

History Card No. 1
Advent of the Europeans to India

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. The Countries of Europe which encouraged sailors to discover new regions.
a.) Spain and Italy b) Portugal & Britain
c) Spain and Portugal d) Britain and France.
2. The following Mughal Emperor granted some villages near Calcutta to the British.
a) Jahangir b) Bahadur Shah II
c) Babur d) Furuk Siyyar
3. Siraj-Ud-Danla was the Nawab of
a) Bengal c) Madras
c) Mysuru d) Karnataka
4. The battle of Plassey was fought in
a) 1857 b) 1758
c) 1757 d) 1775
5. In Bengal province the Diwani right to the British was conceded by
a) Shah Alam b) Jahangir
c) Furuk Siyyar d) Bahadur Shah II
6. The English army commander in the battle of Wandiwash
a) Dupleix b) Sir Eyre Coote
c) Robert Clive d) Lord Wellesly
7. The British leader in the battle of Plassey
a) Sir Eyre Coote b) Robert Clive
c) Lord Wellesly d) Lord Dalhousie

8. The Dual government in Bengal was introduced by
a) Siraj-ud-Daulah b) Duplein
c) Robert clive d) Mir Jaffar

9. The nawab of Bengal after mir jaffar
a) Shah Alam b) Shruja-ud-Daula
c) Mir Khasim d) Siraj-ud-Daula

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. Who discovered sea route to India?

A. Vascodegama

2. Which Indian commodities were in great demand in Europe?

A. Indian Spices, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cardamon ginger etc.

3. Through which route the trade between Asian countries & Europe was carried during the middle ages?

A. Via the persian gulf Red sea & through the North western region of India.

4. Which scientific instruments helped the sailors in their sea voyage?

A. The compass, gun powder, Naval equipments, maps etc.

5. Which country had the monopoly over the Arabian sea?

A. Portugese

6. Through which Italian cities spices were distributed?

A. Vinice, Milan and Florance

7. Whose permission did the British obtain to trade in India?

A. Nature chiefs and moghal emperor.

8. Which britishfort was captured by the French?

A. St. George

9. Which were the places Mir Khasim granted to the British?

A. Regions of Burdwan, midnapur and Chittagong.

10. Who was the carnatic nawab supported the French?

A. Chandasaheb.

III. Answer in 2 or 3 Sentence:

1. Describe the system of Dual Government.
 - A.
 - British collected land revenue.
 - administration imparting of justice and other administration function were carried on by the nawab.
2. What factor inspired to look for alternative trade routes to India?
 - A.
 - The new scientific instruments like the compass, gun powder, naval equipments maps etc.
 - The stories that were being told about the wealth of the Eastern nations.
 - The eagerness of the missionaries for proselytisation.
3. What are the results of battle of Plassey?
 - A.
 - Mir Jaffar became the nawab of Bengal.
 - The British got zamindari right over the 24 paraganas.
 - The British gained control over the province of Bengal.

History Card No. 1

Folk History

Chapter -3

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The writing of Indian history was affected by

- a) Persians b) British c) French d) Greeks.

Ans: b) British.

2. Writing about common people was a challenge to historians to study about.

- a) Traders b) Kings c) Travellers d) Peasants.

Ans: d) Peasants

3. According to historians history is created mainly on

- a) Period b) Books c) Sources d) Author

Ans: c) Sources

II. Answer the following in a sentence each:-

1) What are the factors influence the writing of history after Independence?

Ans: events, descriptions & theories.

2) What are the sources of folk history?

* artefacts, Lavanis, folk songs and social traditions.

3) What do you mean by "Yuga"?

* After one rotation of Kalachakra is completed, the second one starts. The completion of one cycle is called Yuga.

4) Name the four Yugas?

* Kruta, Tretayuga, Dwaparayuga, Kaliyuga.

5) Which community does not have history?

* African communities.

6) What is the view of Indian tradition historical writing

* Kalachakra.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. British writers describe Indian freedom struggle as
 a) wars b) revolts c) riots d) struggles
 Ans: b) revolts
2. The person who remains in the minds of the people of Bel-
 lary region was
 a) Tippu b) Krishnadevaraya c) Kumararama
 d) Sangoli Rayana.
 Ans: Kumara rama
3. In creating histories about the illiterate communities it is
 help ful.
 a) People custom b) People language
 c) People tradition d) People's feeling.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What are the effects of the British on the Indian histori-
 ans?
 Historians were narrated incidents in their beneficial way.
2. What factors confused the historians?
 * No records of history about peasants and common people
 confused the historians.
3. What type folk sources are boon to historians?
 Many emotional humane, creative oral narratives have
 proved to be a boon to historians.
4. Which history is written on the basis of oral sources?
 Folk history.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. One source for creating oral history
 a) Coins b) inscription c) Lavanis
 d) Accounts of foreigners.
 Ans: c) Lavanis.
2. After the completions of one rotation of Kalachatrya another
 one starts this is also known as
 a) period b) Yuga c) century d) year

Ans: B. Yuga.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Which model of writing of history was influenced by the writers?

Ans: Simple linear model

2. What do you mean by the linear model of writing of history?

Ans: According to this second year follows the first year 18th century events that came after 17th century events are recorded.

3. What factor helps Africans in the writing of History?

Ans: oral traditions, sensibility expressed by the various communities helped in writing of history.

History Card No. 1
**The foundation of British administration
& its effects.**

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. the system brought by Lord Wellesly
 - a.) Zamindari system
 - b) Ryotwari system
 - c) Doctrine of lapse
 - d) Subsidiary alliance
2. The first Anglo maratha war ended by this treaty.
 - a) Mangalore treaty
 - b) Srirangapattana
 - c) Salbai treaty
 - d) Bassin treaty
3. Peshwa Bajrao II accepted the doctrine of subsidiary alliance after signing the following treaty
 - a) Bassein treaty
 - c) Salbai treaty
 - c) Ahmedabad treaty
 - d) Mangaluru treaty
4. 'Lion of Punjab' is known as
 - a) Lal singh
 - b) Ranjith Singh
 - c) Dulip Singh
 - d) Mansingh
5. The Act which abolished Robert clive's dual Government was
 - a) Minto Morley reforms
 - b) Pitts India Act
 - c) Regulating Act
 - d) Indian Council Act

II. Answer in a Sentence.

1. Which province did the English acquired after the first Anglo Maratha war?
Ans: Ahmedabad.
2. What was the main cause for second Anglo Maratha war?
Ans: The internal wars between the Marathas.
3. To whom the British supported in the second Anglo Maratha war?

Ans. Peshwa Bajrao II.

4. On which provinces Ranjith Singh gained control?

Ans: Amritsar and Ludhiana.

5. What is the name of Sikh Army?

Ans: Khalsa.

6. Who was the prime minister of Dulip Singh.

Ans: Lal Singh

7. What was the name of British trading institution?

Ans: East India Company

8. Who was the first Governor General of India?

Ans: Warren Hasting.

9. When was the Pitt's India Act introduced?

Ans: In 1784.

10. Which Act established supreme court?

Ans: 1773 regulating Act

11. Where was supreme court first established in India?

Ans: Calcutta.

12. What is the important feature of the Act of 1935?

Ans: It gave freedom to the provinces in administration.

13. Which act provide that the Indians could participate in Indian administration?

Ans: The Indian council Act of 1861.

14. Which Act granted for appointing a Board of Control to enable efficient administration?

Ans: Pitt's India Act of 1784.

15. Which act brought Bicameral govts in provinces?

Ans: Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague Chelmsford Reforms)

16. Who framed Minto Morley reforms of 1909?

Ans: Viceroy of India Minto and his secretary Morley.

History Card No. 1
Social and Religious Reforms

Chapter -5

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. In Indian history century is referred to as the period of "Indian Renaissance"
a.) 17th Century b) 18th Century
c) 16th Century d) 19th Century
2. The father of Indian Renaissance.
a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Swamy Vivekananda
c) Rama Mohan Roy d) Dayananda Saraswathi
3. The founder of Arya Samaj
a) Atmaram pandu Ranga
b) Rama Krishna paramahamsa
c) Rama Mohan Roy
d) Dayananda Saraswathi
4. Atmaram Panduranga established this Smaj
a) Brahma Samaj b) Ary samaj
c) Prarthana Samaj d) Sathyashodhaka Samaj.
5. The place where prathana samaj was established.
a) Madras b) Mumbai c) Calcutta d) Orissa.
6. The teacher of Swamy Vivekananda.
a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Jyothibaplule
d) Ranade c) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
7. Annie Besant belongs to this country.
a) Ireland b) France c) England d) Spain
8. Home rule movement started this year.
a) 1917 d) 1916 c) 1920 3) 1919

9. Dayananda Sarawathi established Arya Samaj.

The founder of Brahma samaj was.....

- a) Jyothiba phule b) Atmaram Panduranga
c) M.G. Ranede d) Rama Mohan Roy

10. This movement started by Sir syed Ahmed khan.

- a) Shuddi Movement b) Renaissance Movement
b) Aligarh Movement d) Navodaya Movement

11. Jyotiba phule started this Samaj.

- a) Arya Samaj b) Brahma Samaj
c) Prarthana Samaj d) Sathya shodhak Samaj

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. Which western thoughts enlightened by Indians?

Ans: Democracy, freedom, equality and nationalism enlightened by Indians.

2. Who introduced Act against "Sati system"

Ans: Lord William Bentinck.

3. Mention the first social and Religion reforms?

Ans: Brahma samaj.

4. Who popularised the Prarthana Samaj?

Ans: M.G. Ranade.

5. Mention the name of a person who was influenced by Satyashodhak Samaj?

Ans: Shahu Maharaj

6. What is the main aim of Ramakrishna mission?

Ans: To spread the message of equality of all religious and to put that into practice.

7. Where was the conference of world Religious held in the year 1893

Ans: Chicago

8. Mention the founder of theosophical society.

Ans: Madame Blavatsky and colonel H.S. Alcaret

9. Name the newspapers started by Tilak

Ans: Maratha and Kesari

10. Call back to Vedas' given by whom?

Ans: Dayananda Saraswathi.

II. Answer the following questions in 4 sentences.

1. Why the 19th century is called the period of Indian Renaissance?

Ans: * Indians came into contact with western civilization.

* Rationalism grew among Indians.

* Indians began to question superstitions and the contradictions in their traditions.

* English Education.

* Western thought introduced the ideas of democracy freedom, equality and nationalisms to Indians.

2. What are the reforms of Satyashodhak Samaj?

Ans: * Satyashodak Samaj urged for prohibition of liquor.

* It vehemently opposed gender inequality.

* denial of human rights

* exploitation of people and opposed practice of untouchability.

* It started a movement for social justice

* Jyothiba phule established a school for girls.

* He advocated free and compulsory education in order to bring about reform in the social system.

* Struggle for farmers.

3. Who worked towards social reform?

Ans: Raja Ram Govinda Ranade, Jyothiba phule, Swamy Vivekananda, Annie Besant, Syed Ahmed Khan and other worked towards social reform.

4. Analyse the objectives of the Aligarh movement.

Ans: * The Aligarh Movement aimed at promoting harmony of Eastern and western ideas through transformation of the Muslims in their political, social, educational, religious and Philosophical beliefs.

* With an intention to provide modern education to the muslim community.

* By Anglo-oriental college to provide religious education along with western education and to create a modern society through western education.

5. Explain the vision of Ramakrishna Mission.

* The main objective of this organization was to spread the message of equality of all religions and to put that into practice.

* Ramakrishna mission is continuing to nurture culture through education and social service.

* Swamy vivekananda also said that apart from prayer and practice of yoga. Social service is also necessary.

6. Swamy Vivekananda also said was a great inspiration to the youth. Explain.

Ans: * Swamy Vivekananda was a revolutionary monk who

opened the eyes of Indians to the importance of loving life.

* He stressed the significance of the individual, his presence and ability.

* He maintained that apart from prayer and practice of yoga, social service was also necessary for achievement of salvation.

* Ramakrishna mission is continuing to nurture culture through education and social service.

* In 1893, at the Chicago conference of world Religions. Swamy Vivekananda upheld the greatness of Indian culture to the world. He was a role model to the youth.

I. Answer in a sentence.

1. Mention the name of a book written by Dayananda Saraswathi?

Ans: Sathyartha Prakasha

2. Who started the activities of theosophical society in India?

Ans: Annie Besant.

3. Mention the important activity of Arya Samaj?

Ans: Shuddi Movement.

4. Which Samaj urged the prohibition of Liquor?

Ans: Satyashodak Samaj

5. Mention the other name of Anglo-oriental College?

Ans: Aligarh Muslim University.

6. What was the source thought of Ramakrishna?

Ans: Indian Culture.

II. 1) Why was Ram-Mohan Roy called “the father of Indian Renaissance?”

Ans: * Mohan Roy argued that modern science and English Education were essential for an Indian revival.

* He opposed exploitation of women.

* He led an organized attack against the practice of Sati and child marriage.

* Ram Mohan Roy supported the prohibition of Sati Act which was introduced by Lord William Bentinck.

* He tried to develop rationalism among people through journalism.

2) What was the role of Dayananda Saraswathi for social and religious reform?

Ans: * Dayananda Saraswathi advised people to 'Return to the Vedas'.

* He started shuddhi movement

* He condemned idol worship and the caste system.

* He rejected the innumerable meaning less practices and dominance of priestly class.

* He urged people to use swadeshi goods.

* He propounded his teaching in a book called 'Satyarthha Prakasha'

* Dayananda Saraswathi inspired people to take part in the freedom movement.

3) Mention the social reform of prathna samaj.

Ans: * It gave priority to spread of Education.

* It encouraged widow remarriage, female literacy inter-caste marriage, eating together by people of all castes.

* Opposed child marriage, caste system, idol worship and purdah system.

* It maintained that all religions were paths towards the truth and hence needed to be respected.

* Orphanages, national schools and shelter homes for women were established.

4. What are the reforms or principles of Brahma samaj?

* Brahma samaj attempted to bring in reforms in the traditions and customs in Hindu Religion.

* It opposed idol worship and polytheism, and encouraged monotheism.

* It condemned performance of yagas and rituals, and opposed the priestly clats.

* English education exposed Indians to western political thought, it enabled the development of nationalism among Indians,

5. What is the role of M.G. Ranade in social and religious reform?

* M.G. Ranade popularized prarthana Samaj.

* He believed that progress in the political and Economic fields was impossible without reform of the society.

* He propogated Hindu-Muslim unity.

* He started a high school for edcuation of girl child.

I. Choose the correct Answer.

1. Dayananda Saraswathi wrote a book called Sath-yarthaprakasha, where as the book Gulamagiri(slavery) book written by

a) Ram Mohan Roy

b) Dayanada Saraswathi

c) Jyothiba phule

d) Atmaram Panduranga

2. Social Service was necessary for achievement of Salvation

(Moksha) this is stated by.....

- a) Ramakrishan paramahamsa b) Annie Besant
c) Swamy vivekananda d) Gandhiji

3. Match the following.

A

1. Ram Mohan Roy
2. Dayananda Saraswathi
3. Annie Beasant
4. Jyothiba phule

B

- a) Gulamagiri
b) Young India
c) Samvada
-Kaumudi
d) Sathyartha
-Prakasha

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

4. The prohibition of Sati Act was supported by.....

- a) Lord William Bentink b) Ram Mohan Roy
c) Dayananda Saraswathi c) Syed Ahmed Khan.

History Card No. 1

The first war of Indian Independence (1857.A.D)

Chapter -6

- I. Choose the correct answer and write.
- The first war of Indian independence war fought in.
a.) 1867 A.D
b) 1857 A.D
c) 1875 AD
d) 1785 AD
 - Which place was a strong military base of the British
a.) Barrackpur
b) Meerut
c) Delhi
d) Kanpur
 - Who was declared as the 'Emperor of India' in the year 1857.
a) Shah Alam
b) NanaSaheb
c) Bahadur Shah II
d) Tantya Topi.
 - At Barrackpur, the indian soldier who killed British commander was
a) Nana Sahen
b) Tantya topi
c) Mangal pandey
d) Narayana Rao
 - Rani of Jhansi who revolted against the British was
a) Obanna
b) Lakshmi bai
c) Chennamma
d) Mallamma.
 - In which country did 'Industrial revolution' took place?
a) America
d) France
c) Russia
d) Britain
 - The queen of England made an announcement in the year.
a) 1857
b) 1858

c) 1758

d) 1785

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. What did the English historians refer the first war of Indian Independence?

Ans: 'The Sepoy Mutiny'

2. Which nawabs princely titles were cancelled by Lord Dalhousie?

Ans: The Nawabs of Tanjore and Carnatic Kingdoms.

3. Why did Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily?

Ans: Due to the industrial revolution in England.

4. What was the name of the rifle given by British to Indian soldiers?

Ans: Royal Enfield'.

5. What did the Indians call the revolt of 1857?

Ans: The first war of Indian Independence.

III. Answer in about the sentence:-

1. What was the immediate cause for the first war of Indian Independence?

Ans: * The soldiers were being given new rifles called 'Royal Enfield'

* A rumour was spread that the cartridge used in these rifles were greased with the fat of cow & pigs.

* While cows were sacred to the Hindus, pigs were blasphemous for Muslims

* Officers ordered the Indian soldiers to pull the safety catch with the help of their teeth, the soldiers rejected & the revolt started.

2. What was the political cause for the first war of Indian-independence?

* Many kingdoms lost their rights due to promulgation of doctrine of lapse.

* Satara, jaipur, jhansi, udaipur & other Kingdoms came under British contest.

* Princely titles of the Nawab of Tanjore and carnatic were cancelled.

* Thousands of soliders who were dependent on their kings became unemployed.

