



CLASS : 8 1st MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

SOCIAL SCIENCE		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS
The European Invasion	Rocks and Soils	The Functioning of the State Government
I. Choose the correct answer		5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		10 x ½ = 5
IV. Captions		4 x 1 = 4
V. Distinguish between		2 x 3 = 6
VI. Answer the following		5 x 3 = 15
VII. Answer in detail		2 x 5 = 10
		Total 50 marks

CLASS : 8 2nd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

SOCIAL SCIENCE		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS
Educational Development in India	Migration and Urbanisation	Understanding Secularism
I. Choose the correct answer		5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		5 x 1 = 5
IV. Answer in a word or two		4 x 1 = 4
V. Distinguish between		2 x 3 = 6
VI. Answer the following briefly		5 x 3 = 15
VII. Answer the detail		2 x 5 = 10
		Total 50 marks

CLASS : 8 3rd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

SOCIAL SCIENCE		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS
Urban Changes During the British Period	Industries	Public and Private Sector
I. Choose the correct answer		5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		5 x 1 = 5
IV. Answer in a word or two		4 x 1 = 4
V. Distinguish between		2 x 3 = 6
VI. Answer the following briefly		5 x 3 = 15
VII. Answer the detail		2 x 5 = 10
		Total 50 marks



Class: 8 KEY ANSWERS

HISTORY

Chapter – 1 ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. c. Alfonso de Albuquerque
2. b. Portugal
3. b. The Turks
4. c. England
5. b. Fort. ST. George
6. c. The Danish
7. d. The Danish

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. New Delhi
2. King John II
3. Portuguese
4. Jehangir
5. Colbert
6. King Christian IV

III. Match the following:

1. The Dutch – 1600
2. The British – 1602
3. The Danish – 1616
4. The French – 1664

IV. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. This is the place where historical documents are preserved. It is located in New Delhi. It is the chief storehouse of the records of the government of India. The Tamil Nadu Archives building is located diagonally opposite to Chennai Egmore railway station.
2. The important factories in India by the Dutch were at Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapatnam.

3. Surat, Agra, Broach and Ahmedabad.

V. Answer the following in detail:

1. From the very beginning, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes and the English recorded their official transactions in India on state papers. The archives at Lisbon, Goa, Pondicherry and Madras were store houses of historical informations.

Kinds of Sources:

Written sources and Material sources are different kinds of sources.

Written sources: After the advent of the printing press, numerous books were published in different languages. The Europeans came to know about the Wealth of India from this. Written sources are maintained in the Archives.

National Archive is at New Delhi and Tamilnadu Archive is at Chennai.

Material sources:

Coins are a good source to know about administration of India. The first coinage in modern India under the crown was issued in 1862. Edward VII ascended after Queen Victoria and the coins issued by him bore his model. The Reserve Bank of India was formally set up in 1935 and was empowered to issue Government of India notes.

2. The European invasion of India began in the 15th century with Vasco Da Gama's discovery of India through the Cape of Good Hope. He reached ashore Calicut, India on May 20, 1498 and was welcomed by the King Zamorin. Cochin was made the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.

Nino da Cunha (1529-38) established factories at San thome (Madras) and Hughli (Bengal). In 1534 AD, he captured Diu and Bassein from the Sultan of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah and enjoyed good trade benefits.

The Portuguese brought the cultivation of tobacco to India. Due to the influence of the Portuguese, Catholic religion spread in certain regions on India's western and eastern coasts.

3.
 - In 1608, Captain Hawkins visited Mughal Emperor Jehangir to attain certain benefits for the English East India Company. He was permitted to raise a settlement in Surat.
 - In 1612, Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese near Surat and the British were permitted to develop a factory in 1613.
 - Captain Nicholas Downton achieved another momentous victory against the Portuguese in 1614, elevating British status in the Mughal court.
 - King James I of England sent Sir Thomas Roe to sign a commercial treaty with the Mughals establishing centers of trade at Agra, Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach.
 - Thus, the British establish their trading centres in India.

VII. Higher Order Thinking Skills:

1. The Fall of Constantinople also contributed European trade links with Asia which lead many to seek routes east by sea and ignite the Age of Exploration.

The turks become powerful.

Turks established their territories in East and West.

Chapter – 2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Siraj-ud-daulah
2. 1757
3. Treaty of Allahabad
4. Second
5. 1761
6. Tipu Sultan and French
7. Lord Cornwallis
8. Sambhaji Bhonsle
9. Baji Rao II
10. Hyderabad

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. 1757
2. Mir-Jafar
3. Dupleix's Ambition
4. Lord Dalhousie
5. Lord Cornwallis
6. Hyder Ali
7. Lord Wellesley

III. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

1. Battle of Adyar – 1748

IV. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Siraj-ud-daulah marched with 30,000 soldiers and captured Calcutta in June 1756. 146 British prisoners were held captive in a small room at the Fort, many of whom died of suffocation. This is called as 'Black hole tragedy'.

2. In the treaty of Alinagar, the Siraj-ud-daulah admit all his claims to the British.

The British captured Chandranagore, the French settlement on March 1757.

This was the first major victory of the Company in India.

3. In 1760, the British replaced Mir Jafar with Mir Qasim as the new Nawab of Bengal. Mir Qasim tried to establish his control over Bengal. A conflict arose between British and him. He formed alliance between Nawab of Oudh. This is the main cause of Battle of Buxar.
4. In 1761, Haider Ali seized control of Mysore and made it a powerful state. The growing power of Mysore and its friendship with French was a threat to the English trade in the Malabar Coast. This led to Anglo Mysore wars.
5. The English under Lord Hastings defeated Marathas. Peshwa was dethroned and pensioned off, their territories annexed by the British. The Maratha Empire came to an end.

- Hyderabad, Mysore, Tanjore, Gwalior, Oudh, Indore, Jaipur, Udiapur Bhosle and Scindia are the states annexed by Subsidiary alliance.

V. Answer the following in detail:

1. Second Carnatic War:

The Second Carnatic War was the result of Dupleix's ambition and the battle of succession in Hyderabad and Carnatic.

After the death of the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1748, a civil war of succession broke out between his son Nasir Jung and his grandson Muzaffar Jung.

Similarly in Carnatic there was a conflict between Anwaruddin and Chanda Sahib. Dupleix pledged his support to Muzaffar Jung for Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for Arcot. Naturally, Nasir Jung and Anwaruddin and his son Mohammad Ali turned to the English for assistance.

The French troops succeeded in killing Anwaruddin and Nasir Jung and placed Chanda Sahib as Nawab of Arcot and Muzaffar Jung as Nizam of Hyderabad in the Battle of Ambur (1749). The French received Northern Circars.

Robert Clive from British defeated Chanda Sahib and besieged Arcot. Mohammed Ali was made as the Nawab of Arcot. This war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry was signed (1754).

- Tipu's resistance to Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance and his secret alliance with the French angered the English and resulted in a battle at Srirangapatnam in which Tipu was defeated and was killed defending his city.

The British seized a major part of Tipu's territories and restored the rest of the Mysore state to the Wodeyar dynasty who joined the Subsidiary Alliance.

Thus one more 'rebellious' state was brought under the folds of the British Empire. The French assistance to Tipu Sultan in 1798 was the last instance of active intervention of any other European power in India.

