed Rs one crore (1 crore).

Ans: - The National Commission.

15. Who presides over the deliberations of District Consumer Forum?

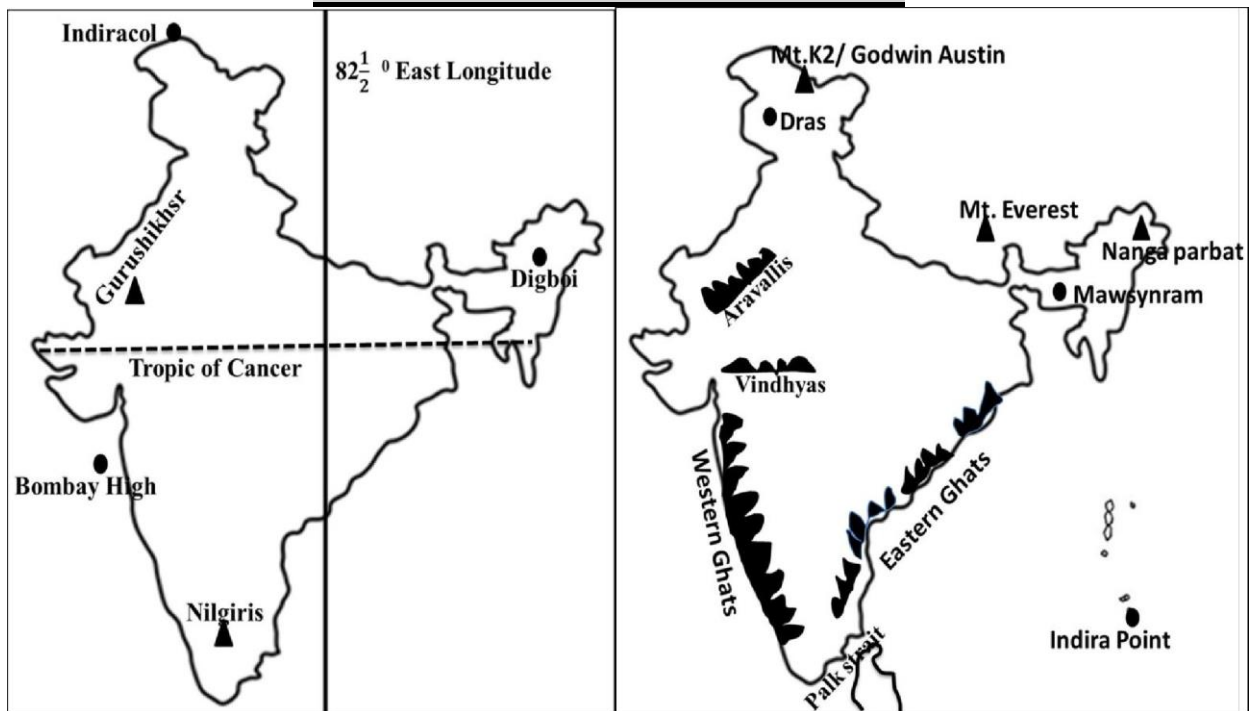
Ans: - A qualified district judge.

16. Who is the president of The State Commission?

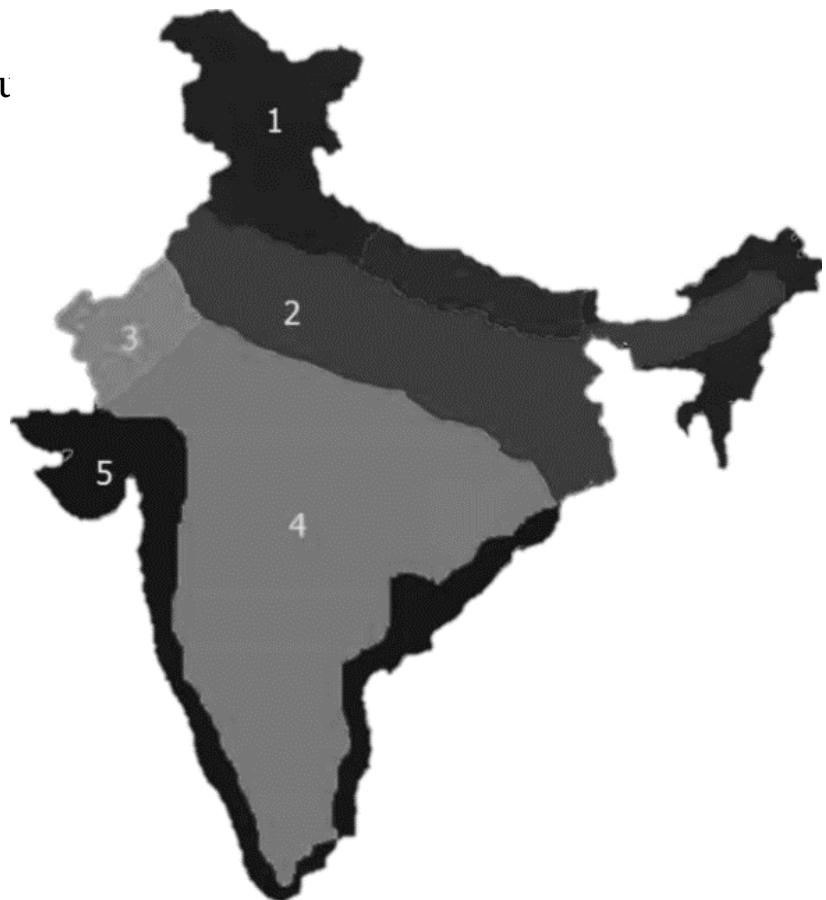
Ans: - A High Court Judge.