3. What were the economic cause for the first war of Indian-Independence?

Ans: * Due to the industrial revolution in England, Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily.

* The Indian craftsmen became unemployed.

* The British impose a heavy tax on sale of Indian goods in England.

* Beacuse of Zamindari system the farmers were exploit-ed.

* Indian lands were take back the farmers were insulted & experienced many problems

4. What were the administrative causes for the first war of Indian independence?

Ans: * The British brought into force new civil and criminal laws.

* Most of the time the British judges favoured the British.

* The new rules were not understood by the common peo-ple.

* English became the language of the courts so the Indians suffered.

History Card No. 1

Effects of British Rule in India

Chapter -7

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. 'Mahal. means
a.) District b) Taluk c) Village d) house
2. English Education in India was introduced by.
a) Lord Macaulay b) Lord curzon
c) Lord Willian Bentick d) Lord corncoallis.
3. The first train link started between
a. Mumbai and Thane b. Mumbai and Pune
c. Mumbai and Madras d. Mumbai and Delhi

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Which was the first Kannada newspaper?
Mangaluni Samachar.
2. Who started the first Kannada newspaper mangluru Sa-
machar?
Mangaluru Missionary.
3. When did the newspaper in various languages started in
India?
1818.
4. What is the suggestion given by Charleswood Despatch?
Ans: Priority should be given to primary education.

History Card No. 1
Freedom struggle

Chapter -8

I. Multiple choice

1. The Indian National congress was established in the year.....

a.) 1884 A.D

b) 1885 A.D

c) 1886 A.D

d) 1883 A.D

A: 1885 A.D

2. Founder of the Indian National congress was

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) W.C. Banerji

c) A.O. Hume

d) Jinnah

Ans: A.O. Hume

3. The profounder of Wealth Drain theory was

a. Balagangadhara Tilk

b. Mahadeva Govinda Ranade

c. Gopalakrishna Gokhale

d. Dadabai Navroji

A: Dadabai Navroji

4. The partition of Bengal took place in the year

a. 1885 A.D

b. 1901 A.D

c. 1905 A.D

d. 1911 A.D

Ans: 1905 A.D

5. The British Government withdrew the declaration of partition of Bengal in the year

a. 1901 A.D

b. 1905 A.D

c. 1906 A.D

d. 1911 A.D

Ans: 1911 A.D

6. Tilak started a news paper in Marathi Language called

a. Maratha

b. Samvada Kaumudi

c. Sathyarthaprakasha

d. Kesari

Ans: Kesari

7. Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it was declared by

- a. Bipin chandrapal
- 3. Balagangadhara Tilak
- c. Lalalajapath roy
- d) Mathilala Nehru

Ans: Balagangadhara Tilak

8. The purpose of Rowlat Act introduced

- a) activities
- b) To suppress the revolutionary activities
- c) give swaraj
- d) Partition of a country

Ans:

9. Swaraj party was established by

- a) Motilal Nehru & Chitraranjan das
- c) Mahammada Ali jinna & Shoukat Ali
- d) Bhagat Singh- Chandrashekar Azad.

Ans: Motilal Nehru - chitharanjan das

10. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress that took place in 1929 was presided by

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Sardar Vallabhabai patel
- d) Motilal Nehru

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru

11. In the quit India movement Gandhiji gave a call to the Indians as

- a) Do or Die
- b) Swaraj is my birth right
- c) Vimukti Divas
- d) All the above

Ans: 'Do or Die'

12. Subhaschandra Bose was popularly known as

- a) Mahatma
- b) Netaji
- c) Bapooji
- d) chacha

Ans: Netaji

13. Subhaschandra Bose established an Army called

- a) Indian National Army
- b) Swaraj Party
- c) Indian National congress
- d) Socialistic party

Ans: Indian National Army.

14. The person who established 'Swatantra Karmika party was.....

- a) Jawaharlar Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) B.R.Ambedkar c) Vallabhabai Patel

Ans: B.R.Ambedkar.

15. The person who was called 'the iron man of India was.....

- a. Sardar Vallababai patel b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. B.R. Ambedkar d. Sardar Vallabai Patel

Ans: c) Sardar Vallabai Patel

16. Separate nation for Muslims was proposed by.....

- a) Maulana Abdul Kalam b) Shoukat Ali
c) Mohammed Ali jinna d) Gafar Khan

Ans; Mohammed Ali jinna.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. Who introduced the Ilbet Act?

Ans: Lord Rippen

2. When did the British Government withdrawing of partition of Bengal?

Ans: 1911

3. Mention the secret organisations of Revolutionaries?

Ans: Anusheelana committee and Abhinava Bharata.

4. What was the main instrument for the freedom struggle of Gandhiji?

Ans: Satyagraha.

5. Which commission was appointed by the British Government to conduct an enquiry for Jallian Wala Bagh tragedy?

Ans: Hunter commission

6. Mention the British Army officer who was responsible for Jallian wala Bagh tragedy ?

Ans: General Dyer.

7) Where do the farmers opposed to grow Indigo?

Ans: Champaranya.

8) Who was the captain of INA Jhansi Regiment?

Ans: Captain Lakshmi.

9. Who was the first law Minister of Indian Independence?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

10. Who was the first home minister of Indian independence?

Ans: Sardar Vallabhabai Patel.

I. What was the role of moderates for freedom struggle?

Ans: * They used to place their requests and appeals before the Government within the constitutional frame work

* They gave more importance to political Education.

* They put demand for the reduction of military expenses.

* They recommended good education for Indians.

* Forcing the British Government to take up studies about poverty in the country.

* They placed before the people 'the facts and figures' about the drain of Indian wealth into England.

* The Age of Moderate is also called the Age of Generous Nationalism.

2. What was the role of extremists to increase the intensity of freedom struggle?

Ans: * Those who criticized the moderate thinking propagated extremist ideas.

* opposed, the partition of Bengal throughout the country.

* They encouraged the people to use Indian goods.

* Extremists maintained that good administration cannot be a substitute for Independence.

* Bala gangadhar Tilk declared the "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"

* Extremist's aim was to get complete Independence.

* Through religious functions they started organizing people for a freedom movement.

* Tilak utilized his *kesari* in Marathi and 'Marathi. news paper in english for freedom struggle.

1. Give an account of the achievements of Subhaschandra Bose in the Independence struggle.

Ans: As a parallel to the peaceful struggle of Gandhiji Subhas Chandra Bose was engaged in the attempt to organize Indian settled abroad and equip them for fighting against the British.

* Jawaharlar Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose established the Congress Socialistic party.

* Netaji left the Congress and established a separate party called forward Block.

* He gained the support of the Germany dictator Hitler. He tried to establish an army with the help of Indian war criminals in Germany.

* With the help of Ras Behari, Bose established INA.

* There was a ladies wing in the INA named Jhansi Regiment. Captain Lakshmi was the commandant of this regiment.

* He urged the Indians " Give me blood I will give you freedom. Subhaschandra Bose gave the call "Delhi Chalo"

2. Explain the role of Gandhiji for freedom Struggle?

Ans: * Gandhiji made use of Indirect protests non-violence and satyagraha as the main instruments for the freedom struggle.

* He protested against Rowlatt Act by Satyagraha.

* Participation of muslims, he encouraged khilafat movement.

* Gandhiji gave a call for a non-co-operation movement against the British.

* He gave a call to the British Quit India Movement.

* He gave a call for Swadeshi movement.

3. Describe non-co operation movement.

Ans: * In the year 1920, Gandhiji gave a call for a non-co-operation movement against the British.

* Students supported his call by abstaining from schools and colleges. Lawyers remained away from courts. Indian dignitaries returned all the awards returned

* During this period there was a stiff opposition to the visit of the British prince. There were widespread agitations against the visit throughout the country.

* In the year 1922, police used their force against peaceful protestors.

* The angry protestors set the police station on fire police were burnt alive inside the station.

* The British government considered Gandhiji responsible for the violent event.

* Nehru and C.R. Das established 'Swaraj party in 1922.

* During this time Lala Lajpat roy who was the leader of the movement died after being injured in police caning.

4. Describe the civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans: * Gandhiji, after assuming the leadership of civil disobedience movement, submitted a charter of demands to Viceroy Irwin. But Irwin did not consider Gandhiji's demands.

* Gandhiji with his followers started to produce salt in the seashore. In this manner he started civil disobedience.

* Vijayalakshmi pandit, Kamala Nehru, Vallabai patel, Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and thousands of others who participated in the civil disobedience movement were arrested.

* This agitation spread to many parts of the country.

5. Describe the Quit India Movement.

A: * Kripps commission suggestions were not acceptable to congress on the 8th of August 1942 the congress started Quit India Movement.

* Gandhiji gave a call to the Indians to 'Do or Die'.

* Freedom fighters were imprisoned by the British.

* Most of the Congress leaders were in jail, organizations other than the congress came into the limelight.

* Jayaprakash Narayana assumed leadership of the movement.

* The Socialists implemented their plans through a group titled 'The freedom struggle front'

* Through that organization, they imparted training to workers.

* The muslim league did not participate in this movement.

History Card No. 1

India after Independence

Chapter -9

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The creation of two Independent countries India and Pakistan based on this report.
 - a) Report of Lord Mount batten.
 - b) Report of Simon Commission
 - c) Report of Crips.
 - d) Report of Hunter.
2. The great effect happened the partion of India.....
 - a) problem of poverty
 - b)unemployment
 - c) Education
 - d) refugees
3. The last governor general of British East India Company was.....
 - a) Lord Dalhouse
 - b) Lord Mount Batten
 - c) Rad Cliff
 - d) Irwin
4. The first prime minister of India
 - a) Nehru
 - b)Vallabhai Patel
 - c)Mount Batten
 - d) Dr. Rajendra prasad.
5. The first president of India.....
 - a) Nehru
 - b)Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - c) Vallabaipatel
 - c) Lalbahaddur Shastry.
6. Our Indian Constitution came to existence in the year.....
 - a) Jan 26 1950
 - b) Nov.26 1949
 - c) August 1947
 - d) Aug 19, 1950
7. When the British left India, there were..... princely states in India
 - a) 572
 - b) 562
 - c) 652
 - d) 563
8. The person who was called as the iron man of India.....

- a. Dadabai Naoroji b) Sardar Vallabai Patel
 c. Jawaharlar Nehru d) Gopalkrishna Gokhale.
9. The first home minister of India.....
 a) Jawaharlar Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhiji
 c) Dadabai Naoroji d) Sardar Vallabai patel
10. Junagad State merged with Indian union in the year.....
 a) 1947 b) 1949 c) 1948 d) 1950
11. The princely state which was merged with Indian union in 1948.....
 a) Jungad b) Hyderabad c) Kashmir d) Jammu
12. The king who does not wanted to merge with Indian union but wanted to be Independent.
 a) Harisingh b) Shek Abdulla c) Razak d) Ranjit Singh
13. The region which is also called pak-occupied Kashmir even now. That region is
 a) North-East Kashmir d) South West Kashmir
 c) North west Kashmir d) South East Kashmir
14. The place which was declared a union territory in 1963 in India was
 a) Pondichery b) Delhi c) Goa d) Lakshadweep
15. The colony which was established in India.....
 a) Make b) Goa c) Machalipatna d) Kocchin
16. The State which remained as a union Territory till 1987, became a state later on, that State is
 a) Goa b) Pandichery c) Mahe d) Kashmir
17. The Fazal Ali Commission was established in the year.....
 a) 1935 b) 1950 c) 1947 d) 1953
18. The first state to be formed based on language in 1953.....
 a) Karnataka b) Tamilnadu c) Andhra Pradesh c) Kerala
19. The state Reorganisation Act came into force in

a) 1973 b) 1956 c) 1955 d) 1950

20. The total states came into force in 1956 according to the State Reorganisation Act.....

a) 14 states b) 28 states c) 15 states d) 30 states

21. Mysuru State came into force in the year.....

a) August 15, 1956 b) November 1956

c) November 1 1973 c) Jan 26. 1950

22. Mysuru State renamed as 'Karnataka in the year'.....

a) 1956 b) 1973 c) 1937 d) 1950.

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

A: * rehabilitation of refugees

* Communal riots

* formation of Government

*Integration of various provinces

* Prdouction of food

* development of agriculture

* growth of industries etc.,

2. How did the country deal with the problems of refugees?

A: * The burden of providing shelter

* employment, land, education, health care conducive social environment to these refuges fell on the government.

3. Who was the first Governor General of Independent India?

A: Lord Mount Batten

4. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

A: Jawahrlal Nehru.

5. When did our constitution came into force?

A: Jan 26 1950.

6. Who was the first President of India?

A: Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.

7. According to the 42nd amendment of our constitution which are the phrases included?

* secular and socialistic were added.

8. Which type of Democracy is in India?

A: Parliamentary democracy.

9. Mention the name of a person who was called as the iron man of India?

A: Vallabai Patel

10. Who was the first home minister of India?

A: Vallabai Patel

11. How many states were there when India got Independence?

A: 562.

12. What were the three options given by British to princely states when India partitioned

* They could join the union of India

* They could join Pakistan

* They could remain Independent.

13. What were the facilities given to princely states merged with Indian union?

* given a privy purse

* In addition, they were given some special facilities and status.

14. When did India cancelled privy purse and other facilities?

A: 1969

15. Which were the three States opposed to merge with Indian union?

A: Junagadh, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir.

16. Who was the main leader took part in merging princely states with Indian union.

A: Vallabhai Patel.

17. How Junagadh state merged with India?

A * Junagadah Nawab wanted to join Pakistan.

* The people of Junagadh revolt against the Nawab.

* Nawab ran away to Pakistan

* Junagadh merged with India in 1949.

18. How, Hyderabad princely state merged with India?

A: * With the intention of remaining independent, the Nizam refused to join the union of India.

* There was a severe hatred against Razakar the cruel army of the Nizam.

* The Indian Government sent an army and defeated the Nizam, paving the way for merger of Hyderabad with the union of India in 1948.

19. Describe the problems of Jammu and Kashmir.

* King Harisingh of Jammu and Kashmir wanted to be Independent.

* The National conference of sheikh Abdullah which fought for the freedom of Kashmir, finally decided that merging with India that had a democratic republican constitution was better than merging with Pakistan which had a religious constitution.

* on 1st January 1949 the UNO ordered a ceasefire.

* North west region of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan is called Pak-occupied Kashmir even now.

20. Describe the manner in which Pondichery was liberated from the French.

A: The French colonies had continued their hold on Pondichery, Kariakal, Mahe and Chandernagore in post independence of India.

As a result of the struggle by the Congress the communists and other organizations urging that it should be a part of India, in 1954, these provinces joined India.

21. When was Pondichery declared as a union territory?

A: 1963.

22. When was Goa liberated from portuguse.

A: 1961.

23. When did Goa became a state?

A: 1987.

24. How, Goa liberated from Portuguse?

A: * An endless struggle took place demanding the inclusion of Goa which was under the imperialist rule of portugal with India.

* The portuguese brought in additional troops from Africa and Europe and tried to strengthen their hold by supressing the movement.

* In 1955, satyagrahis from different parts of India gathered at Goa and began a liberation movement.

* In 1961, the Indian army intervned and took Goa under its control.

25. Who went on a fast unto death satyagrah for the formation of Vishalandhra?

A: Potty Sriramulu.

26. When was Fazal commission created?

A: 1953.

27. Mention the names of members of Fazal commission.

A: K.M. Panickker and H.N. Kunjru.

28. Which state was the first state to be formed based on Language?

A: Andhrapradesh.

29. When was the State Reorganisation Act came into force?

A: 1956.

30. How many states created according the state reorganisa-tion act of 1956?

A: 14 states and 6 union territories.

31. When was the Mysuru state came into existence?

A: Nov 1 1956

32. When was the Mysuru state renamed as Karnataka?

A: November 1 1973.

History Card No. 1

The Political dimensions of the 20th century

Chapter -10

I. Chose the correct answer:-

- The first world war came to an end with this treaty
 - Versailles treaty
 - paris
 - Genena
 - Tashkent
- In 1905 japan defeated this country.
 - America
 - China
 - Russia
 - Tibet
- The Scientific socialistic ideology of Karlmax was put into practice by.....
 - Stalin
 - Lenin
 - Roosenelt
 - Gorbacher
- Jews are responsibel for all the problems of Germans. This was said by.
 - Mussolini
 - stalin
 - Truman
 - Hitler.
- This party is established by Mussoloni
 - Nazi party
 - National socialist party
 - National fascist party
 - Democratic party.
- Two groups of cold war are.....
 - America and England
 - France and England
 - Germany and Italy
 - America & Russia.
- Which of the following treaty was signed under the leadership of Russia.
 - narrow
 - NATO
 - SEATO
 - CENTO
- After the cold war which country stands as the sole power-

ful nation.

a. Russia b. England c. America d. Germany

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. Name the countries which signed the tripple ententle pact?

A: Britain, France and Russia.

2. Which countries signed the triple alliance pact?

A: Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy.

3. What was the period of I worl war.

A: 1914 A.D to 1918 A.D.

4. What was the immediate cause for first world war?

A: The assassination of the Austrian prince, Archduke Franz ferdinand on 28th july 1914.

5. When was Russian revolution took place?

A: 1917 A.D.

6. When was vessaille treaty signed?

Aus in 1919 A.D

7. Who ruled Russia in the 19th century?

A: Czars Kings.

8. Who was the first astronaut in the world?

A: Yuri Gagarin.

9. Who took the leadership of October revolution of Russia?

A: Bolsheviks.

10. Which country's model of five year plans India borrowed?

A: Russia.

11. Which title Hitler assumed?

A: Fuhrer.

12. Which party Hitler established?

A: Nazi party.

13. Who was appointed as minister by Hitler to spread racial hatredness?

A: Goebels.