- Policy developed by the English for further annexation of territories was Doctrine of Lapse. It was developed by Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. According to the doctrine, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir then his kingdom would become a part of the Company's territory.

By this policy Satara was annexed in 1848, Sambalpur in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Nagpur in 1853, Jhansi in 1854 and Awadh in 1856.

- In 1798, Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance. It was a treaty between the Company and the Indian rulers. The native rulers would pay a subsidy to the Company for which the Company would provide garrison troops. The Indian ruler would also have a permanent English official as resident in his court. Hyderabad followed by Awadh were the first to sign the treaty.

VI. Higher Order Thinking Skills:

- Their alliance with the Nawabs and Nizams. Annexation of states by the Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary Alliance. British Administration like introducing Civil and Police System. Leaders like Dalhousie, Wellesley, Munro and Robert Clive. These are the causes for the success of British in India.

Chapter – 3 RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY IN BRITISH INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Zamindari
- Lord Hastings
- Village
- Punjab
- Lord William Bentinck
- Bengal
- Digambara Biswas and Bishnu Biswas
- Sardar Vallabai Patel

II. Match the following:

1. Permanent Settlement – Bengal
2. Mahalwari Settlement – North west province
3. Ryotwari System – Madras
4. Nil Darban – Misery of the Indigo cultivators
5. Santhal Rebellion – First Peasant revolt

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Permanent Settlement
2. William Bentinck
3. 1859
4. Malabar
5. 1916

IV. Consider the following statements and tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

1. c. This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.
2. b. Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Salient features of Permanent Settlement:
 - This system recognised the Zamindars as the land owners if the revenue was paid to the Company and held them accountable to collect the revenue from the cultivators.
 - The Zamindars were to give 10/11th of their revenue from the cultivators to the British.
2. Salient features of Ryotwari System:
 - The government set the demand at 45% – 55% of the produce.
 - Measurement of the field was done along with an estimate of produce.
3. Effects of the Mahalwari System:
 - This system exploited the peasants with several benefits to the upper class.
 - The Lambardars exploited the privileges they were given.

4. Cause of Indigo Revolt:

The ryots of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September 1859. Factories were burnt down and this was the main cause of this revolt led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu charan Biswas.

5. The Champaran Satyagraha of 1916 was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement.

When Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, and saw peasants in Northern India oppressed by indigo planters, he organised mass uprisings by people to protest against injustices.

6. In 1928, the peasants of Bardoli (Gujarat) started their agitation under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in protest against the government's proposal to increase land revenue by 30 percent.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Merits of the Permanent Settlement:

- The wastelands and forest areas were used for cultivation under this system, which provided the British with a fixed and stable income.
- Zamindars were given ownership of the land and were relieved from their judicial duties.

Demerits of the Permanent Settlement:

- The British had no communication with the cultivators who were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.

This exploitation and effortless revenue made the Zamindars lethargic and live lavishly.

- The system paved the way for severe conflict between the peasants and the Zamindars

Sufferings of Indian Farmers

- It benefited only the landlords and the condition of the farmers could not be improved as much as was expected.

The poor farmers continued to be the victims of the harassment of the landlords who exploited them for their own selfish motives.

- The settlement also proved harmful for the landlords who failed to deposit the required revenue in the royal treasury in time. As a result, their land was sold off.

2. Impact of Land Revenue on the Cultivators:

- The need to increase profit led to dispossession and the sale of the lands of several native cultivators.

Peasants started borrowing money from the lenders to pay the huge tax by selling their land.

- The Zamindars and lawyers also exploited the poor peasants
- The village economies were made fragile and unstable
- Cotton industries disappeared due to imported British goods. The peasants could not compete.
- New laws, courts, and fees were established
- The systems were created with the sole intention of benefiting the British rule by the exploitation and manipulation of the peasants.

3. Moplah Rebellion:

- The Muslim Moplah (or Moplah) peasants of Malabar (Kerala) were suppressed and exploited by the Hindu zamindars (Jenmis) and British government. This is the main cause for the Revolt.
- The Malabar District Conference held in April 1920 supported the tenants cause and demanded legislation for regulating landlord-tenant relations.
- In August 1921, the Moplah tenants rebelled against the oppressive zamindars.
- In the initial phase of the rebellion, the Moplah peasants attacked the police stations, public offices, communications

and houses of oppressive landlords and moneylenders.

- By December 1921, the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah rebellion. According to an official estimate, as a result of government intervention, 2337 Moplah rebels were killed, 1650 wounded and more than 45,000 captured as prisoners.

VII. Higher Order Thinking Skills:

British exploitation:

Other than the huge tax in the following ways British exploited the Peasants:

1. British started importing the Cotton, the Peasants could not compete with it.
2. The old agriculture system was spoilt.
3. Peasants were often evicted from land on the pre-text of non-payment of the land.

Chapter – 4 PEOPLE’S REVOLT

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. 1529
2. Pulitevan
3. Ramanathapuram
4. Panchalamkurichi
5. Sivagangai
6. Marudhu Pandiyars
7. Odanilai
8. Central India

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Kattabomman
2. Ariyanatha Mudaliyar
3. Andhra
4. Velu Nachiyar
5. Chinna Marudhu
6. V. D. Savarkar

III. Match the following:

1. Delhi – Bahadur Shah II
2. Kanpur – Nana Sahib
3. Jhansi - Lakshmi Bai
4. Bareilly – Khan Bahadur Khan
5. Bihar - Kunwar Singh

IV. State True or False:

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

V. Consider the following statements and tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

1. d. i, ii and iv are correct

VI. a. Find out the wrong pair:

1. Marudhu Pandiyar – Ettayapuram

b. Find out odd one:

Tippu Sultan

VII. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Palayakkarars are the head of the Palayams. Some of the palayakkarars are Pulithevar, VeluNachiyar, Virapandya Kattabomman, Marudhu brothers.
2. She fought the British face to face and became the first queen in India to fight against the British. She exploded entire British garrison. She has such desire for freedom. The freedom today we are enjoying now is a result of those sacrifices.
3. Marudhu Pandiyars were the leaders of Palayakkarar confederacy in the south Indian rebellion.
4. Tiruchirapalli Proclamation was the first call to unite the Indians against the British.

VIII. Answer the following in detail.

1. Pulithevar:
 - He was one of the Palayakkar who fought against British.

- He controlled the Palayam at Nerkattumseval.

- Pulithevar was born in a martial clan and rejected the supremacy of the Nawab Mohammed Ali and the British and refused to pay taxes.

- He defeated the British. Due to this victory, Pulithevar tried to rally the Polygars against the Nawab and the British.

- However, sensing trouble the Nawab of Arcot launched a second attack against him in 1759 under the leadership of Yusuf Khan.

- Pulithevar lost the war and the Narkattumseval fort was captured in 1761. Refusing to accept defeat, he recaptured his fort in 3 years only to be defeated by Captain Campbell in 1767.

- Pulithevar however escaped and died in exile. His resistance was the first set of a series of rebellions against the british by the Polygars.

2. Conflict between Dheeran chinnamalai and the British:

- Dheeran Chinnamalai could not bear the sufferings of the farmers, recovered taxes from the Diwan and redistributed to the farmers.

- Dheeran fought with Tipu in all the four Anglo-Mysore wars and was responsible for the victory of first three wars.