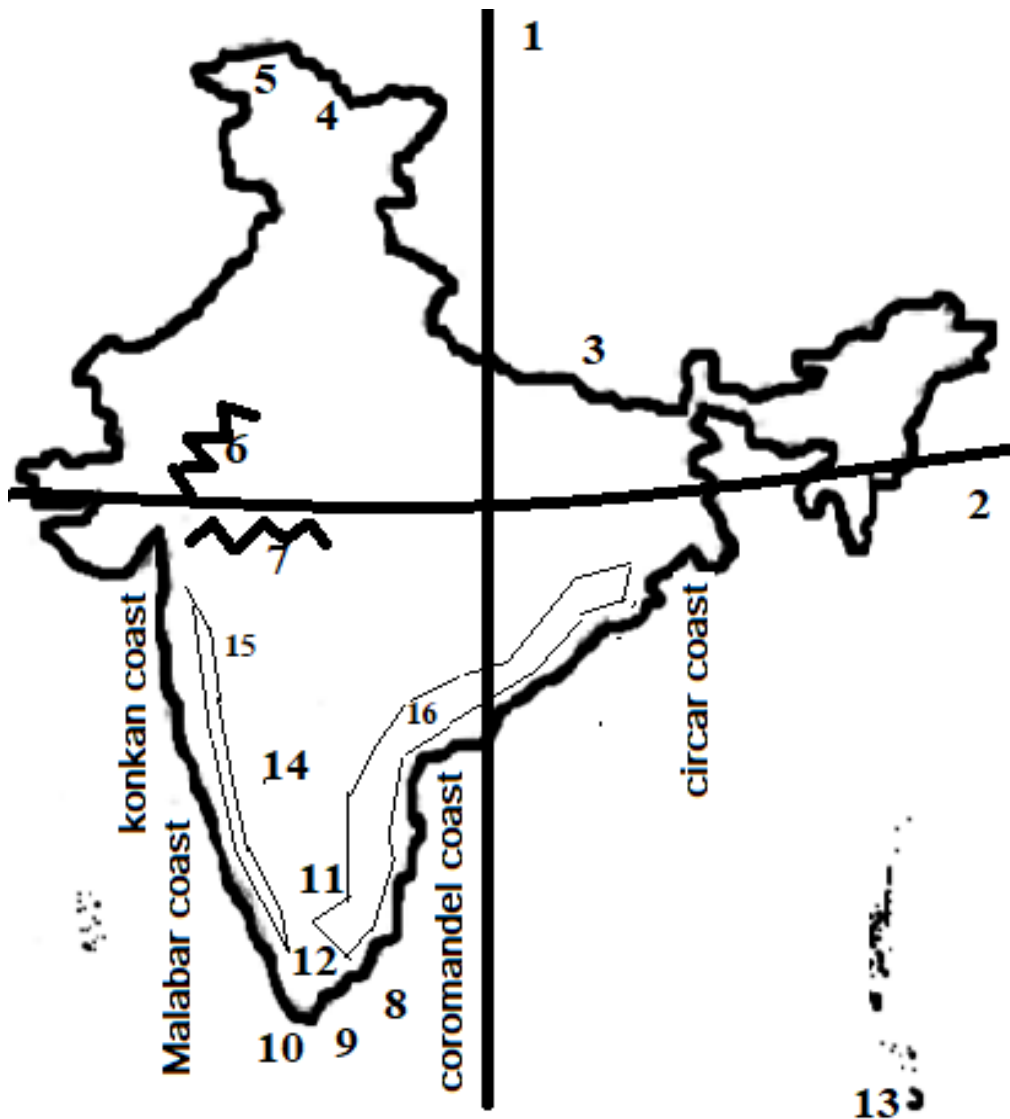
17. The National Consumer Commission is headed by whom?

Ans: - A Judge of Supreme Court.

MAP-**G2. INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY**

- 1) The Northern Mountains.
- 2) The Northern Great Plains.
- 3) Thar Desert
- 4) The Peninsular Plateau
- 5) The Coastal Plains and Islands.