14. Which group was established by Hitler?

A: 'Brown shirts'

15. Which party was established by Mussolini?

A: 'National Fascist party'

16. What was the immediate cause for II world war?

II. World war?

A: On September 1, 1939 Germany attacked Poland

17. Which were the two rival groups formed during world war II?

A: Axis group and allies group.

18. In China, under whose leadership long struggle took place?

A: Mao-Tse-tung.

19. What made America enter II World War?

A: Japan made an attack on America's Pearl Harbour.

20. What is cold war?

A: The undeclared war between America and Russia.

21. What was Holocaust?

A: Hitler's mass massacre was called Holocaust.

II. Answer in 2 or 3 sentences:-

1. What is the gist of Nazi philosophy?

A: * The best race in the world is the Aryan race.

* Only Germans are eligible to rule the world.

* All other communities are eligible only to be ruled.

* Jews are responsible for all the problems of Germans.

* Communists, Catholics & socialists are also responsible.

2. Explain the main features of fascism?

A: * Intense nationalistic attitude?

* destruction of enemies.

* glorification of violence.

* racial supremacy.

* Imperialistic expansion.

* support to massacres.

3. What were the results of II world war?

A: * maximum deaths and injuries.

* formation of UNO.

* colonies of Asia and Africa were benefited.

* due to a conducive atmosphere for acquiring freedom.

* European nations lost many colonial establishments.

4. What were the results of chinese revolution?

A: * Community farming was adopted.

* Everyone enjoyed free education, health and sports facilities.

* importance was given to science and technology.

* the 'leap forward' project was adopted.

* private property was converted to property of the society.

5. What is poverty?

A: People are not able to get sufficient food, clothing, housing, and other basic necessities of life.

6. What is profiteering?

A: The excess profits earning trend at the cost of general public or consumers.

III. Answer is 2/3 sentences:

1. What are the measures undertaken by the government to improve the status of women.

* women empowerment women education.

* Dowry prohibition Act.

* prohibition of polygamy

* Stree Shakthi programme for the development of rural woman

* Women reservation in jobs.

* Share of girl child in father property.

2. What are the measures to check smuggling?

A: * Suitable modulation of domestic market prices.

* proper export import policy

* strict coastal vigilance service

* Punitive measures.

* inter state trade agreements.

3. What are the problems created by rapid growth of population?

A: unemployment* illiteracy* poverty*housing problem*health problem* water scarcity problem.

4. What are the measures undertaken to remove economic inequality?

A: * proper economic reforms.

* careful fiscal policies

* healthy taxation.

* small scale and rural based industries.

Political Science Card No. 1
Foreign Policy of India

Chapter -2

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. What is meant by Foreign policy?

A: The policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nations is called foreign policy.

2. What is meant by a sovereign country?

A: A sovereign country is one which has both internal & external relationship.

3. Who has designed India's foreign policy?

A: Jawaharlal Nehru.

4. Who became famous as African Gandhi?

A: Nelson Mandela.

II. Answer in 5/6 sentences

1. What are the objectives of the foreign policy of India?

A: national security.

* National economic progress

* spreading Indian cultural values abroad

* increasing the number of friendly relations.

* achieving world peace and enable every nation to co-exist.

2. What is meant by Panchasheel principles? What are the principles of Panchasheel?

A: Zhou-en-lai, Prime Minister of China and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India agreed to adopt five principles in June 1954.

Those five principles are:-

1. Mutual respect for national integrity and sovereignty.

2. Non-aggression.

3. Non-interference in internal affairs.

4. Mutual assistance and equality.

5. Peaceful co-existence.

Political Science Card No. 1
India's relationship with other countries

Chapter -3

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. When did china declare as communist Government?

A: In October 1949.

2. Name the steel plants established in India with the assistance of Russia?

A: Steel plants at Bhilai and Bokoro.

3. Name the Tamil separatists of Jafna area in srilanka?

A: Ltte

4. Name the countries who signed the Tashkant agreement?

A: India and pakistan.

5. When did Kargil war was fought?

A: 1999

II. Answer in 5/6 sentence

1. Relationship between India and Pakistan is not firendly? how can you say so?

A: Military dictatorship and political instability.

* There were indo-pak wars from 1947-1999.

* Kashmir problem

* problem of terrorism

* china pakistan friendhsip.

2. India have good relationship with Russia" substantiate this atatement.

A: Soviet union condemned china's aggression in 1962.

* In 1971 India & soviet Russia entered into 20 years treaty of peace.

* with the assistance of Russia steel plants at Bhilai and Bokoro.

* Soviet Russia is supporting India claim for permanent seat in the security council of Uno.

Political Science Card No. 1
World problems and India's role

Chapter -4

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. When did UNO make a declaration on human rights?

A: In December 10th 1948.

2. Who fought against social discrimination in Africa?

A: Nelson Mandela.

II. Answer in 2/3 sentence.

1. What were the main problems faced after second world war?

A: * demoralization of human rights

* ornamental race

* economic inequality.

* racism

* terrorism.

2. Name the world leaders who fought against racism?

A: * Mahatma Gandhi

* Abraham Lincoln.

* Nelson Mandela.

* Martin Luther King

* John F. Kennedy.

3. Which were the landmarks that have upheld the struggle for human rights.

A: * American war of independence in 1776.

* The French revolution of 1789.

* Russian revolution in 1917.

* the struggle for independence in India & of many other countries during the first half of 20th century.

Political Science Card No. 1

World Organizations

Chapter -5

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. The term 'United Nations' was coined by
a. Churchill b. Stalin c. F.D. Roosevelt d. Kennedy.
2. The present secretary general of UNO is.....
a. Trygve Lie b. Kofi A. Annan. c. Ban Ki-moon d. Nelson Mandela.
3. The headquarters of UNO is
a. Washington b. New York
c. Geneva d. Hague
4. The agency working for the economic development of world family.
a. ILO b) WTO c) UNCTAD d. UNICEF
5. Headquarters of SAARC is in
a. London b. Roma c. Katmandu d. Paris
6. At present member nations in the UNO is
a. 150 b. 193 c. 198 d. 200

II. Answer in a sentence.

1. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations?
A: * London
2. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice?
A: * Hague of Netherlands
3. What is the main achievement of WHO?
A: WHO is successful in eradicating smallpox from the world.

III. Answer in 2/3 sentences:-

1. Which are the main organs of UNO?

A: * General Assembly

* the security council.

* economic and social council

* Trusteeship council.

* International court of justice.

* secretariate.

2. Who are the permanent members of security council?

A: USA, UK, Russia, France & china.

3. Who are the member nations of SAARC?

A: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Srilanka, Maldives, Nepal,
Bhutan & Afghanistan

anted in the constitution to all citizens of the country.

- People belonging to backward castes have been provided reservation in educational political, economic and employment opportunities.
- The Regutation of 1989 confers special responsibilities to the state government with regard to eradication of untouchability.

Sociology Card No. 1

Collective Behaviour & protests

Chapter -3

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Example for a group creates confusion in
a) mob b) Riots c) momvement d)self helping.
2. Under the leadership of Dr. Shivaram Karanth the environmentalists protested against the establishment of this nuclear plant.
a) shrisilan nuclear plant b) Kaiga nuclear plant
c) Kalpakan nuclear plant d) Kodankulam nuclear plant
3. Chipko movement started in this state.
a) Orissa b.Karnataka c. Uttarpradesh
c. Bihar
4. In 1983 Appiko movement began in the district given below.
a. Dakshina kannada b. Kodagu
c. Hasan d. Uttar Kannada.

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What is 'collective behaviour'?
A: When a person is a member of a group behaves in a manner totally different the way he behave when he is alone this kind of behaviour is called collective behavior.
2. What is environmental pollution?
A: The soil, air, water & biosphere around us getting polluted with toxins and chemicals is called environmental pollution.
3. Name the leaders of chipko movement.
A: Sunderlal Bahuguna and chandiprasad Bhatt.
4. In which state the sailent valley movement happened?

A: in palghat taluk of Kerala.

II. Answer in about 2 sentences:-

1. What is a mob? give an example?

A: Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob ex. a group of people assembled near a theatre to buy tickets.

2. Explain the nature of a mob?

A: * The mob is a temporary assembly of people.

* In this, people assemble at a specific plan.

* members of a mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts.

* There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings.

3. What are the causes of environment pollution?

A: * Population explosion.

* increased necessities of people.

* profanation of industries & technological programs.

* expansion of transport system (any four)

Sociology; Chapter -4
Social problems

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Children below 14 years are being employed are called as.
a. workers b. childlabour c. craftsmen d. students
2. Child labourers are being brought to school under this programme.
a. Baonarali shalaga.
b. Ba Bala shalaga
c. cheniara Angala.
d. From drudgery to school.
3. Right to Education Act came into existence in the year.
a) 2006 b)2007 c)2008 d)2009
4. Following article declares that employing of children below 14 years for work is a offence
a) Article 24 b) 26 c)28 d) 30

II. Answer in 2 sentence:-

1. In which year 'national policy' for the welfare of child labours were implemented?

A: 1987.

2. In which year the central Government enacted a 'prohibition of Dowry Act'?

A: 1961

3. In which year child labour prohibition act was enacted?

A: 1986.

4. What is Dowry?

A: Any kind of property, jewellery or gift given to the groom at the time of marriages, either before or after the marriage is known as dowry.

5. What is Female infanticide?

A: Killing the girl baby after it is born is female infanticide.

6. What is female Foeticide?

A: When the parents do not want a girl baby to be born they kill it in the womb itself. This is known as 'female foeticide'

II. Answer in 2 sentences:-

1. name any 4 social problems of Indian society?

A: Excess growth of population

- * Unemployment
- * beggary,
- * Juvenile delinquency
- * crimes problem of child labour
- * corruption
- * exploitation of women
- * dowry harassment
- * disturbed youth etc., (any four)

2. What constitutional remedies are undertaken by the Government to eradicate child labour?

A: The child labour prohibition act was enacted in 1986.

- * It launched the national child labour project (NCLP) in 1988.
- * Bal Mandirs are being set up at taluk and District lands.
- * Programmes like 'From drudgery' to school.
- * Right to Education Act of 2009.

(any four points)

3. What problems are faced by child labourers?

A: * ill health * lack of nutritious food

- * lack of medical facilities.
- * forced employment
- * economic and social exploitation.

(four points)

Geography; Chapter -1
India Our mother land

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer and write:-

1. This is the southern most tip of India
a. Tirunantapuram b. Indira point
c. Titicorn d. Lakshdeep
2. The following longitude decides the Indian standard time.
a. $82\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ west longitude b. $82\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ East longitude
c. 82° East longitude d. 82° west longitude.
3. The latitude passes through the central part of India.
a. $66\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ North latitude b. $66\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ south latitude
c. $23\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ North latitude d) $23\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ south latitude.
4. The $82\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ East longitude which passes through the central part of India is also called
a) Ahmedabad line b) Allahabad line
c) Jabalpur line d) Hyderabad line.

II. Answer in following in a sentence:-

1. which longitude passes through the central part of India?
A: $82\ 1\ 2^{\circ}$ East longitude or Allahabad line.
2. In which position India stands in its size?
A: It is the seventh largest country in the world.
3. How much indian time is ahead of green wich mean time?
A: 5 hours and 30 minutes.

Geography; Chapter -2
Physical features of India

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer and write:-

1. It is the recent formation of Himalayan range.
a) Himalaya b) The greater Himalayas
c) Siwalik Range d) Himadri
2. It is the highest peak in India.
a) K₂-Godwin Austin b) Mount Everest
c) Dhaulagiri **d) Kanchenjunga**
3. It is the most ancient physiographic division of India.
a) Coastal plains b) peninsular plateau
c) Northern mountains d) Northern great plains.
4. The great plains of the North are also called.
a) Ravi-Ganga b) Narmada ganga
c) Sutlej Ganga d) Sutlej Yamuna.
5. This type of soil is deposited in North India plateau.
a) Red Soil b) Alluvial soil c) Laterite soil
d) Mountain soil.

II. Answer in one sentence.

1. Name any two famous valleys of Himachal

A: Kangra and Kulu.

2. Which range is known as the foot hills of the Himalayas?

A: Siwalik range.

3. Which is the recently formed landmass in India?

A: Siwalik.

4. From which rocks Andaman and Nico Bar islands are formed?

A: They are formed from hard volcanic rocks.

III. Answer in about 2 or 3 sentences:-

1. What is the influence of Himalayan Mountain on the life of Indians?

- * They provide protection to India.
- * Obstructing the cold winds from the Siberian.
- * They are the birth place of many rivers.
- * They facilitate hydro-electric power generation.
- * They are the home to many types of plants and animals.
- * Great treasure house of minerals.
- * Significant for tourism and religious centres

2. The peninsular plateau has great economic significance. Illustrate this statement?

A: * It has rich deposits of minerals.

- * As the rivers have many forms water falls, the best suited for the production of hydro-electricity.

3. How is western ghats differ from Eastern Ghats?

A: * western ghats are very high.

- * They are continuous.
- * They are to the western side of Deccan Plateau.

4. Differentiate between Western Coast and Eastern Coast.

Western Coast

- * It is between Arabian sea and western ghats & it spreads from Kutch of Gujrat to Kanyakumari

Eastern Coast.

- * It is located between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern ghats.

- * This is divided into malabar coast konkan &Gujarath coast.

Utkal coast and coramandel coast

Geography; Chapter -3
Indian monsoon seasons and their features

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer and write:-

1. The region receiving highest rainfall in India?
a. Agumbe b. chirapunji c. Mawsynram
d. Hulikal
2. In Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea in this period tropical cyclones frequently occur.
a) South-West monsoon b) Retreating monsoon
c) Summer season d) Winter season

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. The rainfall that occur during summer season in west bengal is known as?

A: 'Kala Baisakhi'

2. The rainfall that occur during summer season in Kerla and Karnataka is known as?

A: 'Mango showers, coffee blossoms'

3. Which area receives lowest rainfall in India?

A: Royli in Rajasthan.

4. Which area receives highest temperature in India?

A: Ganganagar.

II. Answer in 3 or 4 sentences:-

1. What are the factors influenced on climate of India?

A: * Latitude

* height from sea level

* distance from the sea

* mountain ranges

* ocean currents etc.,

2. name the four seasons that are witnessed during Indian an-

nual climate?

A: 1. Summer Season- March to May

2. South-West monsoon season- June to September

3. Re-Treating monsoon season - October to November

4. Winter season - December to February

3. What are the areas receiving the highest rainfall in India?

A: Western areas of western ghats, Assam and other Eastern states and west bengal.

4. What are the areas receiving lowest rainfall in India?

A: Thar desert of Rajasthan and its adjoining areas like punjab, Haryana, Kutch regions, Jammu and Kashmir, Eastern parts of Maharashtra and interior Karnataka are the areas of deficit rainfall.

5. Indian agriculture is gambling with the monsoon? How?

A: * India is an agricultural country.

* If south west monsoon winds occur in time then good crop.

* failure of rainfall leads to drought.

* when the monsoons are heavy there are floods they also cause distruction to life and property.

Geography; Chapter -4

Soils of India

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer and write:-

1. This soil is highly suitable for dry farming.
a) black soil b) Red soil c) Alluvial soil d) desert soil.
2. The following soil is most extensively spread over vast areas in India-
a) Black soil b) Red soil c) laterite soil d) Alluvial soil.
3. This pair of soil is suitable for the cultivation of coffee tea & other plantation crops.
a) Alluvial soil and laterite soil
b) Laterite soil and mountain soil
c) Black soil and Red soil
d) Mountain soil and black soil

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. which crop can be grown in black soil?

A: cotton.

2. Which soil is largely spread in peninsular plateau?

A: Red Soil.

3. What is alluvial soil?

A: The soils in the lower areas is called alluvial soil.

4. What kind of soil is suited for growing ragi and oil seeds?

A: Red Soil.

5. How is black soil formed?

A: It is formed from the weathering of igneous rock.

III. Answer in about 4 to sentences:-

1. Name the different types of soil found in India?

A: * Alluvial soil *Black soil * Red soil *Laterite soil
* Desert soil * Mountain soil

2. What are the methods of soil conservation?

A: * Counter ploughing * Construction of bunds around the agriculture land.
* development of terraced agricultural fields.
* prevention of deforestation and encouragement of afforestation.
* control of livestock grazing
* planned use of water.
* construction of check dams etc.,

3. What are the causes of soil erosion?

A: * Deforestation * over grazing * unscientific methods of cultivation * over irrigation etc., * manufacture of bricks, tiles and pots using the top layer of the soil leaving behind depleted soil.

Geography; Chapter -5

Forests of India

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. The state that has largest area under forests.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Karnataka | b. <u>Madhya Pradesh</u> |
| c. Assam | d. Kerala |

2. The following does not belong to the tropical Vegetation.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| a. <u>Laurel</u> | b. Babul | c. Seesum | d. Sabhai. |
|------------------|----------|-----------|------------|

3. The State that has lowest area under forest.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Punjab | b. Meghalaya | c. <u>Haryana</u> | d. Tamil Nadu |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|

Answer in one sentence:-

1. What is meant by natural vegetation?

A: The total plant life growing naturally in an area is called Natural vegetation.

2. Which is the first national Park established in India.

A: Jin Corbett National Park in Uttaranchal

3. What is conservation of forest?

A: protection of forests from human beings, animals and natural disasters is called conservation of forest.

4. How many wildlife sanctuaries are there in India?

A: There are around 523 wild life santuries in India.