- After the fall of Tipu, Kongunadu technically came under the British who demanded taxes, which Dheeran promptly refused.

- Infuriated by his refusal, the British waged two wars against him.

- Though he escaped during the war, british had heavy casualties .

- Dheeran Chinnamalai was probably one of the few rebels who constantly had victories against the British.

3. Causes for the 1857 Revolt:

The issue of greased cartridges and military

grievances has been over-emphasised, as the factor for the Revolt of 1857.

1. Social and Religious Causes:

The British had abandoned its policy of noninterference in the socio-religious life of the Indians.

Christian missionaries were allowed to enter India.

The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 modified the traditional Hindu law.

2. Economic Causes:

British rule led to breakdown of the village self-sufficiency, commercialisation of agriculture that burdened the peasantry, adoption of free trade imperialism from 1800, de-industrialisation and drain of wealth.

3. Military Grievances:

The extension of British dominion in India had adversely affected the service condition of the Sepoys.

They were required to serve in areas away from their homes without the payment of extra bhatta.

The General Service Enlistment Act, 1856, which made it compulsory for the sepoys to cross the seas, whenever required.

The Post Office Act of 1854 withdrew the free postage facility for them.

4. Political Causes:

The last major extension of the British Indian territory took place during the time of Dalhousie.

Dalhousie wanted to apply the Doctrine of Lapse to Karauli (Rajputana).

4. Causes for the failure:

1. Some of the local rulers like Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal provided active support to the British.

2. The military equipment of the rebels was inferior and they lacked efficient leadership.

3. The modern intelligent Indians also didn't support the cause.

IX. Higher Order Thinking Skills:

There were several causes like Social-religious cause, Economic cause, Military grievance and political causes for the revolt.

Different leaders fought for the different reasons in different regions.

For example,

Mangal Pandey, a young Sepoy from the Bengal Regiment, refused to use the greased cartridge. Lakshmibai was given a pension and told to leave the palace and fort. So she joined the 1857 revolt in Meerut.

Chapter – 5

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a. Sanskrit
2. a. Gurukula
3. c. Bihar
4. c. 1980
5. d. Portuguese
6. a. Charter Act of 1813
7. b. Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948
8. d. 1968

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Knowledge
2. Alexander Cunningham
3. Firozshah Tughlaq and Sikandar Lodi
4. 1992
5. SSA
6. Tamil Nadu

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I-Tsing | - Chinese scholar |
| 2. Francis Xavier | - University at Kochin |
| 3. Wood's Despatch | - Magna Carta of Indian Education |
| 4. Sarafoji II | - Saraswathi mahal |
| 5. Sir Thomas Munroe | - Western Education in Madras |

IV. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer

1. d. i, ii and iii are correct

V. Find out the correct pair:

- b. Macaulay's English education - Minutes of 1835

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. The students were expected to work hard and lead a life of chastity and obedience.

In Gurukula, They spent their time in gaining knowledge and skills.

The guru made up the curriculum as per the need of the individual student.

2. Nalanda university and university in ancient Taxila are the most notable universities that evolved in ancient India.
3. Taxila was first identified by the British army officer and archaeologist Alexander Cunningham in the 19th century. The famous men connected with Taxila are Panini the grammarian, Kautilya, the minister of Chandra-gupta Maurya and Charaka one of the two leading authorities of Indian medical sciences. The city was declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1980.
4. Education centres in Chaturvedimangalam and Tirubuvanai and Temples in Nataraja temple in Chidambaram and the Big temple in Tanjavur flourished in the Chola period.

5. SSA

The SSA (Education for All) was a programme launched in 2000 by the government of India whose objective was universalisation of elementary education. It also focuses on developing lifeskills, girls education and education for children with special needs.

RMSA

The RMSA (National Mission for Secondary Education) is another scheme launched by the government of India in 2009 (eleventh five year plan). Its intentions are universalisation of access and provision of quality education at the secondary stage – to all children in the 15–16 age group. Through this scheme the government provides science labs, libraries, in-service training for teachers, computer-aided education and co-curricular activities.

6. RTE

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE 2009) are sought to be implemented. The RTE provides for free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Panini developed Sanskrit grammar. Books written by Aryabhata (5th century CE – mathematician), Katyayana (grammarian and mathematician), Patanjali (grammar/yoga) and medical texts written by Charaka and Sushruta were used by students are the sources of education in India.
2. Warren Hastings was the first governor general to establish an educational institution in India. He set up a 'Madarsa' (madrasa) at Calcutta in 1781.
- A Sanskrit college was started at Banaras in 1792 by JonathanDuncan.
 - In 1800, Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College in Calcutta for the training of

British civil servants of the Company in the languages and customs of India. This interest in Indian literature, sacred texts, her history and culture led to the revival and encouragement of a learning system that had existed prior to the arrival of the British in India.

- **Lord Macaulay's Minutes** Written by Thomas Babington Macaulay formed the basis of the English education.
 - **Wood's Despatch on Education** is described as the 'Magna Carta' of English education in India.
 - Lord Ripon appointed an Education Commission under Mr. W.W. Hunter in 1882 to review the progress of education in these areas since Wood's Despatch of 1854. The commission submitted its report in 1883.
3. National Policy on Education (NPE) in 1968. As a result a uniform pattern of education 10+2+3 system was initiated all over the country.

The policy aimed at restructuring Indian education at all levels and at providing equal educational opportunities to its citizens to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development.

In 1986 the Indian government introduced another national educational policy called the New Education Policy (NEP), which focussed on greater educational opportunities for weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women, promotion of adult education and open universities for rural India. It stressed on child-centric educational approach and launched Operation Blackboard to improve primary level education.

The New Education Policy of 1986 was modified in 1992 and it envisaged the formulation of a new National Curriculum Framework, common entrance tests for professional courses across the country and streamlining of evaluation practices at the secondary education level.

4. Temples became active centres of teaching and learning during the Chola period.

The Chola rulers were enthusiastic patrons of Tamil learning and literature. Consequently, their times witnessed immense literary output in Tamil.

Chola inscriptions tell us about the nature of education, method of teaching, the qualifications of teachers, and royal support, in financial terms, to schools attached to temples. Institutional and residential arrangements were made by the Chola rulers for selected students.

Temple schools from the 12th and 13th centuries were present at the Nataraja temple in Chidambaram and the Big temple in Tanjavur. The Chola rulers supported Sanskrit learning as well. Inscriptions of their reign mention the presence of Vedic institutions in such places as Chaturvedimangalam and Tirubuvanaai.

VIII. Higher Order Thinking Skills:

1. The SSA (Education for All) was a programme launched in 2000 by the government of India whose objective was universalisation of elementary education.

The universalisation was achieved through RTE. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE 2009).

The RTE provides for free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen. The SSA also focuses on developing lifeskills, girls education and education for children with special needs.