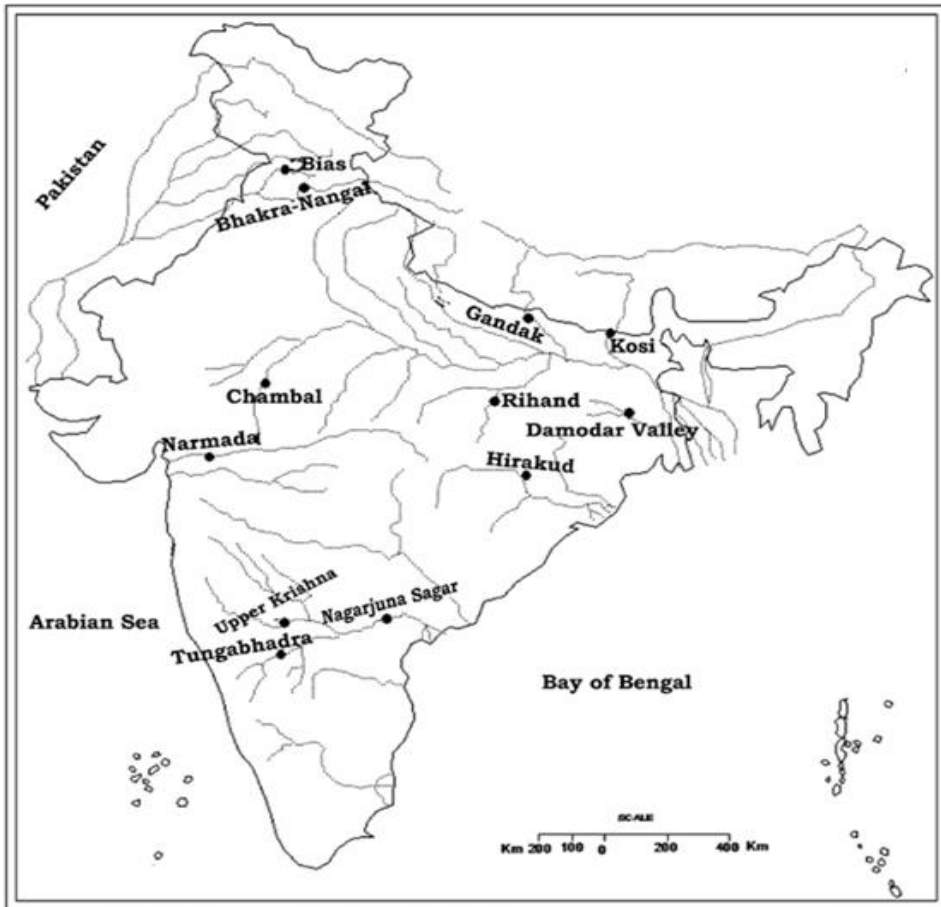




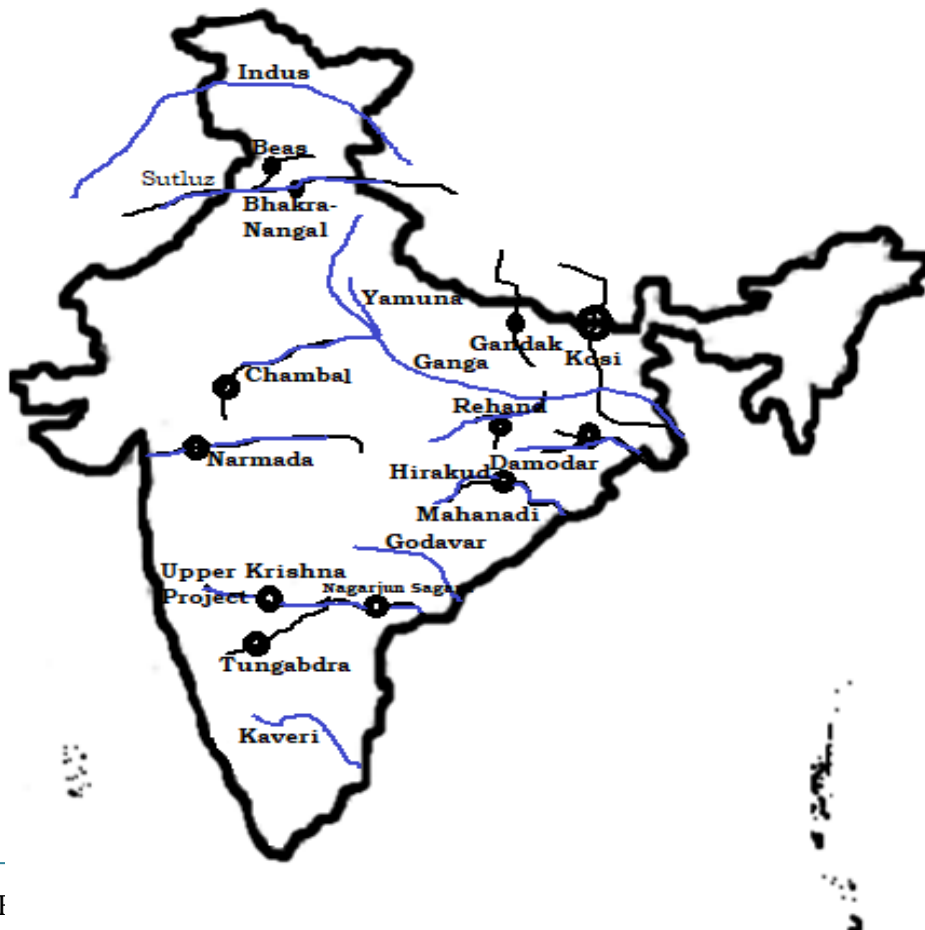
1. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude
2. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North Latitude/ Tropic of Cancer
3. Mount Everest
4. k2/ Godwin Austin
5. Indira col
6. Aravali range/ Guru shikara
7. Vindhya range
8. Palk strait
9. Gulf of mannar
10. Kanyakumari
11. Nilagiri
12. Annaimudi
13. Indira /pigmalian point
14. Mullayyanagiri
15. Western Ghats
16. Eastern Ghats