5. Four to five sentences:

1. Name the different types of forests found in India.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Evergreen forests | 2. Deciduous monsoon forests |
|----------------------|------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 3. Tropical grasslands | 4. Mangrove forests |
|------------------------|---------------------|

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. Desert vegetation | 6. Aspine forests of Himalayas. |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|

2. What are the methods to conserve forest.

1. Cutting down dried-up and abrasing trees which cause forest fires

2. Prtoecting the forest trees against diseases.
3. Implemeting social forestry projects.
4. sowing seeds.
5. planting saplings
6. Guarding against illegal cutting of trees.
7. Avoiding grazing of domestic animal in the forest.
8. Encouring the public to plant trees.
9. creating awarness regarding the importance of trees.

Geography; Chapter -6
Water Resources

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. River Damodar is called 'sorrow of Bengal' which among the following river is called 'sorrow of orissa'

- A. Krishna b. Mahanadi c. Godawari d. Ganga

A: (B) Mahanadi.

2. The highest dam in India is

- a) Bhakra b) Nagarjunasagar c. Kosi d. Hirakud

A: (A) Bhakra.

3. The river which is called as 'sorrow of Bihar'

- a) Sutlej b. Kosi c. Damodar d. Mahanadi

A: (B) Kosi

4. Which among the following is the longest dam in India

- A: A. Nagarjunasagar B. Hirakud
C. Tungabhadra D. Bhakra Nagar

A: B Hirakud

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:-

1. What is irrigation?

A: Supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially.

2. What are the types of irrigation?

- A: 1. Well irrigation 2. Canal irrigation
3. Tank irrigation.

3. What are the two types of well irrigation?

A: * open wells * Tube wells.

4. Mention the two types of canal irrigation.

A: * Flood canals
* Perennial canals.

5. Which is the first multi-purpose river valley project of independent India?

A: Damodar river valley Project.

6. Which is the highest dam in Asia?

A: Bhakra.

III. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each:

1. Name the hydro-electric power projects of Karnataka.

A: Shivanasamudra, Tungabhadra, Jog, Bhadra, Alamatti, Kali etc.,

2. What are the aims of multipurpose river valley project?

A: * providing irrigation facility.

* Production of hydro-electric power.

* Prevention of floods.

* creating facility for water transportation.

* providing water for domestic and industrial use.

* preventing soil erosion.

* developing fisheries.

* enhancing forest wealth.

Geography; Chapter -7
Land use and agriculture.

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. It is an example for commercial farming.
a) paddy b)wheat c)tabacco d)ragi
2. 'Indian granary of Wheat'
a) Haryana b)Punjab c)Uttar Pradesh
d) Rajasthan.
3. It is one of the ancient occupation of India.
a) Mining b) Cottage indstry
c) Bee keeping d) Agriculture.
4. In India the highest sugar cane growing state is
a) Uttar Pradesh d) Maharastra
c) Karnataka d) TamilNadu.

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. What is meant by 'land use'?
A: making use of land for various purpose is called 'land use'
2. Which is the largest paddy growing state in India.
A: West Bengal.
3. Explain the meaning of Agriculture?
A: Cultivating or tilling the land and growing crops. It also include fisheries,cattle rearing and forestry.
4. What is subsistence farming?
A: Farmers growing crops for their own use is called subsistence farming.
5. In Karnataka which is the marketing centre for tobacco?
A: Karnataka's nipani town is the marketing centre for tobacco.

III. Answer in 4 sentences:-

1. What are the types of Agriculture?
 - * Intensive farming.
 - * Commercial farming
 - * Horticultural farming.
 - * Subsistence farming
 - * Mixed farming
2. What are the geographical factors essential for growing paddy?

A: About 25°C temperature.

 - * 100-200 cms of annual rainfall
 - * fertile alluvial soil & clayey soil.
 - * It requires standing water till the crop is ready for harvesting.
 - * flat land is required.
 - * where ever rainfall in less irrigation is necessary.
3. Differentiat between Rabi and Kharif crops.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Rabi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * crops grown during rain in winter months * most suitable for the growth of wheat * The crops are harvested during February and March | <p>Khairf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the crops grown during the south west monsoon season *paddy, ragi, jowar, oil seeds are the main crops. * crops are harvsted during September and October. |
|--|--|
3. What are the three cropping seasons of India.

A: * Khariff or early monsoon crop

 - * Rabi or post monsoon crop.
 - * Jade or summer crop.
- IV. Answer in about 5 sentences:-
 1. What are the different types of land use?

A: * Net sown area

 - * use of land for purposes other than cultivation
 - * Fallow land * grassland * uncultivated land

Geography; Chapter -11

Communication

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer and write:-

1. Geographical information system was first established in this country.

- a. America b. India c. Canada d. Russia

A: Canada.

2. Which of the following is a mass media.

- a) Television b) Radio c) post d) E-mail

A: Radio

3. Having its own local GPS India has launched satellites in number

- a) six b) Ten c) twentyfour d) seven

A: d) seven

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What do you mean by communication media?

A: The method of reaching a large number of people at the same time is called communication media.

2. Give any two examples of communication media?

A: Television, Radio, post, etc.,

3. When is the geographical information system established?

A: In the year 1960

4. What is the expansion form of G.P.S?

A: Global positioning system.

5. What is the other name of GPS?

A: Path finder

6. Name the main types of communication.

A: post, telephone, e-mail, fax

7. What is Remote sensing?

A: collecting information regarding the earth surface without physically touching the objects is called remote sensing.

Geography; Chapter -13
Population of India

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. In India the state having the highest population is
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar
c) Rajasthan d) Maharashtra
2. In India the state having the highest density of population in
a) West Bengal b) Bihar
c) Keala d) Karnataka
3. In India the state having the highest literacy rate is
a) Bihar b) Tamil Nadu c) Kerala
d) Madhya preadesh.
4. In India census has been conducted regularly for every.
a) 5 years b) 10 years c) 15 years d) 20 years.

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. What is the population of India according to 2011 census?
A: 121 Crores.
2. What is migration?
A: Shifting of residential place from one place to another is called migration.
3. What is census?
A: The collection and analysis of facts and figures related to human population is called census.
4. What is density of population?
A: It is described as a number of people per square kilometer.
5. What is international migration?
A: Shifting from one nation to another is called international

migration.

5. What is internal migration?

A: Shifting from one place to another within the country is called internal migration.

II. Answer is about 2 or 3 sentence:-

1. What are the causes of population growth?

A: * poverty * illiteracy * blind beliefs
* unemployment.

2. What are the causes for migration?

A: * purpose of marriage.
* better employment opportunities
* for the purpose of trade
* for social security
* for better health.

Economics: Chapter -1

Development

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. According to 2011 census the gender ratio of India is

- a) 933 b. 940 c. 859 d. 917

2. Answer in one sentence.

1. What is the main aim of economic development.

A: Human development.

2. What is the criterion to measure the quality of human life.

A: Human Development index (HDI).

3. What do you mean by National Income.

A: The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.

4. Name the institution which formed HDI.

A: United Nations Development Programme.

5. What is life expectancy.

A: The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive is called life expectancy.

III. Answer in 2/3 sentences:

1. Which are the facilities necessary for people to have good standard of living?

A: Nutritious food, adequate, clothing, shelter, quality education, people health care, potable drinking water, quality sanitary facility, clean environment.

2. What are the indicators of Human Development.

A: 1. life expectancy
2. educational achievements.
3. Standard of living.

3. Which are the factors responsible for enhancing man's life

expectancy?

A: Availability of nutritious food, excellent health and hygiene facilities, clean environment etc.,

4. Define 'women empowerment'

Encouraging women to take social, economic and political decisions like men is called 'women Empowerment'.

Economics: Chapter -2
Economy And Development

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct Answer.

1. The first country to introduce economic planning .
A. Soviet Russia B. America
c. England D. Germany.
2. The Father of Economic Planning in India.
A. Sir.M. Visveswariah B. Jawaharla Nehru
C. Mahatma Gandhji D. Dr. S.M. Swamina Than.
3. The Pioneer of Green Revolution in India.
A. Mahatma Gandhiji B. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan.
C. Dr. Norman Borlaug D. Varghese Kurian
4. The Chairman of National planning Commission is
A. President B. Governor
C. Prime Minister D. Chief Minister

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. Which is the institution approves the draft copy of the five year plans?
The National Development Council.
2. What is meant by Green Revolution?
The drastic increase in food grain production during the period is called as green revolution.
3. What is meant by post-harvest technology.
A: The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is called 'Post Harvest Technology.
4. What is Globalisation?
A: Globalisation is integrating the indian economy and the global economy.

III. Answer in 2/3 sentences.

1. Explain the meaning of Economic Planning

A: The conscious and wise process through which the government, with certain specific objectives, utilizes the country's resources in a profitable manner in order to secure. Maximum satisfaction of its people is called economic planning.

2. What are the objectives of five year plans?

A: 1. Increase the production to the maximum extent possible.

2. Increasing the employment opportunities.

3. Reducing the economic disparities.

4. Ensuring economic stability.

5. Modernising the economy etc.,

Economics: Chapter -3

Rural Development

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct Answer.

1. Who Stated that “ the true development of India is development of its villages”

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jawaharlal Nehru | b. Mahatma Gandhiji |
| 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | c. Sir. M Vishveshwaraya |

A: (b) Mahatma Gandhiji.

2. Panchayat institutions operate according to this principles.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) Democracy | b) Dictororship |
| c) Monarchy | d) centralization |

A: (a) Democracy

3. One of the following work of women is not considered as labour.

- a) work performed at home without wages
- b) work performed in the field of agriculture
- c) work performed at industries
- d) work performed at Government departments.

A: a) work performed at home without wages.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each:

1. Name the three levels of Panchyat Raj institutions.

A: Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla panchayat.

2. Mention any two housing programmes.

A: Indira Avas Yojana, Ambedkar-valmiki. Housing programme.

III. Answer in six or eight secntences each:-

1. What is the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development.

* They can help to provide rural community with basic facilities of roads, drains, drinking water, street lights, schools, hospital etc.,

* They promote the development of human resources by encouraging education technical and vocational training, expansion of health and by hygiene.

* They provide employment through nurturing the rural productive activities of agriculture fishery, poultry etc.,

* Establishment of food processing units has been encouraged.

* For rural development seminars, conferences and training programmes can be organised.

2. Explain the role of women in rural development.

A: * There is reservation for women in panchayat raj institution woman has the opportunity to handle political power and work towards rural development.

* women self-help groups have been created.

* Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities.

* associations have been way very successful in mobilizing savings and in obtaining repayment of loans.

* Social evils like child marriage, dowry, etc., are able to get rid.

* Through self-help groups bad habits like alcoholism, gambling etc., are able to get rid.

Economics: Chapter -4

Public finance and Budget

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct Answer.

1. The money paid by the citizens without any expectation in return is called.

- a) Aid b) Tax c) financial aid
d) incentives

A: b) Tax

II. Answer in a sentence each:-

1. What is meant by public finance?

The study of government's income, expenditure and debt-management.

2. What is public expenditure?

The government spends money for various purposes like defence, administration, economic development and welfare of the people this is called public expenditure.

3. What are direct taxes?

When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed, it is called direct tax.

4. What are indirect taxes?

If the burden of tax imposed by the Government is transferable to others, it is called indirect tax.

5. What are revenue receipts?

The income generated by the government through tax and non-tax sources is called revenue receipts.

III. Answer in 6 to 8 sentences:

1. Explain briefly the significance of public finance.

A: *The Government through its fiscal policies, formulates, methods to equitably distribute the country's

natural wealth, labour and capital investment.

- * Maximize the production

- * enhances the public expenditure in priority areas like agriculture, small scale industries and basic infrastructure.

- * The government takes steps to ensure a balanced growth in all spheres of the economy.

- * for eradication of poverty and unemployment.

Business studies: Chapter -1

Bank transactions

Card No. 1

I. Chosse the correct answer.

1. Bankers bank.

A. Indian Bank

B. State bank of India

C. Reserve Bank

C. Canara Bank

2. This is the Central Bank of the country.

A. State bank of India

B. Reserve Bank

C. City Bank

D. Allahbad Bank

II. Answer the following in a sentence:-

1. From which word the term bank is derived?

A: Banque.

2. What is meant by bank transation?

A: Any sort of activity innolving in money or exchange of mon-
ey in an account is viewed as bank transaction.

3. Generally who opens an current account?

A: Generally who have a large number of bank transactions
such as businessmen, commercial and industrial institu-
tions.

III. Answer in 5 to 6 sentences:-

1. Make a list of services offered by banks?

A: * credit cards.

* personal loans

* Home and vehicle loans.

* Mutual funds

* Business loans.

* Safe deposit lockers

* Debit cards

* Trust services.

* Signature Guarantees.

2. How do you say that postal department is providing various financial transactions?

A: * National savings certificate

* Post office savings bank

* Kissan vikas patra.

* Monthly recurring deposits.

* postal life insurance

* pension payment

* money transfer.

Business studies: Chapter -2

Insurance

Card No. 1

I. Chosse the correct answer.

1. In person one who agrees to pay financial compensation for loses is known as
 - a. Insured
 - b. Insurance agent
 - c. Insurer
 - d. Insurance director
2. In person one who claims the loses.
 - a. Insurance director
 - b. Insurer
 - b. insurance agent
 - c. Insured.
3. It does not belongs to general insurance.
 - a. Vehicle insurance
 - b. life insurance
 - d. House insurance
 - d. crop insurance.
4. After receiving which among the following confirms that your policy is accepted?
 - a. Nomination form
 - b. proposal form
 - c. Application form
 - d. Insurance bond.

II. Answer in a sentence:-

1. What is insurance?

A: Insurance is an agreement where for a stipulated payment called premium, one party agrees to pay to other defined amount upon the occurance of a specific loss.

2. What is insurance policy?

A: It is the written contract between the insurer and insured.

III. Answer in 6 or 8 sentences:-

1. Insurance have occupied great significance/importance justify this statement?

* It covers the risk of death, disability or loss,

* It encourages compulsory savings

- * It achieves the purpose of the life assured.
- * It gives ease of mind of getting coverage for life and property.
- * It helps when loss of life occurs.
- * It helps for social benefits.
- * It promotes investment of funds.
- * It facilitates for the payment of debts.
- * It provides loan facility and tax rebate .

2. How do you say that insurance companies are very helpful to a person?

- A:
- * To ensure the financial support to the family of a person in the event of unexpected death or disability of a person.
 - * To provide finance for children's educational & other needs.
 - * to have a savings plan for the future, so that a person can have a constant source of income after his retirement.
 - * To insure person to have monetary help when the earnings are reduced or stopped due to accident or serious disease.
 - * To provide financial contingencies when life styles are changed or in the event of any unexpected happenings.

3. What are the kinds of insurance policy?

- A:
- * Term insurance.
 - * Whole life insurance endowment policy.
 - * Money back or cash back plans.
 - * Children's policies.
 - * Annuity (pension) plans.
 - * Unit linked insurance policy.

Business studies: Chapter -4 Globalization of Business

Card No. 1

I. Choose the correct answer and write:-

1. World Trade organization office is located.
a) paries b)Geneva c) Newyork d) Rome
2. World Trade organization was established on
a) 1990 b) 1992 c)1993 d)1995

II. Answer in 2 sentence:-

1. What is globalization? explain

A: IMF defines globalization as 'the growing economic interdependence of countries world wide through increasing volume and variety of cross border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flow, and also through the more rapid and wide spread diffusion of technology.

2. What are the advantages of globalisation?

A: * promotes economic growth

* Increases the standard of living of the people

* increases the GDP of a country.

* Increases the income of a country.

* customers are offered a wider choice of goods & services.

* creates competition for local firms.

* promotes specialization.

* It builds improved political and social line

4. To which European countries were the Indian spices exported to?

A. Greek and Roman empires.

III. Answer in 2 or 3 Sentence:

1. What were the results of the battle of Buxar?

- A. • The English acquired the provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal.
- The moghal emperor, shah Alam conceded the Diwani rights to the British.
 - Robert clive introduced Dual Government in Bengal.

History Card No. 2
Kannada - Speaking areas during
the colonial rule

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. The Naval base of Hyder Ali.
a) Madras
b) Mangalore
c) Calcutta
d) South Canara
2. The rule of wodeyar dynasty in Mysore began during the time of
a) Raja wodeyar & chikkadevaraja
b) Kanthiranasaraja & Chikkadevaraja
c) Yaduraya and Krishnaraya
d) Krishnadevaraya and Krishnaraja wodeya III
3. After the death of Aurangzeb Deccan province came under the rule of
a) Krishnaraja Wodeyar III
b) Hyder Ali
c) Tippu sultan
d) Nizam of Hyderabad
4. The last king of wodeyar dynasty
a) Jayachamaraja wodeyar
b) Krishnaraja wodeyar III
c) Krishnaraja wodeyar IV
d) Chikkadevaraja
5. Mysore state came to be known as Ramarajya during the reign of.
a) Raja wodeyar
b) Chikkadevaraja
c) Krishnaraja wodeyar III
d) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
6. Belgaum was separated from Dharwad in.
a) 1836
b) 1863
c) 1683
d) 1837

7. The first native ruler who had got his foot out of India.

a) Lingaraja

b) Chikkaverarajya

c) Deddaverarajya

d) Veerarajya

8. British attached the region of lower coorg to.

a) Mumbai

b) Bengal

c) Calcutta

d) Madras

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. Which were the places gained by the British during the third Anglo Mysore war?

A. Some regions in Tamilnadu and Malabar which were under mysore were taken over by the British.

2. When did the Nizam of Hyderabad became independent?

A. when the moghal emperor after aurangzeb became weak.

3. Which were the kannada speaking regions under madras provincy during 19th century?

A. Bellary and South Canara.

4. Which was the region occupied by venkatappanayaka in 17th century?

A. Region of south Canara.

5. When did the English relations with south canara began?

A. 1737 A.D

6. As per the treaty of srirangapatna what was the monetary compensation Tippu had to pay to the British?

A. 330 Lakhs.

III. Answer in 2 or 3 sentence:

1. Explain the friendship between the British and Venkatappanayaka of Ikkeri?

A. • In 17th century venkatappanayaka occupied South canara.

• He shifted his capital to Bidanur.