Chapter – 6

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. d. Smelting of Iron
2. a. Textile
3. c. Kanpur
4. c. To build a strong industrial base
5. c. Industrial policy of India

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Trade
2. mid of 18th century
3. 1839
4. 1855
5. Suez canal

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Travenier | - | French traveller |
| 2. Dacca | - | Muslin |
| 3. Dadabai Naoroji | - | Drain theory |
| 4. Ballygunj | - | Paper Mill |
| 5. Smiths | - | Artisan |

IV. State True or False:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. True | 4. False |
| 2. True | 5. False |
| 3. True | |

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer

1. c) iii and iv are correct
2. a) A is correct and R is correct explanation of A
3. **Which one of the following is wrongly matched?**
d) Economic Liberalisation – 1980

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Gold and silver jewellery, brass, copper and bell metal wares and marble work are the traditional handicraft industries of India.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji wrote the famous and influential book 'The Drain of Wealth: UnBritish Rule in India'. In it he demonstrates with statistical evidence how India became poor under the British by losing her wealth to Britain.
3. The invention of the spinning jenny, the cotton gin and the flying shuttle made the production of textiles large scale.

4. The CII is a non-government, non-profit industry sponsored and managed trade/business association. It was set up in 1895 in Bengal under the name Engineering and Iron Trades Association by Indians to put pressure on the British government to place government orders for iron and steel and engineering goods with Indian companies based in India. The CII works with the government on policy issues with the aim of contributing to the development of industry in India.
5. India lost her status as a leading manufacturing country and became a consumer of British goods. Reduced internal demand and the absence of outside markets led to deindustrialisation of India in the late 19th century.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Loss of Royal Patronage:

Indian industries and handicraft were patronised by the local rulers, who were also major consumers of the goods produced.

From Producer of Handicraft to Exporter of Raw Materials:

The Indian handicraft industry was collapsed as a consequence of the policies followed by the British rulers of India. During the period of industrial revolution, starting roughly in mid-18th century in England, machines began to replace human labour in the production of goods.

The result of this situation was that the Indian craftspeople were deprived of a market for their goods.

Competition from Machine-made Goods

The invention of the spinning jenny, the cotton gin and the flying shuttle made textile production faster in England leading to mass production of cotton textiles. The machine-made textiles were cheaper than the hand-made ones since they were produced on a large scale. The invention of the steam engine in England made transportation quicker. Indian handmade goods could not compete with these goods.

Trading Policy of the British

The trading policies and practices of the British rulers affected Indian economy and people adversely.

India's Deindustrialisation in the 19th century

India lost her status as a leading manufacturing country and became a consumer of British goods. Reduced internal demand and the absence of outside markets led to deindustrialisation of India in the late 19th century.

2. Increasing demand for Indian tea, coffee and indigo in the 19th century in England led to the plantation industry being the first modern industry to be started and owned by the British and other Europeans. The Assam Tea Company was founded in 1839 to cultivate tea in Assam.

Eastern India (Bengal and Assam) became centres of tea industry/production. South India (Karnataka, Kerala) became centres of coffee and rubber production under the British with the plantation owners being British/European.

3. The year 1991 ushered in a new era of economic liberalisation or free market economy in India.

Some of the elements of the liberalisation policy are: ending the practice/policy of industrial licensing, simplification of the procedures for starting a business, dismantling price control mechanisms, allowing foreign capital into Indian industrial sector. Consequently, there was robust growth in the capital goods and the manufacturing sectors during the 8th, 10th and 11th Five Year Plan periods (1992–2012). The industrial growth touched a high of 10 percent during the year 2009–2010.

VIII. Higher Order Thinking Skills:

1. Indians made the goods they needed, used and enjoyed mostly with their hands with the required tools. Hence they were little costlier than the machine made.

Production through machine is faster.

Machine made goods were uniform in size and of good quality.

Chapter – 7

URBAN CHANGES DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
2. d) All of these
3. a) All of the above
4. a) For trading
5. c) Madras
6. c) Fort St. George

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. 1853
2. Ripon
3. Dyarchy
4. Sir Jorjiah Child
5. 1639

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bombay | d. Seven island |
| 2. Cantonment towns | e. Kanpur |
| 3. Kedarnath | a. Religious centres |
| 4. Darjeeling | b. Hill stations |
| 5. Madurai | c. Ancient town |

IV. Choose the correct statement:

1. c) A is correct and R explains A
2. a) I only
3. c) A is correct and R explains A

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. An urban area is one that has a high population density engaged in occupations other than food production, living in a highly built environment.

2. Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns.
 - Hill stations were developed both these hill stations were also developed as Sanatoriums. (places for soldiers for rest and recovery from illness)
 - The introduction of railways made hill station more accessible.
3. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are Presidency cities.

4. The causes for the new trend of urbanization in the 19th century.

Opening of Suez canal, introduction of steam navigation, Construction of railways, Canals and harbours.

Growth of factory industries etc.

5. Cantonment towns:

The British set up defence establishments known as cantonments or cantonment towns

(eg. Delhi, Kanpur, Bangalore, Secunderabad).

These towns were new kind of urban centres that had barracks, bungalows and tree-lined avenues with their own laws and administration, independent of civilian municipalities.

6. The regions covered in the Madras presidency during the British regime:
 - Modern day Tamilnadu
 - The Lakshadweep island
 - Northern kerala
 - Rayalaseema
 - Karnataka and Odisha

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Colonial urban development

Port Cities:

The English East India Company set up trading posts or factories initially along the coasts in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In course of time, the Company bought land around these trading posts from Indian rulers and built settlements. At the heart of these settlements was a fort.

The fort in Madras was named Fort St. George and the one in Calcutta, Fort St. Williams.

Cantonment Towns:

The British set up defence establishments known as cantonments or cantonment towns

(eg. Delhi, Kanpur, Bangalore, Secunderabad).

These towns were new kind of urban centres that had barracks, bungalows and tree-lined avenues with their own laws and administration, independent of civilian municipalities

Hill Stations:

Hill stations that were designed to evoke the ambience of the British countryside. The hill stations served as alternate capitals in the summer. They also became strategic locations for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching military campaigns. They were used as sanatoria for ailing soldiers, as well.

The first hill station was established in Shimla in 1815.

Railway Towns:

New urban centres called railway towns emerged around major railway stations and around colonies set up to accommodate railway administrative and engineering staff (eg. Jamalpur - Bihar, Waltair - Andhra, Bareilly and Meerut - Uttar Pradesh, Nagpur- Maharashtra, Perambur-Tamilnadu)

2. Origin and growth of Madras:

The foundation for the modern city of Madras was laid by the English East India Company in 1639. East India Company set up its first factory in India in Surat (1612) on the western coast. Since trade prospects seemed dim in Machilipatnam, the Company began to look for an alternative site on the eastern coast in 1637.

Company representatives Francis Day and Andrew Cogan purchased a strip of land along the present Marina Beach from the ruler of Chandragiri in 1639 to build a fort and a factory

Chennai was a cluster of villages and weaving hamlets then. The Company completed building the fort in 1640 and called it Fort St. George. Fort St. George remained the Company's principal settlement till 1774.

The British settlement around Fort St. George grew over time by absorbing the adjacent villages. The area was divided into White Town, where the English and Europeans stayed and Black Town, where Indians stayed. The Raja of Chandragiri, who provided land to the Company, wished that the British name the fort and the settlement after his father, Chennappa Nayaka. But the British named it Madras instead. Subsequently, Madras developed into Madras Presidency. It covered a large area including Tamil Nadu, northern Kerala, Rayalaseema (Andhra), parts of Karnataka and Orissa and the Lakshadweep islands. Post-independence, the Presidency was reorganised as states of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka on the basis of language through an Act in 1956. In 1969, the Madras state was renamed Tamil Nadu. In 1996, the city was named as Chennai.