G6. INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

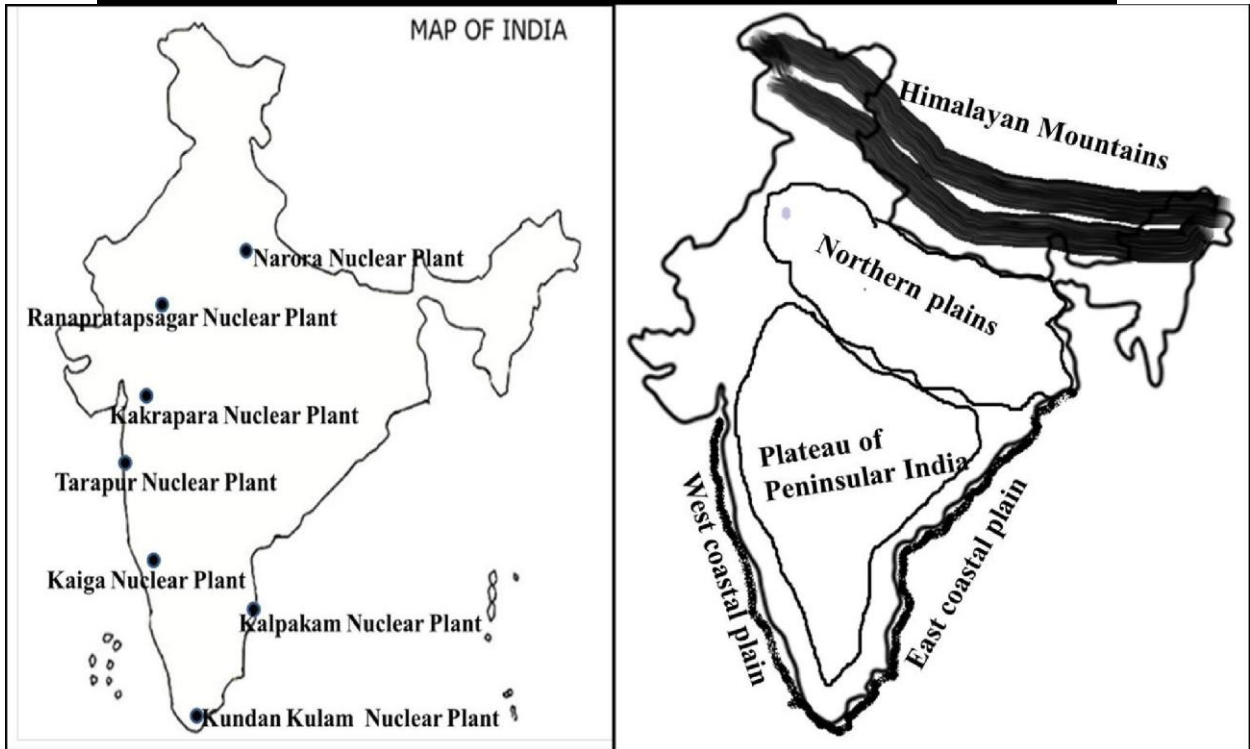
Important multipurpose projects of India-



Important rivers of India.