• The English relations with south canara started in 1737.

- The English obtained permission to trade from Bidanur rulers.

2. What were the terms of the treaty of Srirangapatna?

- A.
- Tippu had to forfeit half of his kingdom to the British.
 - Had to pay 330 lakhs as compensation.
 - Two of his sons were taken as hostages by the English.

History Card No. 2
The Foundation of British
Administration And Its Effects

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. The Act established the supreme court was.
 - a) The govt of India Act of 1935.
 - b) Pitts India Act of 1784.
 - c) Regulating Act of 1773.
 - d) The Indian council Act of 1861.
2. The Countries that had excelled in adventures acts of discovering new lands were.
 - a) England, spain, portugal
 - b) Spain, Portugal, Holland
 - c) America, England, Spain
 - d) England, America, Spain
3. The act facilitate to appoint A High commissioner to India was
 - a) Regulating Act
 - b) Pitts India Act
 - c) The Indian Council Act
 - d) Govt of India Act of 1919
4. Owing to the growth of modern industries and developments in transport and communication new class have sprung up
 - a) Skilled worker class
 - b) Labour class
 - c) Royal class
 - d) Capitalists class

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What were the results of 3rd Anglo Maratha war?
 - A. • The peshwa was dethroned.
 - Holkar and Bhonsle came under the doctrine of subsidiary alliance.
2. Which Act provide facility for a seperate electoral constituency based on religion?
 - A. • Minto Morley reforms of 1909.

History Card No. 2
The First war of Indian Independence

Chapter -6

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. The places came under the control of British as per the policy of Doctrine of lapse were.
 - a) Satara, Delhi, Bengal, Jhansi
 - b) Jhansi, Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur
 - c) Jaipur, Delhi, Udaipur, Jhansi
 - d) Bengal, Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur

2. It is one of the reason for failure of first war of Independence.
 - a) British did not participate in the struggle
 - b) Fighter fought with courage.
 - c) Soldiers had a well defined aim.
 - d) Soldiers did not had a well defined aim.

3. Leader at Kanpur revolt was.
 - a) Nana saheb & Mangal Pandey
 - b) Nana saheb & Tatya topi
 - c) Tanyta topi & Mangal pandey
 - d) Bahadurshah & Tatya topi.

4. During 1857 the Language used in Indian courts was.
 - a) English
 - b) Persian
 - c) Hindi
 - d) Bengali

5. The first war of Independence spread to these places.
 - a) Jhansi, Bengal, Delhi.
 - b) Delhi, Bihar, Jhansi
 - c) Kanpur, Orissa, Bengal
 - d) Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What policies were brought by British to expand their rule in India ?
A.
 - Doctrine of lapse.
 - Subsidiary alliance.
2. What was the reason for soldiers unemployment?
A. The Moghal sultans & the nawab of outh were stripped of their kingly status.
3. Who was given the responsibility of Indian administration after the first war of Independence?
A. To the secretary of Indian affairs.
4. Who introduced the policy of Doctrine of lapse?
A. Lord Dalhousie.
5. Which Province/Place Rani of Jhansi won against the British revolt?
A. Gwalior.

III. Answer in a sentence:

1. Analyse the results of the policy of Doctrine of lapse?
A.
 - Many Kingdoms lost their rights.
 - Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur, came under British control.
 - Rani of Jhansi, Laxmibai revolted against the British.
 - It became a shortage cause for the protest of 1857.
2. "Economic changes became a cause for the revolt of 1857" substantiate this statement?
A.
 - Due to the industrial revolution in England Indian industries suffered.
 - Indian craftsman became unemployed.
 - The British imposed a heavy tax on sale of indian goods in England as a result Indian industries suffered a death blow.

- Because of the Zamindari system farmers were exploited & they lost their lands.
 - Through Inam commission all the gifted lands were taken back.
3. What were the factors that disturbed the religions sentiments of the soldiers during the 1857 revolt?
- A.
- The soldiers were given new rifles called royal enfield greased with the fat of cow & pigs.
 - Indian soldiers were forced to cross the oceans to serve on a foreign land.

II. Answer in two-three sentence:

1. What are the changes brought about by the Industrial revolution in India?
 - A.
 - India was once the centre of production has become a mere exporter of raw materials.
 - British started selling their finished products at a low price.
 - Indian goods could not compete with the goods of England.
 - Industries suffered heavy loss and employees lost their jobs.

History Card No. 2
Freedom Struggle

Chapter -8

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. In list 'A' Types of soils & in list 'B' their related detail is given choose the correct answer group.

A

B

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1) Restriction Act of Swadeshi News paper | (a) 1858 |
| 2) Queen of Britain Proclamation | (b) 1905 |
| 3) Partition of Bengal | (c) 1906 |
| 4) Establishment of Muslim league | (d) 1878 |

A: A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

C) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

2.

A

B

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1) Withdrew the partition of Bengal | (a) 1919 |
| 2) Non - Co-operation | (b) 1922 |
| 3) Rowlatt Act | (c) 1920 |
| 4) Established Swaraj party | (d) 1911 |

A: A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

C) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d

3. **A** **B**
- 1) Conference of Belagavi (a) 1927
- 2) Lahore session (b) 1930
- 3) John simon commission (c) 1929
- 4) The first round table (d) 1924
conference

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

4. **A** **B**
- 1) Third round table (a) 1942
conference
- 2) Quit India movement (b) 1938
- 3) Tripura congress (c) 1932
session
- 4) Direct Action (d) 1946

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

I. Answer in a sentence:

1. Which commission marked the border of India and Pakistan?
A. Rad cliff commission.
2. Who was the viceroy of India at the time of Indian Independence?
A. Lord Mount batten.

A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a

C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

4)

A

B

1) Kesari and Maratha

(a) Gandhiji

2) Harijan and Hind swaraj

(b) Subhas chandra Bose

3) Azad Hind Radio

(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

4) Bahishkrutha Bharath

(d) Balagangadhara Tilak

and Janatha

A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d

B) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

5)

A

B

1) Give me blood

(a) Gandhiji

I will give you a freedom

2) Do or Die

(b) Balagangadhara Tilak

3) Swaraj is my birth right

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

4) Struggle for Democracy

(d) Subhas chandra Bose

not for socialistic or samajvad

A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

B) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

History Card No. 2

Freedom Struggle

Chapter -8

I. Answer in a sentence:

1. Which Act introduced by Lord?
A. Control Act of Swadeshi news paper.
2. Which is the Era of Moderates?
A. The beginning of 20 years of Indian National congress.
3. Analyse the theory of wealth drain?
A. Dadabai Naoroji explained about the transfer of Indian wealth to England and called it "Drain theory".
4. Who called moderates 'Political beggars'?
A. Extremists.
5. Which was the strong belief of Revolutionaries?
A. The revolutionaries strongly believed that the british could be thrown out of India only by violent means.
6. Which Era called gandhian age?
A. The freedom struggle between 1920 to 1947 age.
7. Why Gandhiji opposed the Rowlatt Act?
A. Gave powers to the lawyers on suspecting people and imprisoned for enquiry.
8. Mention the name of a plan the socialists implimented?
A. Freedom struggle Front.
9. Which commission identified the border of India and Pakistan?
A. Radclift commission.

History Card No. 2

Effects of British Rule in India

Chapter -9

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. Why the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India is unique compared to that of other provinces?
 - A.
 - King Harisingh wanted to be independent
 - Fearing a merger of Kashmir with India, Pakistan incited the tribals of the Jammu and Kashmir valley.
 - The National conference of sheikh Abdullah which fought for the freedom of Kashmir, finally decided that merging with India that had a democracy.
 - King Harisingh requested for help from the Indian government.
 - After the Pakistan attempt failed, Jammu and Kashmir merged with Indian union.
 - On 1st January 1949, the UNO ordered a ceasefire.
 - The North-West region of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan is called Pak-occupied Kashmir even now.
2. Describe the linguistic formation of states?
 - A.
 - In 1953 the Government formed Justice Fazal Ali commission in which Fazal Ali was the chairman, K.M. Panickker and H.N. Kunjru were the members.
 - In 1953, Andhra Pradesh became the first state to be formed based on language.
 - As per the report of the commission, the state Accordingly, 14 states and 6 union Territories were formed in the country.

History Card No. 2

The Political dimensions of the 20th Century

Chapter -10

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. 'February revolution of 1917 Russia took place under this party leadership.
a) Bolsheviks
b) Mansheviks
c) Socralitstic
d) Constitutional democratic party
2. 'October revolution of 1917 Russia took the leadership in this party.
a) Mansheviks
b) Bolsheviks
c) Social Socialistic party
d) Constitutional democratic party
3. Nazists Hitler then Fascists
a) Count Kaor
b) Garibaldi
c) Mussolini
d) Victor Emmanuel
4. During II world war the countries in the Axis group
a) Germany, Italy, Japan
b) Germany, Italy, Russia
c) Italy, England, Russia
d) Britain, France, Russia
5. During second world war nations constitute under allied group were.
a) Germany, Italy, Japan
b) Britain, Italy, Japan
c) Britain, France, Japan
d) Britain, France, Russia

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. Explain the results of Versailles treaty?

- A.
- Austria, Hungary and the Ottoman Kingdoms lost their identity.
 - Germany lost most of its areas.
 - Many small independent nations came into being.
 - Aggressive nationalism rose among the defeated countries.
 - It caused the growth of dictators like Hitler.

2. Russian tsarism was being called 'a prison of nationalism' why?

- A.
- Czars used to oppress the nobles, feudal lords, peasants & poor people
 - The capitalists exploited the workers and others.
 - The people were fed up of the rule of the Tsars.

3. What was the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution?

- A.
- He gave guidance in revolutionary technique to peasants and workers.
 - He made the working class to take part in revolution.
 - He gave the simple populist slogans of 'peace, food and Land'.
 - He declared Russia a socialist Republic on 7th November.

4. Lenin played a prominent role in Russian development how?

- A.
- Free education, sports, health and shelter to all Russians.
 - Lenin put into practice the Marxist ideology.

5. What were the reforms adopted by Stalin in Russia?
- A.
- He initiated the five years plans.
 - He changed the path of developments of Russia entirely.
 - Russia sent a manned satellite into space.
6. What were the results of the great economic depression of 1929 in America?
- A.
- Industrial and agricultural production collapsed.
 - Mining, ship building, production of consumer goods like automobiles and household appliances suffered.
 - The economic crisis was witnessed to political change.
 - arms trade all over the world spread.
 - Military alliances were formed.
 - Huge arms factories were set up.
 - scientific, technological rivalry like space war also grew.
 - The whole world was in anxiety.

Political Card No. 2
India's relationship with other countries

Chapter -3

I. Answer in 5 or 6 sentence:

1. Why India should keep cordial relations with neighbouring states?
 - A.
 - For border security.
 - For developing foreign trade.
 - For economic gains.
 - To maintain peace & good relations.
 - To create a family of Nations.
2. India & USA have good relationship justify this statement?
 - A.
 - USA has helped us in Five year plans.
 - During chinese aggression in 1962 USA helped India.
 - Both have a common concern for curbing terrorism.
 - In space Education both have good relations.
 - Both the nations are bound by the principles of world peace.

Political Card No. 2
World problems and India's role

Chapter -4

I. Answer in a sentence:

1. What is terrorism?
A. Terrorism means the systematic use of terror as a means of coercion.
2. What is Racism (Apartheid)?
A. It is a policy of discrimination based on race between white people & black people.

II. Answer in 5 or 6 sentence:

1. Terrorism is a anti social activity How?
A.
 - It destroys life and property of common people.
 - It aims at civilians, armed personnel.
 - Road, transport, railways, airports etc.. are destroyed.
2. "Arms race will lead to world destruction" justify this statement?
A.
 - Armaments leads to evils like global level fear, insecurity, tension & even to war.
 - The question of arms control as well as disarmament has become all the more prominent with the advent of nuclear era.
 - At any time world can face war.
 - It leads to destruction of mankind.
3. Write about Racism (Apartheid)?
A.
 - Black people were looked down upon by the white people.
 - Black people were denied of Franchise.
 - Black people were sold as slaves.
 - Struggle led by Nelson mandela and black people racism came to an end.

III. Answer in a sentence:

1. What are the objectives of the UNO?
A.
 - To maintain international peace & security.
 - To develop friendly relations among nations.
 - To establish faith in fundamental human rights.

2. What are the agendas of WHO?
A.
 - Population explosion.
 - Environment protection.
 - Hunger
 - Mal nutrition.

3. Name the financial institutions of special agencies of UNO?
A. World Bank, IMF.

4. Explain the functions of security council?
A.
 - At international level it safeguards peace & security.
 - It directs the UN peace keeping force for international peace.
 - It elects the judges of the international court of justice.
 - recommends the name for the post of the secretary general.

5. Which are the two subsidiaries of IBRD?
A.
 - The International Development Association (IDA).
 - The International Finance Corporation (IFC).

6. What are the aims of FAO?
A.
 - Improvement of agriculture.
 - Provision of more nutritious food.
 - Liberation of the world population from hunger.
 - Improvement of the living conditions of the rural people.

7. Name the important institutions of European union?

- A.
- The council.
 - The commission.
 - The European parliament.
 - The European court of Justice.

Sociology Card No. 2
Social Stratification

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. Classifying people on the basis of income caste, colours, gender, occupation etc.
- a) Social Movement b) Social stratification
c) Social stabilization d) Social change

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. What is meant by prejudices?
- A. Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.
2. Name the social Reformers who made immense efforts to wipe out the stigma of untouchability?
- A. Jyothiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

III. Answer the following in six sentences each :

1. Explain the characteristic features of social stratification.
- A. • Changes from time to time.
• Differs from country to country.
• Determines the upper and lower caste.
• Can be seen in all societies.
• Leads to inequality and differences.

Sociology Card No. 2
Work and Economic life

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. The main objective of central government to introduce 'Equal wages Act' is.
 - a) To improve standard of living of people.
 - b) To remove wage discrimination between men and women.
 - c) To increase employment opportunities
 - d) To increase women literacy rate.
2. Example of an unorganised worker is.
 - a) Soldiers
 - b) Workers in insurance companies
 - c) Street vegetable vendors
 - d) Bank workers.
3. Example for organised workers is.
 - a) Vehicle repairers
 - b) Construction workers
 - c) Government servants
 - d) agricultured labourers.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. How class system has been created?
A. Economic profit and dicision of labour.
2. In todays industrialized society factor of labourers is given importance?
A. Specialization.
3. What is in equality at work and in wages called as?
A. Labour discrimination.

III. Answer the following in six sentences each :

1. How is organised workers differ from in organised workers.

A. Organized workers

- There is organizational hierarchy.
- Specialization, training, talent, experience & Educational qualification.
- Day to day transaction are recorded in written form.
- They get pension facilities and medical facility.
- Special hours of work.

Unorganised workers :

- They are not governed by special rules & regulations.
- Get low wages for their labour.
- No free medical facility.
- No job security.
- No specific wages, paid leaves, pension facility etc..

2. Which factors are responsible for unemployment explain.

- A.
- Over population.
 - Mechanization.
 - Shortage of qualified workers.
 - Physical inability
 - Strikes and closures of factories.

Sociology Card No. 2
Collective Behaviour and Protests

Chapter -3

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. It is an example of a mob.
 - a) People assembled near a theatre.
 - b) Students sitting in a classroom.
 - c) group of workers in a factory.
 - d) group of players in a play ground.

2. The main aim of 1983's Appiko movement.
 - a) Conservation of animals
 - b) Prevention of soil pollution
 - c) Conservation of trees.
 - d) To stop smuggling of trees.

3. Sunderlal Bahuguna was the leader of chipko movement then the leader of Narmada movement was.
 - a) Shivaram Karanth
 - b) Vandana Shiva
 - c) Pandu ranga Hegde
 - d) Medhapatkar.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. What is a movement?
 - A. When collective behaviour is organized and directed towards a specific goal and aims to bring about social change. It is called a movement.

- It increases educational awareness and have helped women to led an independent life.
- They help the women to face the atrocitics.
- They also help women to get their fundamental rights.
(any four)

5. Write the diffence between movement & Riots?

A. **Movement :**

A movement have a specific goal. It is organized, It aims to bring about social change.

Riots :

Violent & destructive nature of mob behaviour is called Riot.

Sociology Card No. 2

Social Problems

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

- One of the social problems faced by women in India.
a) economic in equality b) Beggary
c) Dowry d) Corruption
- Children below the following age is called as 'child labour'.
a) 8 years age b) 10 years age
c) 12 years age d) 14 years age

II. Answer in a sentence:

- Name the Act enacted in order to stop sex determention tests of foetus
- A. 'Prohibition of pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act in 1994.

III. Answer in 2 sentences :

- Employment of children is a serious social evil why?
A.
 - People extract work from children throughout the day.
 - They do not pay any attention to their mental, emotional, educational or medical needs.
 - They harass them physically & mentally.
- What are the causes for child labour and its increase?
A.
 - Poverty
 - divorce
 - excessive control
 - illiteracy
 - domestic conflicts.
 - domestic violence
 - greed of industrialists
 - kidnapping of children and pledging them etc..
- What are the reasons for cases of female facticide?
A.
 - Poverty
 - illiteracy
 - anti-women ideas
 - burden to dowry.
 - ignorance
 - desire for male progeny etc..