3. The Company's policy of one way free trade – that is, unrestricted entry of British goods into India – resulted in Indian goods competing with machine made goods.

Indian goods lost their markets in India and abroad.

With the onset of the industrial revolution, England witnessed rapid economic development with increased demand for raw materials and need for fresh markets.

Indian peasants were forced to grow commercial crops such as cotton, jute and indigo for export to Britain.

India was disallowed from producing goods she needed on her own soil and was forced to buy machine-made cheap goods imported from Britain. This made India an agricultural colony of Britain.

Chapter – 8

STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA THROUGH THE AGES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) Human
2. b) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
3. c) 1829

4. d) journalist
5. d) all the above
6. b) 1849
7. c) Hunter
8. d) 14

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Calcutta Female Juvenile
2. Velunachiyar
3. Gopala Krishna Gokhale
4. Periyar E.V.R
5. Viveka Vardhani

III. State True or False:

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

IV. Match the following:

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

V. Assertion and Reasoning questions:

- c) A is correct and R explains A

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. The prominent leaders who fought for the women upliftment are Raja Ram mohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswati, Keshab Chandra sen, Ishwara Chandra vidya sagar, Pandita Ramabai, Dr. Muthulakshmi.
2. **Social evils:**
Sati, Childmarriage, Pardah system, Female infanticide, Devadasi system are some of the social evils against Indian women.

3. Razia Sultana, Chandbibai, Rani Durgavati, Nur Jahan, Rudramadevi, Jijabai, Jahannara, and Mirabai were the notable women during the Medieval period.
4. Some of the notable women freedom fighters are Sarojini Naidu, Lakshmi Sehgal, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Gaidiuli and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.
5. Sati or self-immolation of women on the funeral pyre of the husband was practised by some communities in the western, eastern and southern parts of India.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy and William Bentinck, the governor - general of India, passed Regulation XVII in 1829 which declared the practice of burning or burying widows along with their husband a crime and punishable by law.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. WOMEN IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT:

The best known among women freedom fighters are Velu Nachiyar of Sivaganga, Chennamma of Kittur (Karnataka) and, Tarabai of Maharashtra.

Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh and Lakshmibai of Jhansi led the 1857 Revolt against the British. Women participated in thousands in the freedom movement. They boycotted foreign goods, marched in processions, defied laws, faced lathi charge and courted arrest. Their participation gave the movement a mass character.

Some of the notable women freedom fighters are Sarojini Naidu, Lakshmi Sehgal, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Gaidiuli and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.

2. ROLE OF SOCIAL REFORMERS:

Ram Mohan Roy:

He is remembered for his relentless work against Sati. He was instrumental in getting the governor-general William Bentinck to pass the law abolishing sati in 1829. He also took up issues such as child marriage and women's education.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

He advocated widow remarriage, women's education and polygamy in Bengal. He set up

several schools for girls in Bengal. He played an active role in getting the British government to pass the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856.

Kandukuri Viresalingam:

He was the first social reformer in South India. He created awareness on the problems women faced.

M. G. Ranade, B. M. Malabari and G. K. Gokhale:

Ranade – set up widow remarriage association

B. M. Malabari – a journalist, initiated movement against child marriage.

Gokhale – founded the Servants of the Society which focused on education in women.

E.V.R. Periyar:

He advocated widow remarriage, freedom to choose one's life partner and women's education.

Women Reformers:

Some of them are Pandita Ramabai, Muthulakshmi, Moovalur Ramamirthams, Dharmambal and Tarabai Shinde.

3. IMPACT OF REFORM MOVEMENTS:

- a. raised the level of awareness about the condition of women in India among the general public.
- b. encouraged rational thinking and a sense of solidarity and service, particularly among women.
- c. the practices of sati and child marriage became unlawful.
- d. widow remarriage was legalized.

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter – 1 ROCKS AND SOILS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. lithosphere
2. 5th December
3. Sedimentary rocks
4. Partially weathered rock
5. Black soil

6. Minerals
7. Alluvial soil

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Petrology
2. Black soil
3. Crust
4. White Marble
5. Igneous rock

III. Match the following:

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

IV. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

1. c) Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.
2. c) Soil is a renewable resource.

V. Consider the following statements and choose the right option from the given ones:

1. a) 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1.

VI. Give reasons for the following

1. Sedimentary rocks are carried by agents like river. Chemical sedimentary rocks are formed after the evaporation the minerals are left on the river bed.
2. The word 'ignis' means fire. Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of magma from the Volcano. Hence, they are found in the region of Volcanoes.

VII. Distinguish the following:

1.

Sedimentary rocks	Metamorphic rocks
Sedimentary rocks are derived from igneous or metamorphic rocks. Existing rocks are broken down to finer particles by the process of weathering and gradation.	When any igneous or sedimentary rocks undergo a change physically or chemically or both due to great temperature and pressure.
Eg. Sand stone	Eg. Granite

2.

Soil conservation	Soil erosion
It is the protection of soil by taking appropriate measures while using it for various purposes like agriculture.	It is the process of removal of top soil particularly in the absence of plant cover and under heavy rainfall conditions.

VIII. Answer the following in detail:

1. The first formed rocks or primary rocks were cooled from the hot magma inside the earth. This magma was so hot that it was like fire. The word 'ignis' means fire. The rocks directly cooled from Magma are called igneous rocks. They are also called as parent rocks.
2. Composition of the soil:
It is made up of the following:
 - Broken down rock grains
 - Major and minor minerals like NPK (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium respectively and others like calcium, magnesium, etc.)
 - Atmospheric gases and water in the pore spaces.
 - Bacteria and other living things like earthworms and snails that help in recycling the soil nutrients.
 - Dead and decaying matter called humus found on the top soil.
3. Rocks are the hard substance that make up the outer crust of the earth. 'Lithos' means rock. The outer crust of the earth is made of hard substances called rocks, hence its name 'lithosphere'.
4. Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil and Desert soil are the few types of soils.

IX. Answer for the following in detail:

1. Soil formation:

Soils is the loose, weathered rock material that is found on the surface of the crust and therefore called the 'skin of the earth'. It is called the 'regolith'. It is very essential for plant growth and therefore provides food for all other living creatures. The minerals in the soil

are derived from the parent rock. If the rock has been exposed to the elements of weather for a long time, the finer the soil grains. If the rocks are hard and resistant, it takes a longer time to form soil. The climate of a place determines the soil. Heat (temperature) extremes, humidity and rainfall (or snowfall) determine the rate at which weathering takes place. Roots of plants can break rocks and aid in weathering to take place faster. Bacteria break down the minerals and also help in faster chemical breakdown. All these together are called factors of soil formation. Thus, we have nature of parent rock, climate of a place, the time and biological factors that determine soil formation.

2. Types of rocks:

Rocks are formed in different ways and we identify three main types based on formation: 1. Igneous 2. Sedimentary 3. Metamorphic

Igneous rocks:

The first formed rocks or primary rocks were cooled from the hot magma inside the earth. The rocks are called igneous rocks or parent rocks. (Ignis means fire)

They were formed as the earth was cooling 3.5 billion years ago.

Types of igneous rocks are intrusive, extrusive, Volcanic, Hypabyssal and plutonic rocks.
Eg. Granite, gabbro, Basalt

Sedimentary rocks:

Sedimentary rocks are derived from igneous or metamorphic rocks. Existing rocks are broken down to finer particles by the process of weathering and gradation. The sedimentary rocks reveal the history of the earth and the evolution of life forms through millions of years.