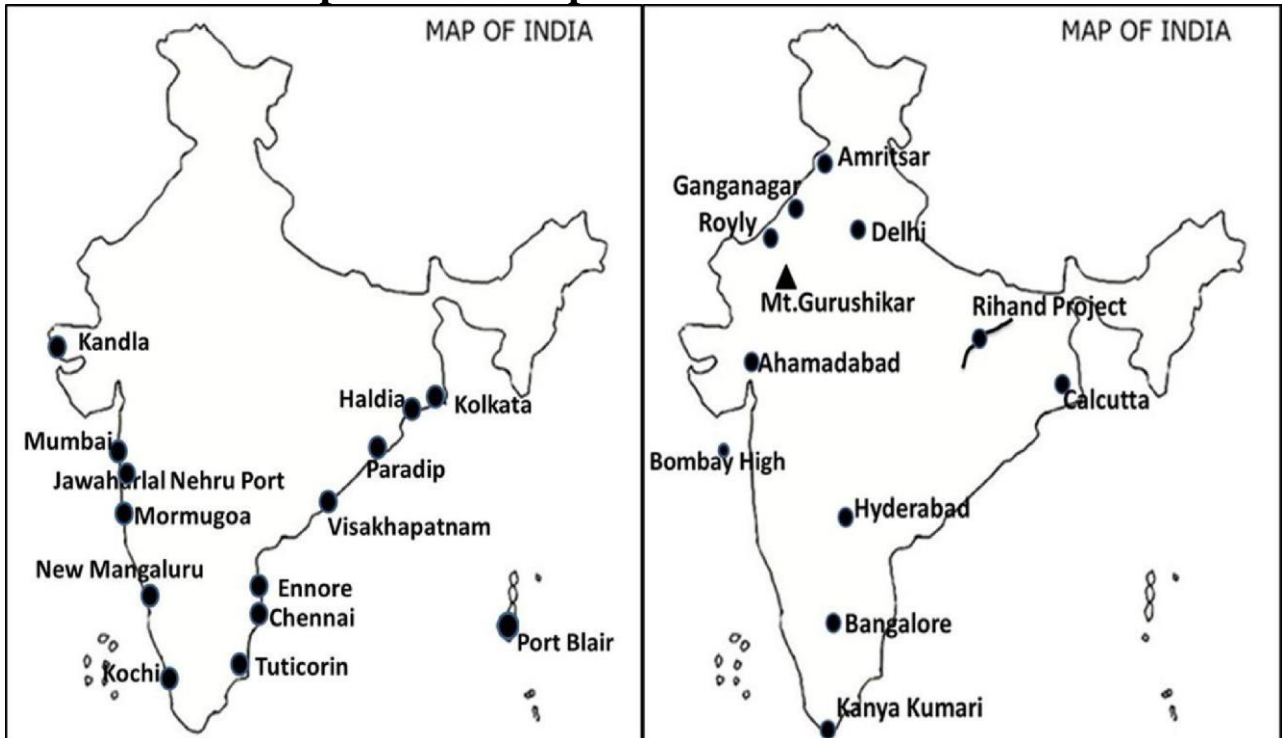


G8. INDIAN MINERALS AND POWER RESOURCES



G9. INDIAN TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATION

International Airports and Seaports of India.



One answer for many questions-

1. Preaching's /contributions / aims and objectives / views/ main points of social and religious movements (Bramho Samaj, Prathana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Sathyashodak Samaj, Young Bengali Movement, Ramakrishna Movement, Dharamaparipala Yogam, Aligarah Movement) 8Q

- Advocated Monotheism, Monogamy, women education, women Rights, gender equality,
- Opposed meaningless rituals, Polytheism, Polygamy, child marriage, Caste system, untouchability.

2. Causes of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, Gender Discrimination, Child marriage, Hunger, Child trafficking). 7Q

- Poverty, Illiteracy, negligence
- Gender discrimination,
- Lack of social environment,
- Migration, Burden of Debt
- Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.
- Lack of proper implementation of law,
- Negligence about child rights,

3. Effects of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, Gender inequality, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking). 7Q

- Exploitation of children,
- Physical exploitation,
- Mental harassment,
- Sexual harassment,
- Violation of child rights,
- Physical weakness and health complications.
- Stagnation of all round development of children.

4. Controlling measures of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual

violence, Gender inequality, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking). 7Q

- Creating awareness
- Better implementation of child rights.
- Better implementation of rules and laws.
- Free and compulsory education to all.
- Formation of Child Right Clubs,
- Child Protection Committees.

5. Functions/ importance/ needs/ services/ advantages of banks. 5Q

- Safe custody of money,
- helps in making payments,
- helps in collecting of money,
- Advance loans,
- helps in smooth financial transactions,
- Safe deposit lockers facility
- Promote saving habits in public.

6. Importance/ need/ Why do we want Agriculture, Industry, Horticulture, Floriculture, transportation, communication, Public finance, Globalization, Entrepreneurship, Rural development, Mineral resources. 11 Q

- Increase in per capita income, national income.
- Less import.
- Increase in foreign exchange.
- Provides employment opportunities
- Helps to increase GDP.
- Raises standard of living.
- Agriculture product increase.
- Development in tertiary sector.

7. Causes of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes). 7Q

- Ecological imbalance.
- Environment pollution
- Modernization, urbanisation
- Rapid urbanization

- Mining and quarrying.
- Missuse of nature by human.

8. Effects of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes, terrorism). 8Q

- loss of life and property,
- damage to buildings, transports and communication system,
- disrupt power supply, destroy crops,
- Destroy vegetation, animals, human life.
- spread of epidemics.
- Ecological imbalance

9. Remedial measures of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes). 7Q

- Medical assistance
- Construction of temporary shelter/ Ganjikendra.
- Assistance from army.
- Supply of food, drinking water,
- Relocate to safer place.

10. Features/ Main Characteristics/ importance/ Impacts/ advantages of Globalization. 4Q

- Promote international trade
- Contribute to foreign investment
- Creates an open environment
- Free traffic of goods and services
- Exchange of information technology
- Developing friendly relations between countries.
- International harmony.

11. Factors influence the location of industries- (Iron and steel, cotton, Paper, manganese, sugar, aluminum,). 7Q

- Supply of raw materials,
- Supply of power, Transport and communication facilities,

- Market facilities,
- Capital, Labour and water supply,
- Ideal climate, Government policies

12. Importance/ need/ uses of minerals (Iron ore, manganese, Bauxite, mica). 5Q

- useful for industrial development,
- Domestic, construction purpose,
- progress of transport and communication,
- trade and commerce.
- have great economic value.
- Manufacturing Chemicals, power.