Geography Card No. 2
Physical Features of India

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. This island is known as corat island.
a) Andoman island b) Nicobar island
c) Lakshadeep island d) St. Marry's island.
2. Lakshadeep islands are in this sea.
a) Arabian sea b) Bay of Bengal
c) Gulf of mannar d) Red sea
3. Himalayas mountain begins from here and extends upto Arunachal pradesh.
a) Pamir knot b) Nagaland
c) Badrinath d) Kailash ranga

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What are 'Dunes'?
- A. Siwalik range have narrow strips of plains or valley are called Dunes.
2. What is the influence of Himalayan mountain on Indian climate?
- A. It obstruct the cold winds from Asia (Siberia).
3. How many islands belong to India?
- A. There are 247 islands belonging to India.
4. What names do the western coast are known as in Maharashtra, Goa and in Karnataka?
- A. Malabar coast & Konkan coast.

II. Answer in 2 or 3 sentences:

1. Name four main relief features of India?

- A.
- Northern mountains.
 - Northern great plains.
 - Peninsular plateau.
 - Coastal plains.

2. Name any four ports of western coast?

- A. Mumbai, Marmagoa, Cochin, & Kandla Karwar and Mangalore.

3. Northern great plains are called deposition plains why?

- A.
- This area has the least variation in height.
 - It is completely flat.
 - Allecial soil is brought by the rivers.

Geography Card No. 2
Soils of India

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. In list 'A' Types of soils & in list 'B' their related detail is given choose the correct answer group.

A

- 1) Alluvial soil
- 2) Black soil
- 3 Red soil
- 4) laterite soil

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

A: D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

B

- (a) Deccan trap
- (b) Gangetic plain
- (c) Western ghats
- (d) ragi, tobacco and oil seeds.

2.

A

- 1) Mountain soil
- 2) Desert soil
- 3) Black soil
- 4) Red soil

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

A: A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

B

- (a) Western parts of the Aravalli
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Peninsular plateau
- (d) coffee and Tea.

3. Regur soel is known as-

- a) Red soil
- b) Laterite soil
- c) Black soil
- d) alluvial soil

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What is soil erosion?

A. Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion.

2. What is soil conservation?

A. Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil is known as conservation of soil.

3. Which soil is found in the Himalayan mountain?

A. Mountain soil.

4. What are the main causes of soil erosion?

A. Running water, winds and sea waves.

Geography Card No. 2

Forest of India

Chapter -5

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

- The vegetation found along the deltas and estauries of the rivers.
 - Alpine
 - Evergreen forests
 - Mangrove forests
 - Decedious monsoon forests.
- The Vegetation that is found in Assam. Meghalaya and Andaman, Nicobar, Islands.
 - Mangrove Forest
 - Decidious monsoon Forests
 - Evergreen Forests
 - Tropical Grasslands.

II. Answer in a sentence:

- How many Biosphere Reserves are found in India?
A. 18.
- In Which State is the Gir National Park?
A. Gujrat.

III. Answer in 4-5 sentence:

- What are the factors that influence the natural vegetation?
A. • Temperature • Rain • Landforms • Soil etc.
- Name any four wild life sancturies?
A. 1) Annamalai 2) Madbrihaat
3) Bharatpur 4) Birmotibagh
5) Nagarjuna Sagar etc.

3. Name any four National Parks of Indira.

A. 1) Kaziranga National Park

2) Sunderbans

3) Hazaribagh

4) Gir National Park

5) Kunha National Park

6) Tandova National Park

4. Name any four Biosphere Reserves of India.

A. 1) Nilgiri

2) Nanda devi

3) Nokrek

4) Great Nicobar

5) Gulf of Mannar

6) Sunderbans

7) Similipal

8) Kanchenjunga

Geography Card No. 2
Land use & Agriculture

Chapter -7

I. Choose the correct answer and write.

1. It is a Fibre crop
 - a) Cotton-Tabacco
 - b) Jute - Tabacco
 - c) Cotton-Jute
 - d) Jute-coffee

2. If Uttarpradesh is the largest wheat producing state then the largest paddy growing state is
 - a) Punjab
 - b) Andhra pradesh
 - c) West Bengal
 - d) Orissa

3. The raising of crops and cattle rearing is known as
 - a) Commercial farming
 - b) Intensive farming
 - c) Horticulture
 - d) Mixed farming

4. Progress of the horticultural field is known as
 - a) Golden revolution
 - b) white revolution
 - c) Green revolution
 - d) Blue revolution

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What is intensive farming?
 - A. Growing 2-3crops on the same plot in a year is called intensive farming.

2. What is mixed farming?
 - A. Raising of crops and cattle rearing poultry beekeeping, pig-rearing, silk farming, aquaculture etc. This is called mixed farming.

III. Answer in 3-4 sentence:

1. "Agriculture nurtures many industries" illustrate this statement?

- A.
- Agriculture provide raw material to industries.
 - Industries manufacturing farming equipment.
 - It helps in development of chemical Fertilizers industry.
 - It helps in development of chemical pesticides, insecticides industry.

2. What are the factors that influence cropping pattern?

- A.
- Natural factors-land forms, climate etc..
 - Economic factors.
 - Social factors.
 - Farmers attitude.

IV. Answer in 6 sentence:

1. What are the factors that influence land use?

- A.
- Land forms.
 - Climate.
 - Characteritics of soil
 - Population
 - Land holding.
 - Attitude of people etc. (refer text book).

2. What is the importance of agriculture in India?

- A.
- Farming supplies the food grains.
 - Provides more employment opportunities.
 - Provides raw materials to many industries.
 - Agriculture supports even many tertiary occupations.
 - It is a life - subsistence occupation.

- It provides market to many industries.
3. What are the geographical conditions necessary for growing tea?
- A.
- Evergreen tropical and sub tropical crop.
 - average temperature of 21°C.
 - 100-200 cms of rainfall is essential.
 - sand mixed black soil are required.
 - high slopes are required.
4. What factors are essential for growing tobacco?
- A.
- This is a tropical crop.
 - It requires a temperature of 21° to 27°C.
 - Moderate rainfall with average 50Cms.
 - It grows well in sandy soil.
 - It requires chemical fertilizers.
5. What geographical factors essential to grow wheat & sugarcane?
- A. **Wheat :**
- needs 10° to 15°C temperature.
 - 50 to 70cms annual rainfall.
 - sandy mixed clay and black soil.
- Sugarcane :**
- Irrigation is needed.
 - needs a temperature of 21°-26° celsius.
 - 100-150 cms annual rainfall.
 - Fertile loamy soil mixed with black soil is most suitable.

Geography Card No. 2

Communication

Chapter -11

I. Answer in a sentence:

1. What is the main objective of GIS?
 - A. To accumulate and interpret the data on the earth's surface.
2. Which are the prominent soft wares of map construction in GIS?
 - A. Arc info, Autocad, Map info etc.
3. Which soil is found in the Himalayan mountain?
 - A. To indicate the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude, longitude and height above the sea level.
4. Mention the importance of communication.
 - A.
 - People of the country can learn about the various incidents of different places.
 - The people can aware of the policies of the government.
 - Provides information regarding agricultures & Industries.
 - Help in the development of trade & commerce.
 - Strengthen the unity, integrations and stability in the country.
5. What are the uses GIS?
 - A.
 - GIS technology based maps are more attractive and give accurate information.
 - Various types of geographical, Social and economic information can be easily analysed and models can be constructed.

- GIS is used to give advance intimation regarding weather phenomena.
- Maps can be created very fast without the need of a cartographer in a very short time and even maps can be modified.

6. What are the uses of GPS?

- A.
- They are useful in assessing the geographical position of natural calamities.
 - It is helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
 - Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow correct path and direction.
 - Transport authorities use this to manage the movement.

7. Mention any four uses of remote sensing technology?

- A.
- From the pictures, true, accurate and reliable information can be obtained.
 - This is a fast, low-cost information collection system compared to Geographical survey.
 - The information gathered by there can be easily analysed using computers.
 - Images can be obtained from satellites regarding the extremes of climate and disturbances in the geographical features.

Geography Card No. 2

Population of India

Chapter -13

I. Answer in a sentence:

1. During which year pop'n in India was negative?
A. 1911-21.
2. In India which state have the lowest density of pop'n?
A. Arunachal Pradesh.
3. In India which state have the highest density of pop'n?
A. Bihar.
4. What is 'PURA' Project?
A. Expanding and providing facilities available in cities for villages and small towns. This is called 'PURA' Project.

II. Answer in a sentence:

1. What are the types of migrations?
A.
 - Internal migration.
 - International migration.
2. What factors identified the reason of low density?
A.
 - Floods • Earth quakes • Desert regions • Cyclones
 - Other Nation hazards.
3. What measures are formulated by Indian government to prevent rapid growth of pop'n?
A.
 - Family planning.
 - Women welfare projects.
 - Field plans.

- Publicity and advertisement.
 - Creating awareness among the rural pop'n etc.
4. What is the difference between internal migration and international migration?
- A. Shifting from one place to another within the country is called Internal migration shifting from one nation to another is called International migration.
5. What facilities are provided to rural areas by implementing 'PURA' project?
- A. Facilities like good roads, drinking water, sanitary facility, library, educational institutions for villages and small towns.
6. What measures are undertaken to control migration?
- A. • Establishing industrial areas outside the city limits.
 • Expanding and providing facilities available in cities for villages & small towns.
 • improving transportation facilities b/w cities & surrounding rural areas.
 • establishing satellite towns just outside city limits.
7. Explain the effects of population explosion?
- A. • Unemployment • Shortage of food.
 • Lack of nutrition.
 • Pressure on civic and social amenities.
 • Low per capita income.
 • Slow rate of economic development.
 • Political unrest.
 • Social problems.

III. Answer in 2 to 3 sentence each:

1. What are the features of under developed countries.
 - A. 1. The production of per capita Income is less.
 2. The majority of people in such a country cannot afford the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter.
 3. Majority of them are illiterates and superstitious.
 4. They suffer from diseases due to lack of sanitation and medical facilities.
2. According to World Development Report what is the meaning of developing Countries?
 - A. All countries with middle income and low income are referred as developing countries.
3. It is not appropriate to measure the development of a country based on its national income why?
 - A. Economic progress cannot take place in a country where the population increases along with the increase in national income. Comparision of economic development between countries which have different levels of population will not be appropriate.

Economic Card No. 2
Rural Development

Chapter -3

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The programme established to provide basic facilities in India is
- A. a) Ashraya Yojana
b) Indira Awas Yojana
c) Swarna Jayanti self employment programme
d) Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana

II. Answer the following in sentence each:

1. What is meant by Decentralisation of power?
- A. Providing the administrative power, and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is called administrative decentralization.
2. How employment opportunities can be increased in rural masses?
- A. Through nurturing the rural productive activities of agriculture, cattle rearing poultry, fishery, social forestry etc.

III. Answer in 6 to 8 sentence each:

1. Explain the rural conditions of India.
- A.
 - Majority of the people depend on agriculture.
 - People live below poverty line.
 - Under the slaughter of modernization, rural cottage industries are vanishing.
 - Rural people are migrating to cities.

2. List out the programmes undertaken by Panchayat raj institutions for rural development?

- A.
- Indira Awas Yojana.
 - Ambedkar - Valimiki housing programme.
 - Ashraya Yojana.
 - Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana.
 - Public distributives system.
 - Social Welfare programmes.
 - Self help groups of women.
 - Programmes to encourage rural art and culture.

I. Answer in a sentence:

1. During which year pop'n in India was negative?

A. 1911-21.

2. In India which state have the lowest density of pop'n?

A. Arunachal Pradesh.

3. In India which state have the highest density of pop'n?

A. Bihar.

4. What is 'PURA' Project?

A. Expanding and providing facilities available in cities for villages and small towns. This is called 'PURA' Project.

Economic Card No. 2
Public Finance & Budget

Chapter -4

I. Answer the following in sentence each:

1. What is personal Finance?
A. It is the study of income, expenditure and debt management of an individual.
2. What is meant by planned expenditure?
A. The expenditure incurred on long term developmental projects in various economic and social services.
3. What is Public Revenue?
A. The Government collects income from varied sources to meet its expenditure. This is called public revenue.
4. Give the meaning of Non-tax Revenue?
A. Apart from taxes, the Government generates revenue from other sources. This is called Non-tax revenue.

III. Answer in 6 to 8 sentence each:

1. Explain the difference between private finance and public finance.

| Private Finance | Public Finance |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It relates the income and expenditure of one person or one family.• Individuals calculate their income before hand and then spend it accordingly.• Transactions are kept confidential.• Savings supplement their prosperity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It relates the income and expenditure of the Government.• The government calculates its expenditure first and than adjusts its income accordingly.• Matters are discussed in the legislative houses and are publicized through the media.• When the government saves, growth is stunted. Hence it always try to show more expenditure on developmental works. |

Business Studies Card No. 2

Bank Transactions

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Usually Businessman & Commercial institutions open the following type of account :
A. a) Saving bank account b) Current account
c) recurring deposit account d) Term deposit account
2. Amount can be deposited or withdrawn any no of times in a day in the following type of Bank?
A. a) SB A/c b) Recurring deposited A/c
c) Term deposit A/c d) Current A/c

II. Answer in 6 to 8 sentence each:

1. Name some important types of Banks?
A.
 - Central Bank or RB of India
 - Commercial Banks
 - Industrial Banks
 - Indegeneous Banks
 - Co-operative Banks
2. "Opening a bank account is very advantageous?" Justify this statement?
A.
 - A safe custody of money
 - helps in making payments
 - helps in collection of money
 - gets advances & loans
 - get safe deposit locker facilities.

Business Studies Card No. 2

Insurance

Chapter -2

I. Answer in 5 to 6 sentence each:

1. What are the principles to be followed by the insured to insure deposit?
A.
 - Principle of utmost good faith
 - insurance interest
 - Principle of indemnity
 - Principle of contribution
 - Principle of subrogation
 - Principle of loss minimization
 - Principle of prominent cause.

II. Answer in 6 to 8 sentence each:

1. Which insurance covers fire accident vehicle accident damage or losses?
A. General insurance.

3. What is the other name of govt of India Act of 1919?
A. Montague - chelmsford reforms.
4. Which act led to the creation of a federal structure in the country?
A. The Govt of India Act of 1935.
5. Who is the famous ruler of Sikhs?
A. Ranjith Singh.

Business Studies Card No. 2

Bank Transation

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. This organisation supervises all dealing of foreign trade :
- A. a) International monetary fund
b) World Bank
c) World trade organization
d) International financial organization.

II. Answer in 6 to 8 sentence each:

1. What are the disadvantages of globalisation?
- A. • It has led to an increase in activites such as child labour and slavery.
• Unethical practices in business dealings.
• Globalisation helped terrorists & criminals.
• It result in the degradation of health & spread of disiases.
• Deadly viral diseases.
• The gap between rich & poor widend.
• It has led to environmental degradation (write any four)
2. Make a list of chief characteristics of globalisation?
- A. • Increases international trade
• Increases the international flow of capital including foreign investment.
• It creates international agreements.
• Development of global financial system.
• Increases the role of international organizations such as WHO & IMF.
• Increases economic practices like outsourcing by multinational corporation.
• Creates international cultural exchange. (write any four points)

History Card No. 3

The Foundation of British administration & Its Effects

Chapter -4

I. Chose the correct answer :

1. Factor responsible for invasion of ocean lands and establishment of colonies.
 - a) expansion of nations policy
 - b) selling of goods
 - c) obtaining raw materials
 - d) Competition among nations
2. Due to capitalist system a class of society vanished was
 - a) Merchants
 - b) Land holders
 - c) Handicrafts
 - d) Farmers
3. Minto morly reforms of 1909 does not include the following factor.
 - a) expansion of the central legislature.
 - b) expansion of the Professional legislature Assembly.
 - c) A separate electoral constituency based
 - d) Freedom to the provinces
4. The first stone to implement subsidiary alliance was
 - a) Wodeyars of mysore
 - b) Nawab of ondh
 - c) Nawab of Hyderabad

History Card No. 3

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 - b) expansion of the Provincial legislature Assembly.
 - c) A separate electoral constituency based
 - d) Freedom to the provinces
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 - a) Wodeyars of Mysore
 - b) Nawab of Oudh
 - c) Nawab of Hyderabad
 - d) Nawab of Bengal.

I. Answer in a sentence :

1. Explain subsidiary alliance?

- A. * The king had to allow troops of the British army to stay in his kingdom.
* The company had appointed a Resident to look after the internal affairs of the kingdom.

2. What was the main aim of subsidiary alliance?

- A. The sole purpose of this policy was to make the Indian kings bear the expense of managing the huge army of the British.

3. In what form the difference caused by import and export of goods had to be gained?

- A. In the form of metals.

4. Why the Act of 1861 occupies an important place in the development of the Indian constitution?

- A. According to this Indians can be nominated to the working committee.

5. Which Act decided the topics related to administration?

- A. Govt of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford reforms).

6. Who were the Maratha leader fought against Holkar?

- A. Scindhia and Bajirao Peshwa II

7. What factors led to the rise of capitalism?

- A. Development of new technology and discoveries in Europe.

8. To whom Nana Phadnavis supported in the war of succession?

- A. Madhavrao Peshwa II.

9. Which were the new classes sprung up owing to the growth of modern industries & transport?

- A. * The capitalist class * workers class
* transport workers * agricultural labourers
* contractors * land holders
* merchants etc.

10. What were the salient features of the Regulating Act of 1773?

- A. * The dual government system was abolished
* The governor of Bengal came to be called governor general.
* An advisory committee was set up to assist in the administration.
* Supreme court was established in India

11. What were the main features of Pitt's India Act of 1784?

- A. * To enable efficient administration permission was granted for appointing a board of control.
* It permitted the establishment of a privy council in the advising committee.
* East India Company came under the control of the British government.