Examples are Conglomerate, Sandstone and Shale.

Metamorphic:

When any igneous or sedimentary rocks undergo a change physically or chemically or both due to great temperature and pressure changes, the resultant rock formation is called a metamorphic rock. Meta means 'change' and morph means 'form', therefore

metamorphosis in change in form completely.
Eg., soapstone, gneiss

3. Different layers of soil:

The layering of soil is known as Soil profile.

The layers of soil are called 'horizons' and are denoted by the alphabets O, A, B, C and R.

O - Organic surface layer also called humus.
Upper part of the soil formed by plant residues.

A - Surface soil: Layer of mineral soil with most organic matter accumulation and soil life. Clay minerals, iron, aluminium, organic compounds, and other constituents are soluble and move downwards by eluviation.

B - Subsoil: This layer has normally less organic matter than the A horizon, so its colour is determined by iron oxides. The process of accumulation of clay minerals, iron, aluminium and organic compounds is referred to as illuviation.

C - Substratum: Layer of non-indurated poorly weathered or unweathered rocks. This layer may accumulate the more soluble compounds like CaCO_3 .

R - Bedrock: R horizons denote the layer of partially weathered or unweathered bed rock at the base of the soil profile.

4. In India, we have the following broad classification of soil:

i. **Alluvial soil-** River deposited found along the Northern Plains and the river valleys of south India; is composed of silt transported and deposited by rivers; is the most fertile soil.

Crops grown- rice, wheat, sugarcane, jute and cotton.

ii. **Black soil or regur** – is the soil that is formed on the lava sheets of north western Deccan; is clayey and also very fertile; good for cotton and so also called black cotton soil

iii. **Red soil** – found on the eastern part of Deccan on ancient crystalline rocks; long years of weathering has resulted in

presence of iron oxide that gives it the red colour; not very fertile but does well with manure and irrigation; is good as garden soil.

- iv. Laterite soil – found on the mountains and plateau tops of south and eastern India; is the result of alternate wet and dry climate where excessive rainfall has leached away the nutrients; blocks of hardened laterite make good construction material in Kerala.
- v. Desert soil – found in the deserts of north-western India; they are wind blown loess deposits; are very fine in texture; irrigation has helped raise different crops even in the desert.

Chapter – 2 WEATHER AND CLIMATE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. 78% and 21%
2. Climate
3. heat
4. Isohytes
5. Hygrometer

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Temperature
2. Meteorology
3. 56.7°C
4. Relative humidity
5. Direction of the wind and Speed of the wind
6. Isotherms

III. Match the following:

1. Climate - Long term changes
2. Isonif - Equal Snowfall
3. Hygrometer - Humidity
4. Radar - Locating and Tracking Storms
5. Low Pressure - Cyclone

IV. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. The heat received as solar radiation comes to us as 'insolation'. Insolation denotes incoming solar radiation.
2. Trade Winds, Westerlies and Polar Easterlies in both hemispheres are called planetary winds or permanent winds or prevailing winds. They blow in the same direction throughout the year.
3. Isolines:
Isolines are the lines on a map joining the places which have same temperature/pressure/rainfall/sunshine etc.
Eg Isobars- Lines joining the places having same pressure.

V. Distinguish between the following:

1.

Weather	Climate
The atmospheric conditions at a given time and place are called the weather. These change over a period of time.	Climate is the average state of the weather of a place or a region. The average of atmospheric conditions are calculated by measuring the weather elements for a long period of time.

2.

Absolute humidity	Relative humidity
The weight of the water vapour in the air.	This is given as a percentage in relation to the water holding capacity of the air at every given temperature.
As temperature and water holding capacity of the air are related, the absolute humidity is not a useful measure.	The most common measure.

3.

Permanent winds	Seasonal winds
Trade Winds, Westerlies and Polar Easterlies in both hemispheres are called planetary winds or permanent winds or prevailing winds.	Seasonal winds blow from one direction in some months and from another direction in a few other months.
They blow in the same direction throughout the year.	Monsoons are a classic example

VI. Give reasons for the following:

- The weather and climate in different regions vary because both are depend on the conditions like temperature, pressure, humidity, winds, oceanic conditions, cloud cover, upper atmospheric condition of the particular region.
- The atmosphere gets heated by the earth or terrestrial radiation rather than directly by insolation. Higher the altitude, lesser the terrestrial radiation.
Eg. Shimla (at higher elevation) is cooler than the Delhi (at plains).
- Atmospheric Pressure (which determines the amount of oxygen) decreases as we go higher in the atmosphere. So, Mountain climbers carry oxygen cylinders while ascending peaks.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

- Temperature is measured with a maximum-minimum thermometer.
 - It is placed in a weather station and the readings are taken down every six hours in a day and noted.
 - Temperature may be measured in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit.
 - In India, we use the Celsius measure.
 - Highest temperature recorded so far is 56.7°C.
 - Lowest temperature recorded so far is -89.2°C.
 - Isotherms are lines on a map joining places having the same temperature.

- Wind is air in motion. We cannot see air but we can feel it.

Winds blow horizontally.

Breeze - slow moving wind.

Gust - Fast moving wind.

The Wind systems are broadly classified into three as:

- Planetary winds
- Seasonal winds
- Local winds

Planetary winds:

Trade Winds, Westerlies and Polar Easterlies in both hemispheres are called planetary winds or permanent winds or prevailing winds. They blow in the same direction throughout the year. They blow in the same direction throughout the year.

Seasonal winds:

Seasonal winds blow from one direction in some months and from another direction in a few other months. Monsoons are a classic example.

Local winds:

Local winds blow over smaller areas due to localised pressure differences. Land and sea breeze, mountain and valley winds are good examples.

3.

Weather elements	Measuring Device
Temperature	Thermometer
Pressure	Barometer (aneroid and mercury barometer)
Humidity	Hygrometer
Winds	Anemometer

VIII. Give any three suggestions to reduce global warming.

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Use Less Heat and Air Conditioning.

Plant a tree.

Chapter – 3 HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

I. choose the correct answer:

1. Hydrological cycle
2. 2.8
3. Condensation
4. Run-off
5. Transpiration
6. Potable water

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Humidity
2. four
3. Precipitation
4. drizzle
5. Water

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Vegetation | - Transpiration |
| 2. Condensation | - Clouds |
| 3. Snow and rain drops | - Sleet |
| 4. Infiltration | - At the surface |

IV. Choose the correct statement:

1. II and III are correct

V. State True or False:

1. True
2. False
3. True

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. A water bearing layer of rock or soil is called an 'aquifer'.
2. Dew and frost occur on the earth's surface or on objects like trees, grass, walls, vehicles, etc. When water vapour condenses at a temperature above 0 degree Celsius, it forms water droplets on objects, and we call this dew.

VII. Give reasons for the following:

1. Infiltration refers to the ability of the soil to allow water to move into and through the soil profile. Non-porous soil has lesser ability to allow water, infiltration is low.
2. The oceans covers the 70 % of the earth surface. The ocean water is salty. Fresh water is less on the earth.
3. Snow fall occurs when temperature are below freezing. Since the temperature of mountainous and polar regions are low, snow fall is common in these regions.