13. Importance of Northern plain/ peninsular plateau/ coastal plains. OR

Role of Northern plain/ peninsular plateau/ coastal plains in development of country. 3Q

- Vast plain area,
- Fertile soil.
- Helps to agriculture.
- Has many rivers.
- Helps in trade. Granary of minerals.

14. Importance of/ Role of/ Aims of/ Need of water resources (Multi RiverValley Projects/ Damodar, Kosi, Nagarjun Sagar/ Bhakra Nangal/ Hirakud/ Tungabhadra. 10Q

- Irrigation, control of flood and soil erosion
- Generating Hydroelectricity.
- Prevention of Soil erosion.
- Develop inland waterways, fishing.
- Provide recreation, helps in afforestation.
- Helps domestic and industries purpose.

15. What are the main factors influence (the climate of India/ Land use pattern/ types of forests/ soil diversity/ cropping pattern/ distribution of population)? 6Q

- Relief feature,
- Climate,
- Soil,
- Supply of water,
- Technical aspects,
- Economic condition.

Model Question paper- 1
Subject- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Total Questions-47**Class-10****Subject Code-85E****Time-3 hour****Max Marks-80**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet in your answer booklet: **1x8=8**

1. He created the new post of Superintendent of Police (SP)

- A. Warren Hastings
- B. Lord Cornwallis
- C. Lord Dalhousie
- D. William Bentinck

2. The year of Goa liberation.

- A. 1949
- B. 1954
- C. 1961
- D. 1965

3. Human Rights declaration day.

- A. December 8
- B. December 10
- C. June 5
- D. November 10

4. “Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour” is stated by.

- A. Plato
- B. Carl Marx
- C. Ambedkar
- D. Gandhiji

5. We can complaint against following issues by calling 1098.

- A. Fire accident
- B. Murder, loot
- C. Corruption
- D. Child Harrasment

6. The Place with Highest recorded temperature in our country.

- A. Ganganagar
- B. Royli
- C. Mowsynram
- D. Chirapunji.

7. The organisation which has responsibility of publishing the ‘World Human Development Index report’ is.

- A. UNESCO
- B. UNICEF
- C. World Bank
- D. UNDP

8. Who is called as ‘The king of Market’?

- A. Suppier
- B. Mediatier
- C. Producer
- D. Consumer

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 1x8=8

- 9. What is the reason for second Anglo Maratha war?
- 10. Why does Sardar Wallab Bai Patel called as ‘Iron man of India’?
- 11. North eastern states receive heavy rainfall. How?
- 12. What is population density?
- 13. Consumer protection is essential. Why?
- 14. What is meant by Non Aligned Policy?
- 15. What does social inequity mean?
- 16. What is Women Empowerment?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each. **2x8=16**

17. List the Europeans who came to India.
18. How did British conquer the Punjab?
19. What are the basic concepts of Indian foreign policy? Or
Why good relation is necessary with foreign nations?
20. What is the purpose of the Appiko Movement? Or
Name the social problems of India.
21. Explain the importance of Coastal plains.
22. What are the characteristics of Desert soil?
23. What are the reasons for the low Human Development Index in India?
24. Mention four advantages of opening a bank account.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

3x9=27

25. What were the improvements to the police system during the British period?
Or
Describe the action taken by Sanjoli Rayanna in Indian freedom struggle.
26. What measures can be taken to improve the status of women?
27. What are the constitutional and legislative measures for the prevention of untouchability?
28. What are the factors that influence industrial positioning?
Or
List out the causes of the landslide.
29. What is under development? What are the reasons for that?
Or
Analyze 'Gandhi's views of Gramaswarajya' in the context of decentralization.
30. List the characteristics of the bank.
Or
What information should be included in the complaint of consumer court?
31. List the contributions of the Narayanaguru Dharma paripalana Yogam Organisation.

32. How did the economic changes lead to the Rebellion of 1857?
Explain.

33. Explain the importance of transportation.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.4x4=16

34. Describe the achievement of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.

OR

Describe the role of Moderates in Indian freedom struggle.

35. Why did the mutiny of 1857 fail to drive the British out of India?

36. Describe the achievements of the United Nations.

37. Explain the differences between Kharif crop and Rabi crop season.

VI. 38. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) River Cauvery

B) Hirakud project

C) Tuticarin

D) Desert vegetation.

Model Question paper- 2
Subject- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Total Questions-47**Class-10****Subject Code-85E****Time-3 hour****Max Marks-80**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet in your answer booklet: **1x8=8**

1. He implemented 'Blue Water Policy'.

- A. Alfonso de Albuquerque
- B. Robert Clive
- C. Dupleix
- D. Francisco de Almeida

2. Goa is a colony of.

- A. English
- B. Dutch
- C. French
- D. Portuguese

3. Indian constitution enshrines fundamental rights under Articles ____ to _____ in third part.

- A. 12 to 35
- B. 14 to 36
- C. 14 to 35
- D. 12 to 30

4. In 1993, the Supreme Court's decision in the UnniKrishnan v/s Andhra Pradesh government case highlighted the following:

- A. Untouchability is the punishable offence.
- B. Education is a fundamental Right
- C. Gender discrimination is a punishable offence.