12. What were the main features of the Indian Councils Act of 1861?

- A. * Indians can be nominated to the working committee.
* For the first time, Indians can participate in Indian administration.
* It occupies an important place in the development of the Indian constitution

13. What were the main features of the Minto-Morley reforms of 1909?

- A. * expansion of the central legislature
* The provincial legislative assemblies expanded.
* Gave provision for elected representatives.
* A separate electoral constituency was formed based on religion.

14. What were the features of the Government of India Act of 1935?

- A. * This became an important document
* It became the basis for the Indian constitution
* This led to the creation of federal structure in the country.
* It gave freedom to the provinces in administration.

Card No. 3
Flok history

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. One source for creating oral history
 - a) Coins
 - b) inscription
 - c) lavanis
 - d) Accounts of forcigners
- A. Lavanis
2. After the completion of one rotation of kalachakcra another one starts this is also known as
 - a) Period
 - b) yuga
 - c) Century
 - d) year
- A b) Yuga

II Answer the following in a sentence each :

1. Which model of writing of history was influenced by the were events?
 - A. Simple linear model
2. What do you mean by the linear model of writing of history?
 - A. According to this second year follows the first year 18th century events that come after 17th century events are recorded.
3. What factor helps Africans in the writing of history?
 - A. Oral traditions, sensibility expressed by the various communities helped in writing of history.

Card No. 3
Effects of British Rule In Indian

Chapter -7

1. Choose the correct answer :

In list 'A' are given the names of newspaper .In list 'B' are their editors. Choose the correct matching group and write.

A list

B list

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Samvada Kaumade | a) Surendranath Banerji |
| 2. Calcutla Journal | b) Ishwar chandra vidyasagar |
| 3. Some Prakash | c) Ram Mohan Rai |
| 4. The Bengal | d) Buckengham |

Answer group :

- a) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
 - b) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b 4-a
 - c) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b
 - d) 1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
2. To introduce the uniform system of administration by the british in India, the following statement is not helpful.
- a) British followed the divide and Rule policy
 - b) Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of lapse
 - c) Lord wellesly introduced subsidiary alliance
 - d) The British introduced various land revenue systems

Answer in two or three sentence

1. Developments in Transport and communication led to the independence struggle discuss.
- * Indirectly, the facility helped to organize the people to enable them to exchange their views and problems

- * This helped in the national integrity by bringing the people together.

Answer in 5-6 sentence.

1. What are the reform brought about by the british in the field of education.

- * Lord william bentinck laid the foundation for english education as recommended by lord mecaulay's report.
- * The east india company started the teaching of western liferature humanities and science in the hindu college of bengal.
- * Universities came up in calcutta, madras and mumbai
- * An Engineering college started in Roorhie.
- * Public education department was established
- * Priority was given to primary education.

Sociology Card No. 3
Social Stratification

Chapter -1

I Choose the correct Answer.

1. Social awareness in our society is created by .
 - a) Industrialization
 - b) Increase rate of literacy
 - c) Liberalization
 - d) Globalization

II Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What is the main cause for the rise of social stratification?
A. The differences and discrimination found in the society.

III. Answer the following in six sentences.

1. What are your suggestions to eradicate the social evils of untouchability.
 1. Increase the rate of literacy
 2. Create awareness among the people.
 3. Use of mass media like newspaper & television.
 4. Enacting street plays, essay competitions, speeches.
 5. Use of cultural programmes
 6. Processions and Rallies
 7. Use of internet and social media

Card No. 3
Work and Economic life

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer & writer

1. Following activity is an example for unpaid work.
 - a) Working as a worker in a factory
 - b) Working as an agricultural labourer
 - c) Working in an insurance company.
 - d) an artist drawing a photograph for self satisfaction.

II Answer the following in a sentence

1. Which act was enacted to remove wage discrimination between man and women?
A 'Equal wages Act'

III Answer the following in 6 sentences

1. Unemployment is a serious social problem substantiate this statement.
A. - deception
- Poverty
- ill health
- Corruption
- family disintegration
- Cheating
- robbery.

Card No. 3
Collective behaviour & protests

Chapter -3

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. If mob behavior reaches entrance level it turns into.
- a) Movement b) Procession
c) Riots d) Public opinion

II Answer in a sentence :

1. How can riots be controlled ?
- A. By the presence of men id of the officials
* by police and security force & laws.
2. People standing near bus stand is an example for which pattern of collection behaviors?
- A Mob

III Answer in sentence :

1. Why environmental protest against establishment of Kaiga nuclear plant?
- A. * destruction of forest
* radiations from the center could pollute the environment
* endanger the survival of various species
2. “ Riots are anti social pattern of collection behaviors”?
- Subalternate
- A * Minimum level of unity seen in a mob is not visible in a riot.
* Creates confusion and destroys public property.

- * Have become serious challenges for law & order.

- * It violates social peace.

3. What are your suggestions to control environmental pollution?

A. * Each citizen work towards protecting the environment selflessly.

- * Create awareness among the people. (Consider students answer relating to topic)

Card No. 3
Social Problems

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Children working in fields, factories are example for following problem.
 - a) illiteracy
 - b) beggary
 - c) Poverty
 - d) Child labour
2. Constitutional measure to eradicate dowry system is
 - a) Modern mass media
 - b) People assonance
 - c) Prohibition of dowry act 1961
 - d) role of voluntary organizational

II Answer in 2 sentences :

1. What measures you suggest to solve the problem of dowry?
A * People awareness
* Inter caste marriage.
* modern mass media
* role of voluntary organization
2. How female foeticide creates many problems in humans?
A * imbalanced gender ratio
* gender discrimination
* degradation of women

3. “ The problem of dowry create many ill effects in society substantiate this statement

A Dowry deminishes women self respect, dignity & stature.

- * It creates animosity between men and women.
- * Immorality and violence increase
- * family relationships suffer
- * female foeticide and female infanticide increases.
- * The number of divorces also increases.

Economics Card No. 3
Development

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. According to 2011 census. Human development Index of india was
a) 0.267 b) 0.968 c) 0.635 d) 0.547
2. According to published facts and figures the percentage of women employed in jobs.
a) 28.% b) 32.6% c) 22.8% d) 34.2

II. Answer in a sentence

1. What is duty of civilized society in gender related development
A. Proscribing social, economic, educational and political equality to all woman.

III. Answer in 2/3 senseless each.

1. Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development why?
A It is believed that as per capita income of living of the people. and consequently there is economic growth. However. the increase in per capita income does not reveal the distribution of income among people
2. How is the educational achievement of a country is measured?
A. The educational achievement of a country is measured on the basis of two factors.

1. The average period of schooling completed by individual above 25 years.
2. The expected period of school education children of 5 year might receive in their future
3. What is the meaning of women's job participation rate?
A The ratio of number of women working to that of the total number of women in the country is known as women's job participation rate.

Economics Card No. 3

Development

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The 11th five year plan gave priority to
 - a) agricultural development
 - b) industrial growth
 - c) inclusive growth
 - d) growth of transport and communication
2. The first five year plan came into effect in India on
 - a) March 3, 1962
 - b) 16th may. 1954
 - c) 1st April 1951
 - d) 10th April 1952
3. In the period between 2001-2010. per capita income has grown at an average rate per annum was.
 - a) 5.6%
 - b) 4.2%
 - c) 6.4%
 - d) 6.8%

II Answer in a sentence.

1. What is the main objective of economic planning in india
 - A. Eradication of poverty and improving the standard of living is one of the primary objective of india's five year plans.
2. What was the result of conducting many experiments in mexico by german agricultural scientist Dr norman bowleg?
 - A. The discovery of high yielding wheat grains

I. Answer in 2/3 sentences.

1. Why is sir M. Visvesvariah regarded as the father of economic planning in india ?
A 1. Modern planning in india was first conceived by sir M.V
2. He published a book titled planned economy for india in which he stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development.
2. What steps has the government taken towards liberalization?
A 1. Indian economy minimized the government intervention in the economic activities of the people
2. Made way for competition in the matter of production and marketing

Geography Card No. 3
India Our Mother land

Chapter -1

I Choose the correct answer and write

1. The name india has been defined from the following river.
a) Ganga b) Yamuna c) Sindhu d) Narmada
2. India has been named 'Bharat after the indian king.
a) Bharata b) chamdragupta
c) Ashoka d) Kanishka
3. The following country lies to the south of India.
a) Bangladesh b) Pakistan c) Maldievies d) Srilanka
4. Indira point is in the following islands.
a) Laushadeep b) St. marry's
c) great nicabar d) Andoman
5. To which part of Asia is india located
a) North b) South c) East d) West
6. India percentage of the world's total area is
a) 2.1% b) 2.2% c) 2.3% d) 2.4%

II. Answer in a sentence

1. What is the total area of India?
A. 32, 87, 263, sq kms
2. Between which latitudes India extends?
A. India extends from $8^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$ to $37^{\circ} 6^1$ in the north latitude.
3. Between which longitude india extends?
A. India extends from $68^{\circ} 7^1$ east to $97^{\circ} 25^1$ east longitudes.

Geography Card No. 3
Physical Features of India

Chapter -2

1. Choose the correct answer

1. The great peaks of himalayas kanchanjung Dhavalagiri Nanda devi, Goorishankar are in
 - a) Siwalik ranga
 - b) Himachal
 - c) Greater Himalayas
 - d) Kailash mountain
2. Chilka orissa Pulicat
 - a) Karnataka
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Tamilnadu
 - d) Andhra pradesh
3. Height of mount Everest is
 - a) 8648 meters
 - b) 6848 meters
 - c) 8848 meters
 - d) 8948 meters
4. The greats himalayan range is in
 - a) Himachal
 - b) Karakoram
 - c) Siwalik
 - d) Himadri

II. Answer in a sentence :

1. Greater himalayas are known as himadri why?
A * There are highest peaks and the earlier ranges of the himalayas.
* This range is covered with snow hence it's called himadri.

III. Answer in 2 or 3 Sentence :

1. Name any four dunes of Siwalik range?

- A * Dehradune, kota, Patli and Chaukhamba
* Udhampur and kotli

2. Explain the significance of passes in Himalayas?

- A * They provide transport facilities
* excellent tourist attractions.

Card No. 3

Indian monsoon seasons and their Features

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer and write

1. From march to may the temperature will be high in north india because.
 - a) Long days and distance from the sea
 - b) Long nights and close to the sea
 - c) Long days and nearest to sea
 - d) Long night and distance from the sea

2. During the summer season the temperature decreases in south india because.

3. During the end of october the temperature in the northern hemisphere decreases because sun rays.
 - a) Falls vertically on the northern hemisphere
 - b) Falls vertically on the southern hemisphere.
 - c) Falls slantingly on the southern hemisphere.
 - d) Falls vertically on the equator.

4. Cyclonic winds are formed more in the bay of bengal and arabean sea during the following season
 - a) Summer season
 - b) Retreating monsoon winds
 - c) winter season

d) south -west monsoon season

5. South west monsoon winds starts retreating from october due to the pressure.

a) More on Northern hemisphere

b) More on Southern hemisphere

c) More on Northern hemisphere

d) More on the equatorial region

Card No. 3
Soils of India

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Mountain soil is best suited for the cultivation of coffee tea and spices because
 - a) It contains more clay particles.
 - b) More of ferric oxide and aluminium
 - c) Nitrogen and organic residues are more
 - d) Lime and magnesium carbonates are more

Card No. 3
Forest of India

Chapter -5

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Toon silver spruce laurel and sal trees are found in the following forests
 - a) Tropical grasslands
 - b) Ever green forests
 - c) Deciduous monsoon forests
 - d) Alpine forests of himalays
2. Kaziranga national park Assam state tandova national park.
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Gujrath
 - c) Maharastra
 - d) karnataka
3. In list 'A' are given the national parks list 'B' given names of states correct match group.

A

1. Kanha
 2. Hazaribagh
 3. Gir
 4. Tandova
- A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
D) 1- a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d

B

- a. Gujrath
- b. Maharastra
- c. Madhya pradesh
- d. Bihar

4. In list 'A' are given the wild-life sanctuaries in list 'B' are the states that suits. The correct match group.

A

1. Anna Malai
2. Jaldapara
3. Kivola Diva
4. Nagarjuna sagar

B

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. West Bengal
- d. Tamilnadu

A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

B) 1-c, 2- d, 3-b, 4-a

C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

D) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c

Answer in a sentence.

1. What is aim of establishing wild life santuries?

A To protect animals in their natural habitat.

Card No. 3
Water Resources

Chapter -6

1. Project established by karnataka and Andhra pradesh states is
 - a) Upper krishna project
 - b) Kosi project
 - b) Nagar juna project
 - d) Tunga bhadra project
- A. d) Tungabhadra project
2. River which is called as 'sorrow of bengal is
 - a) Kosi
 - b) sutlej
 - b) Mahandi
 - d) Damodar
- A. d) Damodar
3. Match the colum 'A' which are irrigation projects with colum 'b' states.

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bhakranangal project | a) Bihar |
| 2. Tungabhadra project | b) Himachal pradesh |
| 3. Hirakud project | c) karnataka |
| 4. Kosi project | d) Orissa |
- A. 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c
B. 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a
C. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Answer the following in one sentence each :

1. Why national power grid is established?
A To supply power from surplus states to deficit states and to supply power equally.
2. What are the two types of rain water harvesting ?
A * Collection of water at the place of rain full
* Collection of flowing rain water.

History Card No. 3

Water Resources

Chapter -10

1. 'Nazi audiology destroy germany' justify this statement?
A * according to nazi's ideology germans are superior
* Only germans are eligible to rule the world.
* Other people were treated cruelly.
* He enacted his rules called the number of laws
* Due to this ideology II world war broke out
* He employed his dictatorial power for mass massacres.
* In II world was germany was completely destroyed.
2. 'Cold wer created world was terror prove this statement?'
A * arm pace between the two groups.
3. Name any four hill stationas of middle himalayyas?
A * Shimla, mussorie, naimtal
* Ranikhet, chakrata and darjeeling
4. Name the important valley of himalaya region?
A Kangra and kulu
5. Explain the features of siwalik ranga?
A * recent formation
* located in the southern part
* They have lesser height
* These hills have narrow strips of plains
- 6) Explain the extend of peninuhlar plateau?
A * From the south of the sutlej - Ganga plaint up to the indian ocean in the south
* Its total area is around 16 lakh sq.km
* From the Aranalli mountains in the north to kanyakumari in the south.

Card No. 3
India After Independence

Chapter -9

1. The merger of princely states to Indian union was successfully done by Sardar Patel. Justify this statement.
- A
- * When India got independence there were 562 princely states.
 - * The British had given them options to the provinces they could join the union of India.
 - * They could join Pakistan.
 - * With either of the nations, they could remain independent.
 - * The Government of India under the 1956 Integration Act.
 - * Those who joined in this way were given privy purse based on that province's income.
 - * In addition they were given some special facilities and status.
 - * Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir did not want to join Indian union.
 - * Sardar Patel took the leadership of merging princely states to Indian union.
 - * Based on the request made by the Diwan of the province to Indian government the army was sent to Junagadh to establish peace. Junagadh was merged with India in 1949.
 - * The Indian government sent an army and defeated the Nizam paving the way for merger of Hyderabad with the union of India in 1948.

Card No. 3
Public Finance and Budget

Chapter -4

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The government manages public finance according to
a) Fiscal policy b) Political policy
c) Foreign policy d) Public policy
A a) Fiscal policy
2. If the budget shows excess income as compared to expenditure, it is
a) Balanced budget b) Deficit budget
c) Surplus budget d) iniquitable budget
A c) surplus budget

II. Answer the following in a sentence each :

1. Give the meaning of fiscal policy?
A The policy adopted by the government related to its income, expenditure and debt, periodically .
2. What do you mean by budget?
A * The Statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called budget.
3. What is non- planned expenditure?
* With the exception of developmental activities expenditure incurred on administration, defence, intern- payment and other heads is called non- planned expenditure.
4. Give the meaning of capital expenditure
* The money spent by the government on various development activities along with creation of new assets is called capital expenditure.

5. What is deficit financing?

A When the government's expenditure is more than its revenue.

6. What is fiscal deficit?

A In the budget, if the government expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non - debt capital receipts, it is called fiscal deficit.

III. Answer the following in 6 to 8 sentence each

1. List out the plan expenditures of the central government.

a) Financial services : Agriculture and agriculture related activities, industry communication, fuel. Science and technology, rural development etc.

b) Social services : Education, health, hygiene, family welfare, drinking water supply, housing social welfare etc.

c) General services : The expenditure incurred on maintenance of peace, law and order.

2. Mention the sources of non- tax revenue of the central government.

A 1) The net profit earned by the reserve bank of india.

2) The net profit generated by the indian railways.

3) The revenue generated by the department of post and telecommunications

4) The revenue generated by the public sector industries

5) The revenue generated by the coins and mints

6) Various types of fees and penalties etc.

Economics Card No. 3
Rural Development

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The programme established for creating employment and eradicating poverty in rural areas is
 - a) Ashraya yojana
 - b) suvarna gramodaya yojana
 - c) Mahatma gandhi national rural employment guarantee project.
 - d) Public distribution system
- A c) Mahatma gandhi national rural employment guarantee project.

II. Answer in a sentence each :

1. Mention the meaning of rural development.

A Rural development is important of the social and economic status of the rural people by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources.
2. What is the objective of ncreating women self help group?

A To organise poor rural women and making them financially independent.

III. Answer in 6 to 8 sentences each :

1. “ Rural development occupies a very important place in the development of the india economy” substantiate this statement.
 - * Agiculture can become a profitable and attractive occupation.
 - * The rural people should be provided with essential failities.

- * Raw agricultural produce can be processed in the village itself and transformed into ready goods there by enhancing their value.
- * By increasing employment opportunity and income
- * By encouraging the development of small scale and cottage industries.
- * By providing more facilities for poor and backward classes.