VIII. Answer the following in detail:

1. The water cycle consists of many parts. They can be summarised as evaporation, condensation, precipitation, runoff, seepage or percolation and completion of cycle. Transpiration and snow melt is also part of this cycle

Evaporation:

The conversion of liquid water to gaseous state is called evaporation. In nature, it takes place by the heat of the sun.

Condensation:

Condensation is the opposite of evaporation. It involves the conversion of gaseous vapour back to liquid. It happens when the vapour is cooled. In the water cycle, the evaporated water added to the atmosphere is lifted by heat or convection. As it rises, it cools.

Precipitation:

Precipitation is the process by which condensed water droplets come down to the earth. This means that cloud formation must take place for precipitation to occur. The other forms of condensation namely dew, frost, mist and fog do not lead to precipitation as they are at ground level or at very low altitude.

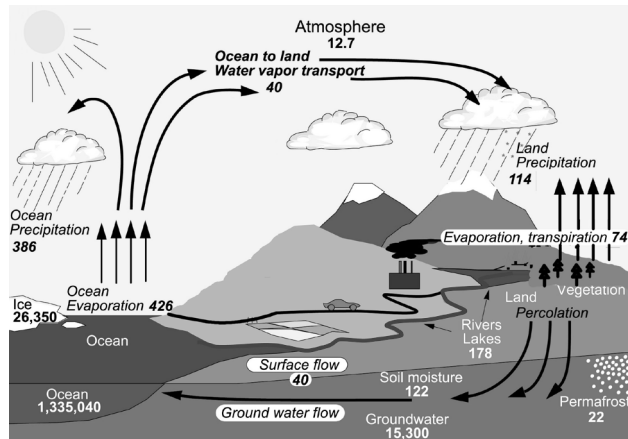
Infiltration:

Water entering the soil at the surface of the ground is termed as infiltration. This allows the soil to store water temporarily and make use of plants and organism in the soil.

Seepage or percolation refers to the water that soaks into the ground through porous soil and rocks.

Snow melt and run off refer to the surface flow of precipitated water. Some of the evaporated waters from the oceans travel long distances to colder latitudes and high mountains.

Transpiration refers to the release of water by plants through pores in their leaves called stomata. This keeps the humidity levels around the leaves high.



2.

Evaporation	Transpiration
The conversion of liquid water to gaseous state is called evaporation.	Transpiration refers to the release of water by plants through pores in their leaves called stomata.
In nature, it takes place by the heat of the sun.	This keeps the humidity levels around the leaves high and this is important for plants to carry on their functions.
The process of evaporation is higher when water surface is large and temperature is high.	Transpiration adds to the humidity level in the air.
Tropical ocean surfaces are where maximum evaporation takes place.	
When more and more water vapour is added, the atmosphere reaches a saturation level.	

3. Precipitation:

Precipitation is the process by which condensed water droplets come down to the earth. This means that cloud formation must take place for precipitation to occur. The other forms of condensation namely dew, frost, mist and fog do not lead to precipitation as they are at ground level or at very low altitude. When clouds gather and get heavy, they precipitate.

There are four types of precipitation.

- Rainfall is the most common of them. Light rain is drizzle. Sometimes ice may form at high altitudes in the clouds, but they melt on their way down and we get them as rain.
 - Snow occurs when temperatures are below freezing. Snow is made of microscopic ice crystals and they come down as fluffy flakes. It occurs in mountain tops of high altitude mountains in tropics and at ground level to greater heights in temperate and polar regions.
 - Hail is the form when the condensed water droplets are uplifted to greater heights in clouds and grow as ice pellets. Water vapour uses the existing ice crystals as hygroscopic nuclei and form layers of ice around them. They may grow as large as an orange and they come down when they can no longer be held by the clouds or uplifted.
 - Sleet is a kind of precipitation in which rain, snow and sheets of ice come intermixed. It occurs when a layer of cold air cuts through rain, creating sheets of ice. Above this layer of freezing air must be a layer of warmer air. As the melted snow falls through the cold layer of air, it re-freezes. It forms ice pellets, or sleet, before hitting the ground.
4. Runoff may be classified into three types.
- Surface runoff: The rain water enters the stream immediately after the rainfall. It happens when the rainfall is long and heavy. Excess water goes underground.
 - Sub-surface runoff: Water that has entered the subsoil moves laterally, without joining the water table, to the streams, rivers or oceans.

- iii. Base flow: A flow of underground water from a saturated ground zone to a water channel.

Chapter – 4

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a. Availability of clean drinking water
2. c. Better job opportunities
3. b. Emigrates
4. d. 10,00,000
5. c. Delhi
6. a. Rural to urban
7. a. Immigrant
8. c. Urban to Rural
9. c. Political
10. a. Production of food grains

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Villages
2. Delhi
3. voluntarily
4. Industry
5. urban to rural
6. Brain drain
7. 2007

III. State True or False:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

IV. Match the following:

1. Emigration – Out migration
2. Immigration – In migration
3. Pull factor – Employment opportunity
4. Push factor – Unemployment
5. Marriage – Socio-cultural migration

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. People change their place of residence from one place to another as individuals, family units or in large groups.

2. Temporary migration, Permanent migration and Seasonal migration/transhumance are the different types of migration.

3. People migrate in search of better studies, jobs, livelihoods and careers or simply for a better life.

4. Villages have become deserts. People move from urban wants leave their retire life calm and quiet.

5. Towns and cities grow in three ways:

1. A small town can grow larger because of natural increase of its population.
2. When more people migrate into cities, a city has to expand to make space for them.
3. Villages could grow in population to be classified as towns and towns could grow in size to be classified as cities.

6. The process of society's transformation from rural to urban areas is known as urbanisation. This happens when more people move into towns and cities.

7. Tokyo, Delhi, Shanghai, Sao Paolo are some of the most populous cities in the world.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Impacts of Urbanisation:

Consequences of urbanisation

The growth of towns and cities, while they have offered many people comfortable lives, have had a great impact in the deterioration of quality of life for a large number of them.

- i. The density of population is so high that a large number of people live in small areas and there is not enough space for comfortable housing.
- ii. Urban areas promote housing for the poor in slums as many workers are needed in cities. They cannot afford proper houses and live in temporary dwellings with poor sanitation and hygiene.

- iii. The environment gets polluted with tons of garbage piling with the authorities not knowing what to do with them; sewage disposal is a large problem and safe potable water supply is inadequate.
- iv. People resorting to traffic violations and accidents are also increasing in number.

2.

Push factor	Pull factor
Unsafe environmental conditions	Safe and secure regions.
poor economic conditions, lack of job opportunities.	Better job oppourtunities.
War, racial or religious discrimination, division of states or countries often lead to people becoming refugees	Favourable political policies that allow people to settle without discrimination; acceptance of refugees.
lack of proper services like health care, education, transport, water and sewage.	Availability of modern facilities like housing, with the required infrastructure for work as well as living.
When people belonging to a specific cultural or religious group have moved out, those left behind also do, not particularly due to discrimination but simply because of the changing circumstances.	The clustering of people of one group while welcoming and supporting others of the same kind.
lack of civil liberties due to societal or political restrictions, like restrictions imposed on style of dressing, freedom of speech and expression.	A free society that does not bind people to strict rules in their personal lives; availability of freedom to express themselves through all forms of expression.