D. Protection for cultural rights of minorities.

5. The year which the Child marriage Prohibition Act was enacted.

- A. 1986
- B. 1994
- C. 2006
- D. 2012

6. Convectional rain occurs in India Usually during this period.

- A. The Winter Season
- B. The Summer Season
- C. The Rainy Season
- D. The Retreating Monsoon Season

7. Mainly it is very low in under developed nation.

- A. Per capita income
- B. Population
- C. Poverty
- D. Employment

8. Every year we observe The Consumer Day on.

- A. 15th January
- B. 15th February
- C. 15th March
- D. 15th April

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 1x8=8

9. The Dutch were limited themselves to Spice rich Islands. Why?

10. What was the strategy adopted by the British to create secularism among Indians?

11. The rain that falls in April, may is called coffee blossoms in Karnataka. Why?

12. What is meant by population?

13. What is teleshopping?

14. What is apartheid?
15. How do we know the nature of social inequality in our society?
16. Define life expectancy.

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each. **2x8=16**

17. What were the causes of First Anglo Maratha war?
18. What were the effects of battle of Buxar?
19. What are the Panchasheela principles? Or
What are the reasons for deterioration relationship between India and China in recent years?
20. Explain the revolutionary reforms enacted by the former Karnataka Chief Minister Devaraja urs.
Or
Child labour is a social redicamnt. How?
21. Northern plains are useful for agriculture. How?
22. What are the characteristics of mangrove forests?
23. Measuring development through national income is not reasonable, how?
24. Name the different types of banks.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each. **3x9=27**

25. List the effects of British education?
Or
Analyse the way of Dondia wagh fought against British.
26. What causes the unemployment problem to increase in India?
27. What are the major forms of social stratification?
28. Explain the importance of industries in the economic development of India.
Or
What are the factors that cause the earthquake?
29. Emphasize the women's self-help groups complement women's empowerment.
Or
Explain the importance of rural development.
30. Explain the Bank and Customer relationship.
Or

How does the Consumer Protection Act protect the interests of consumers?

31. Explain the Swamy vivekananda's thoughts.

32. Explain the political reasons for the 1857 mutiny.

33. Explain about Golden Quadrilateral and super highways.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.

4x4=16

34. Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom movement. Or

Describe the non-cooperation movement.

35. What are the teachings of Brahma samaja?

36. Describe the structure and functions of Security Council.

37. Explain the importance of agriculture.

VI. 38. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) River Mahanadi

B) Gateway of India.

C) Kosi project

D) Desert soil.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560003.

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD

Malleshwaram, Bengaluru – 560003.

2020-21 MODEL PAPER - 1

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs. 15 minutes

Subject Code : 85E

Max. Marks : 80

English Medium

Regular Fresh

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This question Paper consists of objective and subjective types of 38 questions.
2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks for the questions.
5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8 x 1 = 8

1. The rebellion against British at Bidanur and Shikaripura in 1800 is :
 - A. Hyder Ali
 - B. Dondiya Wagh
 - C. Chennamma
 - D. Sangolli Rayanna

2. Derozio had to resign from his teaching post because of :
 - A. The pressure from his colleagues and opponents
 - B. His ill health
 - C. His interest in studies on vedas
 - D. The pressure from the Government to return back to England

3. Panchasheela principles were signed between :
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Meiji
 - B. Motilal Nehru and Chou Enlai
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai
 - D. Motilal Nehru and Chacha Nehru

4. Migration is one of the main features of :
 - A. Organised sector labourers
 - B. Unorganised sector labourers
 - C. Child labourers
 - D. Female labourers

5. Narmada Bachavo Movement was led by :
 - A. Medha Patkar
 - B. Arjun Aradhya
 - C. Tehri Gharwals
 - D. Villagers of Salyani

6. Nagarjun Sagar project is built across the river :
 - A. Rihand river
 - B. Kaveri river
 - C. Sutlej river
 - D. Krishna river

7. 'Ashraya Yojana' was implemented with the intention of :
 - A. Providing employment
 - B. Providing houses
 - C. Providing agricultural lands
 - D. Providing education

8. The consumer protection act was passed in the year :
 - A. 1976
 - B. 1986
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1960

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8 x 1 = 8

9. Why was Fort William college opened in Calcutta?
10. Who is known as Iron Man of India?
11. What is unemployment?
12. What is female foeticide?
13. Why should we plant trees along the coast?
14. Which is the coldest month in India?
15. Why is 15th of march celebrated as world consumers day?
16. What is National Income?

III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each.**8 x 2 = 16**

17. Explain dual Government introduced by Robert Clive.
18. What were the reformations advocated by Sathyashodhaka Samaj?
19. What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

Or

What are the guidelines provided by UN General Assembly on human rights?