2. Explain Gandhiji's concept of grama a swarajya in the light of decentralization.

- * To develop self-reliant, self sufficient and prosperity.
- * To stop all kinds of exploitation
- * To uphold human independence and dignity
- * To nurture human values
- * Compassion and co- operation

Geography Card No. 3

Communication

Chapter -3

1. Today, many communication media have come into use because of
 - a) Development of electronic technology
 - b) Development of computer technology
 - c) Development of
 - d) Use of bio - technology.
- A. a) Development of electronic technology.
2. How Gps technology perform its works?
A Based on the informantion sent by the satellites and through the use of any individual's receiver set on the earth's surface.
3. What are the working acquirements kept in GPS satellites?
A Cameras, solar clock, information transmitting antenna
4. Remote sensing is very important in collecting information regarding the earth surface. substantiate the statement.
 - * True, accurate and reliable informantion pertaining to that period can be obtained.
 - * The informantion gathered by there can be easily analysed using computer.
 - * This is a fast, low - cost informantion collection system compared to geographical survey.
 - * Images can be obtained from satellites regarding the extremes of climate and disturbances in the geographical feature.
 - * Studies related to natural calamities can be taken up.

* Satellite images is significant in analysing the natural resources.

Multiple choice question :

5. The main objective of remote sensing technology is
- a) Collection of data regarding the earth surface
 - b) locate the geographical places correctly
 - c) To help for trekkers to know the exact location
 - d) To support transport authorities.

- * Discounting of bills.
- * Hiring safe deposit lockers
- * Conducting foreign exchange transaction
- * Keeping valuables in safe unsteady
- * Issuing letters of credit & guarantee
- * Conducting govt transaction (states central)

3 What steps do you follow to open a bank a/c?

- A.
- 1) decide the type of a/c which you want to open
 - 2) approach the bank office
 - 3) Fill up the proposal form
 - 4) Give reference
 - 5) Submit the bank account form fully filled in
 - 6) Officers acceptance
 - 7) Initial deposit

Card No. 3
Insurance

Chapter -2

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. How is life insurance differs from general insurance?

A. Life Insurance

General Insurance

1. It is an insurance of a persons life.
2. It is generally for a long period
3. It includes whole life annuity plan, medical & health plan
4. The law of indemnity does not apply in life insurance

1. It is a non life insurance.
2. It is for a short period
3. It includes vehicle, insurance fire insurance, house insurance etc.
4. The law of indemnity applies in general insurance

2. What steps do you follow to obtain a insurance policy?

A. Short list the insurance company from which you wish to buy the insurance policy.

- * Enquire about the insurance cost & premium to be paid (based on the age)
- * Obtain the application form.
- * Complete the proposal form in all respects.
- * Take the help of the agent to fill the proposal for
- * submission of policy premium amount & essential documents
- * Preserve the bond safely.

Card No. 3
Entrepreneurship

Chapter -3

I Choose the correct answer :

1. The first indian company to be listed on NASDAQ is

a) Reliance b) Biocon c) Wipro d) Infosys.

2. Match the following 'A' list entrepreneur 'B' list their information.

A

1. Dr. Pratap Reddy
 2. Naresh goyal
 3. Narayana Murthy
 4. Varghese kurien
- A. 1- d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
B. 1- d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
C. 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b
D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

B

- a. Father of the white Revolution
- b. The Apollo hospitals
- c. Jet Airways.
- d. Infosys.

3.

A

1. Dhirubai Ambani
 2. Azim premji
 3. Ektakapoor
 4. Kiran Mazumdar shah
- A. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
B. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
C. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
D. 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a

B

- a) Balaji Telefilms
- b) Reliance
- c) Biocon
- d) Wipro.

II Answer in a sentence .

1. What is the aim of establishing the district industrial centers?
A. District industrial centres were established to provide integrated administrative support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas.
2. Which is one of largest software technology in india
A. Wipro.

III Answer the following question in 6 sentences :

1. Explain the importance of Entrepreneurs for Economic development of India?
A. Entrepreneurs Promote capital formation by mobilizing the idle savings of the citizens they employ resources for setting up their enterprises.
 - * Entrepreneurs Provide large scale employment to antisense, technically qualified persons and professionals.
 - * Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) and Per capita income.
 - * Entrepreneurs encourage effective mobilization of skill, bring in new products and services and development market for the growth of the economy
 - * Entrepreneurs enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices which results in the improvement of their standard of living.
 - * Entrepreneurs contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
 - * Entrepreneurs promote country's export trade.
 - * Entrepreneurs work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations.

3. If you are a self- employed which are the suitable entrepreneurship you have selected?

A * Advertising agencies

* Marketing consultancy

* Industrial consultancy

* Equipment rental and leasing

* Photocopying centres

* Industrial research and development

* Industrial testing labs

* Internet browsing / setting up of cyber cafe

* Installation and operation of cable and T.V net work

* Beauty parlours

4. Entrepreneurship is a task activity justify this statement.

* Entrepreneurship is the attitude of mind to seek opportunities, take calculated risks and derive benefits by setting a venture which comprise of numerous activities involved in it.

* Entrepreneurship is a process. It is not a combination of somestray incidents. It is purposeful and organised for change enterpreneurship is a philosophy.

Card No. 3
Globalization of business

Chapter -4

I. Answer in about 4-5 sentences :-

1. "Globalization is the world wide economic movement"
substantiate this statement .
 - A * Globalization promotes economic growth and generates a wider range of products and services.
 - * Globalization increases the GDP of a country
 - * It has helped in increasing the income of the people.
 - * It creates specialization in production of goods
 - * It develops world/ global financial policy
2. What is the impact of globalization on traditional food habits?
 - * Fast food chains are spreading.
 - * People have started consuming more junk food.
 - * Degradation of health.
 - * Spread of diseases.

Geography Card No. 3
Land use and Agriculture in India

Chapter -7

I Choose the correct answer :

1. India's most ancient commercial crop is
 - a) Sugarcane farming
 - b) Tobacco
 - c) Cotton
 - d) Tea
2. If black soil is suitable to grow cotton then to grow tea.
 - a) Red soil
 - b) Sand mixed clay soil
 - c) Alluvial soil
 - d) Laterite soil
3. In list 'A' types of crops in list 'B' their example are given their correct answer group is.

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Food crop | a) Cotton - jute |
| 2. Horticultural crops | b) Tea - coffee |
| 3. Drink crops | c) Mango - Banana |
| 4. Jute crops | d) Wheat - paddy |
- A. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)
B. 1-(d), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(a)
C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(a), 4-(b)
D. 1-(c), 2-(d), 3-(b), 4-(a)

II Answer in a sentence :

1. What is cropping pattern?
 - A. Proportion of an area under different crop at a given point of time. The ratio of these crops is known as cropping pattern.

2. What is jade farming?

A During the period between kharif and rabbi crops are cultivated. This is called jade farming.

III. Answer in 4 sentences :

1. What is the difference b/n sedentary farming and shifting cultivation.

Sedentary farming

Shifting cultivation

1. It is settled agriculture

1. people do not settle down in any Particular area

2. It is a traditional one

2. People cut down forests and engage in farming.

2. What geographical conditions are necessary for growing cotton?

A * It is grown well in tropical and sub tropical areas

* It needs 75 to 150 cms of rainfall

* It is grown in black cotton soil which can hold moisture

* This is grown as a kharif crop.

3. India has all the facilities for horticulture? substantiate

A * Diverse conditions

* Land forms climate

* Soil

* Irrigation facility

* Labour

* Market

* Governmental encouragement etc..

Geography Card No. 3 Population of India

Chapter -13

I. Answer the following :

1 Write the problems of migration?

- A. *
- * Due to lack of residing places those people are forced to live in slums.
 - * Migration leads to immoral and other activities
 - * The density population increases in the place of migrated regions
 - * It affects employment opportunity
 - * Pressure mounts on the basic amenities like water, electricity, road, ed'n etc.

2. What are the factors influencing on distribution of population?

- A. *
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| * Distribution of rain | * Temperature |
| * Soil | * Irrigation |
| * Minerals | * Power resources |
| * Industrial development | * Transport facilities |
| * Trade and commerce | * defence |

3. Which are the zones of density of population?

- A *
- * Highest density zone
 - * Moderate density zone
 - * Forest density zone

Political science Card No. 3
Problems of India and Remedies

Chapter -1

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. In 1988 'traditional literacy mission was established by Govt of India with this aim
 - a) To make illiterates as literates
 - b) To make women literates
 - c) To make only men literates
 - d) To create an awareness among women
2. The objective of stree shakthi programme by Karnataka Government is
 - a) Removal of corruption
 - b) All round progress of rural woman
 - c) All round progress of urban woman
 - d) All round progress of urban & woman
3. In 2001 the programme launched to provide free education for children of 6-14 years was
 - a) Food for work
 - b) RMSA
 - c) Sarvashikshana Abhiyana
 - d) Sakshara bharath program

II. Answer in 2/3 sentence

1. Communalism is a threat to national integrity how?
 - A. Communalism glorifies religious division of society resulting in mutual distrust & threat.
 - * It manifest itself in social groupism economic antagonism and even political rivalry.
 - * It distrubs the very unity and integrity of a nation.
 - * It leads to social unrest even ruin life and property.

Card No. 3
Foreign Policy of India

Chapter -2

I. Answer in a sentence :

1. What is meant by disarmament?

A Eliminating all or specific arms and ammunitions gradually.

II. Answer in 5/6 sentence :

1. Why is india champiming the cause of disarmament as very important for the present day world?

A. * Disarmament means elminating all or spcific arms and ammunitions gradually.

* There is heavy competition in manufacturing, marketing and stocking these arms and ammunitions

* There is fear among many nations that third world was may take place.

* There is every possibility that knowingly or unintentionally by wrong notions, nations may use nuclear weapons

2. Why is india against colonialism?

A. * Colonialism means the occupation of one nation by another and using the former for the selfish purpose of the later.

* Colonialism exploits a nation politically and economically.

* It hinders the religious and social aspirations of a country.

* India was a colony to Europe so india is against colonialism

3. What is meant by non alignment? Why india is adopting non alignment policy?

A Not joining any of the powerful blocks and remaining neutral is non alignment.

- * After the II world war entire world was divided into two blocks under leadership of America & Russia.
- * To control global issues like fear, threaten & amenity.
- * To avoid third world war
- * To balance justice & injustice.

Card No. 3

India's Relationship With Other Countries

Chapter -3

1. Answer is 5/6 sentence :

1. Why relationship b/n india & china has been strained in these days?

- A
- * China has annexed Tibet
 - * In 1962 china invaded India
 - * Border problem b/n India & China
 - * Chinas claim over Arunachal Pradesh
 - * Military advancements in border areas.
 - * Preparaion of arm race.

2. The relationship b/n india and srilank are historical substantiate the statements

- A.
- * There were closer ties b/n these two nations during the period of ramayana.
 - * In political and economic field india & srilanka have good relations
 - * India have trade relations with srilanka.
 - * Military support was given to Sri lanka to suppress LTTE.
 - * Good relationship b/n Tamilians and sinhalese.
 - * Budhism has been spread by Indian monks in Srilanka.

Card No. 3

World problem and India's role

Chapter -4

I. Answer in 2/3 sentence :

1. Explain india's role in favour of human rights?

- A
- * Provision for fundamental rights in the constitutions.
 - * Even through UNO & other international forums india urges for the protection of human rights.
 - * India is against genocide, all sorts of exploitations & oppression.
 - * evils like slave trade, traffic in human beings, child labours and exploitation of women are prohibited.

2. Which were the agreement made in world to reduce the armament saw?

- A
- Since 1963 the USA and USSR had entered into a number of bilateral agreements
- * Strategic Arms limitation treaty (SALT)
 - * Partial Test ban treaty
 - * The comprehensions test ban treaty (CTBT)
 - * The non proliferation treaty

3. What are the characteristic features of economically backward countries?

- A
- * These countries have got independence & are economically & socially back ward
 - * They are back ward in technology & science
 - * Standard of living of the people is low.
 - * They are backward in education field and agricultural sector.
 - * National income and percapita income is low.

4. What are the factors launched by India to over come world economic inequality?

A. She advocated for the economic assistance to the needy countries, eradication of colonialism and imperialism.

5. What are the functions of general Assembly?

A * Approval of annual budget

* Emergency meetings of the Assembly may be summoned to discuss urgent issues

* A prominent role in almost all global issues.

6. Explain the achievements of UNO?

A * Peace keeping operations :

* The disputes like suez canal, Iran, indonesia, greece, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea,

* Disarmament

II. Economic and financial achievement.

* General agreement on Tariffs & Trade.

* The united nations development programme.

* IBRD and IMF of UN are providing financial assistance

III. Social achievements :

* The universal declaration of human right in the year 1948

* Eradication of racial discrimination by rich nations

* Rich nations should protect the pride of poor countries

* There should be economic justice and equality among all nations.

7. List out the objectives of common wealth of nations?

A. * Upholding of democracy, liberties.

* Assisting to eradicate poverty

* World peace promotion

* Promotion of sports, science & cultures.

8. What are the activities of Economic & social council?

- A. *
- * Refugees problem.
 - * Solution to housing problem.
 - * It makes recommendations for the observance of human rights & fundamental freedom.
 - * It can convene international conference pertaining to human resources, culture, education etc.,
 - * The council co-ordinates the work of specialized agencies.

Card No. 3
World Organizational

Chapter -4

I. Answer in a sentence :

1. What is the aim of food and agricultural organizations?
A. To fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition
2. What is the aim of UNESO?
A. It aims at the development of technical education, information technology unilateral and environment studies.
3. Which organization is called the 3rd economic pillar?
A. World Trade organization
4. Which organization was established after second world war to look after the welfare of culture.
A. UNICEF

II. Answer in 2/3 sentences :

1. What are the functions of International labour organization?
A * Social security
* health security
* standard of living
* Maternity benefits of women labour
* Minimum wages
* Housing benefits etc.
2. Explain the structure of general Assembly?
A. * This is the general body conciliating of all the members of the U.N
* Each member country can send 5 member but have only single vote.

- * The Assembly at its first session elects a president and also elect 17 vice presidents
- * It includes of standing committees
- * The ordinary session normally commence in september & lasts until mid December

Card No. 3

Chapter -6

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The kings who lost their Princely titles from the british
 - a) The moghal emperor & the nawab of ondh
 - b) The nawab of hyderabad & ondh
 - c) The moghal emperor & the nawab of hyderabed.
 - d) Nawab of ondh & shah alam
2. Indain traders become unemployed one of the cause was.
 - a) The revolt of 1857
 - b) Large production
 - c) The british imposed heavy Tax
 - d) Cottage industries suffered a death blow
3. The commission agents became the Govt & the farmers were.
 - a) Govenment general
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) viceroy
 - d) Zamindars
4. The leader of jhansi revolt was
 - a) Nanasaheb
 - b) Lakshmibai
 - c) Taty a Topi
 - d) Bahadurshah

II Answer in a sentence :

1. Why did the indian soldiers lost confidence of people?

- A. At Barackpur a british official was killed
2. Why did the Indian soldiers lost confidence of people?
- A. Due to their arson and looting
3. Who was given the responsibilities of india after the revolt of 1857?
- A. To the secretary of india affair in the british parliament
4. In which year the queen of England made an announcement?
- A. In 1858

II Answer in about is sentence :

1. What were basic incidents of the 1857 revolt?
- A. * Meerut became a strong military base of the British.
* Indian soldiers refused to use the greased cartridges.
* The soldiers were imprisoned
* Indian soldiers rushed into the prison and released the soldiers
2. What were the factors in queen england declaration?
- A. *The agreements made by the east india company with the kings were accepted.
- * Ambitions expansion plans had to be given up.
* A stable Govt had to be provided to india.
* There would be equality under law.
* The Govt would exhibit religious Tolerance not interfere in religions matters of the country.

History Card No. 3
The Freedom Struggle

Chapter -8

1. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar political independence was meaningless without social independence. justify this statement
- A.
 1. The administration of a country look after by our poverty and inequality is still existing.
 2. He carried out a study of the caste system and came up with a plan to eradicate it.
 3. He started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements
 4. He attended the three round table conferences and gave valuable suggestions
 5. He fought for a separate electoral constituency for untouchables
 6. He established an organization 'Bahishkruta hitakarini sabha' and two separate parties named swatantra karmika party and Republican party of india.
 7. He published various newspapers like bahiskruta bharata mukanyaka and janata he fought for untouchables.
 8. He advocated equality in the constitution and gave legal protection against practice of untouchability.
3. In the freedom struggle farmers and labour organizations have played a prominent role justify this statement.
 1. During the british rule, farmers in many places revolted against landlords, and european planters.
 2. They refused to grow indigo in champaranya district.
 3. They staged agitations against land tax.

4. The farmer's problems merged with the non co-operation movement, civil disobedience and quit india movements.
 5. Many protests were organized under the banner of kisan samba which was founded on lefties principles
 6. In maharashtra the farmers protested against low wages.
 7. The labours movement started in calcutta.
 8. People started getting organized to fight for their rights in jute and textile industries and the railways.
4. Describe the santala tribal revolt can be termed india's first movement.
- A. *
- * When the permanent land lord system was brought into force by the british, the people of this community become destitutes.
 - * Their lands went to the land lords.
 - * The company exploited the decency and peace loving attitude of the santals.
 - * Enraged by this, the santa's held secret meeting and decided to loot the land lords and paramount citizens.
 - * The rioters killed their enemies
 - * As a result the landlords and money lenders ran away.
 - * The government used the army to stem the revolt and was successful
 - * Although the revolt by the santalas ended it lent its voice to many similar protests later.