20. Write a note on Narmada Bachavo Andholan.

Or

Write a note on the advantages of division of labour.

21. Which are the important seasons of India?
22. Why are forests declining in India?
23. What are the causes for underdevelopment?
24. Which are the consumer rights granted by John F Kennedy?

IV. Answer the following questions in 3 to 6 sentences each.**9 x 3 = 27**

25. What were the effects of British Education in India?

Or

What were the contributions of Putta Basappa of Kodagu in Indian freedom struggle?

26. What were the aims of Arya Samaj?
27. Explain the economic causes for the first war of Indian independence.
28. Which are the measures taken to solve unemployment in India?
29. List out the measures taken to eradicate untouchability in India.
30. Explain the importance of transport in India.

31. Which factors influence localisation of Industries?

Or

Which are the preventive measures to be taken to face cyclones?

32. Explain human development Indicators.

Or

Explain the importance of rural development.

33. Mention the major objectives of consumer protection act.

Or

Mention the characteristics of banks.

V. Answer the following in 8 to 10 points each.

4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the role of moderates in the freedom movement of India.

35. What were the achievements of Jawahar Lal Nehru as the prime minister of India.

Or

What were the major developments that took place during Non Co-operation movement?

36. Explain the structure and functions of the General Assembly of UNO.

37. List out the different land use patterns of India.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark these.

1 + 4 = 5

A. Govinda Panth Vallabha Sagar

B. Tea port of India

C. Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport

D. Nilgiris

Alternative question for Blind candidates only (In lieu of Q. No. 38)

Explain the importance of Himalayas

5

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560003.

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD

Malleshwaram, Bengaluru – 560003.

2020-21 MODEL PAPER - 2

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs. 15 minutes

Subject Code : 85E

Max. Marks : 80

English Medium

Regular Fresh

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This question Paper consists of objective and subjective types of 38 questions.
2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks for the questions.
5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

8 x 1 = 8

1. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission is :
 - A. Swami Vivekananda
 - B. Annie Besant
 - C. Jyothibha Phule
 - D. Raj Ram Mohan Roy

2. Iron Man of India is :
 - A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - B. Mahatma Gandhiji
 - C. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel
 - D. Subhash Chandra Bose

3. The main objective of the establishment of Lokpal Institution is :
 - A. removing regional imbalance.
 - B. fighting against corruption.
 - C. eradicating communalism.
 - D. bringing gender equality.

4. The leader of the movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was :
 - A. M.D. Nanjundaswamy
 - B. Medha Patkar
 - C. Sundarlal Bahuguna
 - D. Shivaram Karantha

5. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act was brought into force in the year :
 - A. 1966
 - B. 1976
 - C. 1986
 - D. 1996

6. The place which receives the highest rainfall in India is :
 - A. Chirapunji
 - B. Agumbe
 - C. Ganganagar
 - D. Mawsynram

7. The main objective of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993 is :
 - A. Implementing uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
 - B. Adding the word Secularism
 - C. Reducing the age of voter from 21 to 18 years
 - D. Eradicating untouchability.

8. Every year the consumer day is observed on
 - A. August, 10
 - B. March, 15
 - C. November, 01
 - D. January, 26

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8 x 1 = 8

9. Why did the citizens of Junagadh revolt against their Nawab?
10. Who gave a call “Back to the Vedas”?
11. When did the UNO adopt human rights?
12. What is female foeticide?
13. What is Coffee Blossom?
14. Nowadays Inland waterways play a limited role. Why?
15. Name any two housing programmes implemented to provide shelter to homeless.
16. Why is Consumer Protection Act of 1986 passed?

III. Answer the following questions in four sentences each.**8 x 2 = 16**

17. Explain the results of battle of Buxar.
18. What were the results of the third Anglo-Martha war?
19. Communalism is fatal to national unity. How?

Or

How are the Panchasheela principles helpful to improve the relationship between India and China?

20. What are the advantages of Division of Labour?

Or

What are the ill effects of Mob violence?

21. How can soil be conserved?
22. Differentiate the Mountain forests and Mangrove forests.
23. Decentralization of power is essential in Democratic system. Why?
24. Which are the services provided by Indian post offices?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each.**9 x 3 = 27**

25. Explain the impact of British education on India.
26. What were the effects of third Anglo-Mysore war?

Or

What are the contributions of Annie Besant to India?

27. List out the economic factors responsible to 1857 revolt.
28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.
29. Explain the legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

30. Explain the importance of communication in the development of the country.

Or

Industries are localised in a few places only. Why?

31. How can the effects of the earthquakes be reduced?

32. Mention the functions of self help groups.

Or

Mention the main features of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

33. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

Or

What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

V. Answer the following question in about eight sentences each. 4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.

35. How did Radicals fight against the British?

Or

How was Non Co-operation movement organised.

36. Explain the achievements of UNO.

37. Name the different types of agriculture practiced in India.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following in it. 1 + 4 = 5

A. Malabar Coast

B. River Narmada

C. Tungabhadra Project

D. Delhi

Alternative question for Blind candidates only (In lieu of Q. No. 38)

List out the objectives of multipurpose river valley projects.

5