3. Types of Migration

Based on time

We have temporary and permanent migrations. Some people move to other countries or cities on transfers or change their jobs, for short periods of time. This is short term or temporary migration.

Permanent migration or long-term migration is when people leave their place of residence for a long period of time without the intention of coming back..

Seasonal migration is when people move for a part of the year to another place. eg., Agricultural labourers movement shepherds who take their flocks of sheep to high alpine pastures for grazing during summer. This kind of seasonal migration is called **transhumance**.

Based on regions

- **National or internal migration**

It happens within a country. In India, as well as the rest of the world too, we have large numbers of people who have moved from villages to towns and cities.

Rural to urban migration adult workers leave their families in the village and go out to towns and cities for jobs.

People move from one village to another in search of fertile agricultural land. This is called rural to rural migration. Urban to rural migration is becoming rarer.

Workers who moved out because of lack of opportunities in villages sometimes come back when agriculture improves or when village services have become better. Some people like to retire into the village seeking the quiet and calm.

urban to urban migration happens when people move from small towns to large towns or cities or from one city to another.

- **International migration** happens when people leave one country for another.

Based on social needs

Women migrants are more prevalent as they move to their husband's place of residence after marriage. In modern societies, men try to find a job in their wives' place if the wife already has a good job.

Based on willingness to migrate

Sometimes migration takes place due to a person's desire to live in a better place.

So people move voluntarily. This is called voluntarily migration.

If migration happens by force like disasters, a famine etc. then it is termed as forced migration.

4. Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with intention of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location. They move in search of better studies, jobs, livelihoods and careers or simply for a better life. Mankind has been moving and spreading across the world. They tend to live in groups or sometimes scatter far and wide.

Living and moving in groups gave people a sense of security. They could help one another especially in times of danger like natural calamities or attacks from animals. They supported and saved one another. Whether it was the hunters and gatherers or the nomadic herdsmen, they moved in groups. People living close to nature like hunters, herdsmen, foresters and farmers depend upon the environment for their daily living.

5. Problems of Urbanisation:

Lack of space for housing and reduction in the quality of housing in the urban areas due to increase in population.

Population is more in the Urban areas leading to overcrowding.

No proper water supply and sanitation is bad.

Traffic is heavy and increase in vehicles cause air pollution.

Industrial waste pollute the water sources.

Chapter – 5 HAZARDS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. d. Andaman and Nicobar Island
2. c. Monsoon
3. d. Japanese
4. c. Pollutants
5. a. Chemical leak industries

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Droughts
2. Natural
3. 2004
4. 1984
5. 78.09%
6. natural, tectonic
7. heavy rainfall, plains
8. Environmental, pollutant
9. Man made, Hiroshima
10. Secondary, cool season

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Smog | – | Smoke + fog |
| 2. Chernobyl disaster | – | 1986 |
| 3. Landslide | – | Ooty |
| 4. Hazard | – | A game of dice |
| 5. Cyclone | – | Low pressure centre |

IV. Give a single term for the following:

1. Carcinogen
2. ozone
3. Tsunami
4. Storm surge
5. Particulate

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. There are eight types of hazards based on the origin.

Atmospheric hazards, Atmospheric hazards, Atmospheric hazard, Volcanic hazard, Biological

hazard, Environmental hazard, Technological hazard, Human-induced hazards.

2. **Radioactive substance:**

Tools and unused fuel rods of nuclear power plants.

Biomedical wastes

Hypodermic needles, bandages and outdated drugs; human waste from surgeries.

3. There are three types of drought:

Meteorological drought, Hydrological drought, Agricultural drought

4. **Causes for flood:**

Meteorological cause

Heavy rainfall, cyclones, thunderstorms and cloud bursts.

Physical cause:

Large, flat plains with large catchment area providing copious water and melting snow; insufficient drainage by blocking flow by built-up areas and transport lines.

Man-made causes

Deforestation, faulty agricultural and irrigation practices, breaching of dams, siltation of water bodies and not maintaining them; rapid urbanisation by taking away open lands and filling up lakes.

5. Structural damage to buildings, fires, damage to bridges and highways, initiation of slope failures, death, loss of lives and tsunamis. People become homeless.

6. Floods bring lot of problem to people. They are Loss of life and damage to buildings and other structures, including bridges, sewerage systems, roadways, and canals. Problem in power generation and water supply. It also causes lot of diseases.

VI. Distinguish between the following:

1.

Natural disaster	Man-made disaster
These occur completely due to natural forces. For example: Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, Flood. They are also very difficult to predict.	These are caused solely due to human activities. For example: pollution from solid wastes, water pollution, air pollution, leakages of nuclear power plants etc. They occur due to human negligence and poor management and can often disturb the safety and health of people.

2.

Flood	Drought
A flood occurs when the land gets inundated with heavy rainfall.	Drought refers to a continuous period of dry weather. It results in inadequate water supply for daily life, crops and livestock.

3.

Primary pollutant	Secondary pollutant
These are wastes that get into the atmosphere directly from industrial activity. Burning of coal and oil, which are fossil fuels, releases carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.	Particulate matter and all these poisonous gases descend during the cool season to mix with condensed vapour or fog to cause smog. Smoke combined with fog is called smog

4.

Earthquake	Landslide
An earthquake is a violent tremor caused due to the movement of tectonic plates. Shock waves may be felt in all directions from the place of origin. They are extremely violent.	A landslide is the rapid movement of soil, rocks, stones, boulders along with trees, houses and other structures down a slope due to gravity

5.

Smog	Fog
Smoke combined with fog is called smog	Fog is a visible aerosol consisting of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface

6.

Hazard	Disaster
A hazard is a thing, person or event that causes harm or damage to human property or the environment.	A disaster is a serious disruption occurring over a relatively short period of time that causes great damage to property or loss of life

7.

Meteorological disaster	Atmospheric pollution
Meteorological disasters are caused by extreme weather, e.g. rain, drought, snow, extreme heat or cold, ice, or wind.	Atmospheric pollution is the release of a harmful chemical or material into the atmosphere.

8.

Sewage	Industrial effluent
Sewage (or domestic wastewater or municipal wastewater) is a type of wastewater that is produced by a community of people.	wastewater from industries treated or untreated - that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters".

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Hazardous Wastes caused by modern technology:

The wastes that may or tend to cause adverse health effects on the ecosystem and human beings are called hazardous wastes. They could be the result of a process or activity using modern technology by manufacture of chemicals and synthetic materials that are not bio-degradable.

The following are the major hazardous wastes:

Radioactive substances

Tools and unused fuel rods of nuclear power plants; used x-ray sheets and irradiated material from x-ray labs.

Chemicals

Synthetic organics, inorganic metals, salts, acids and bases, flammables and explosives.

Biomedical wastes

Hypodermic needles, bandages and outdated drugs; human waste from surgeries.

Flammable wastes

Organic solvents, oils, plasticisers and organic sludge that can catch fire easily.

Explosives

The wastes resulting from ordnance manufacturing and some industrial gases; fireworks factories, godowns and shops during Diwali.

Household hazardous wastes

Pesticides, waste oil, automobile batteries and household batteries.

E-waste

Used electronic gadgets like cell phones, computers other electronic equipment that use different kinds of metals.

2. Causes of water pollution:

Rapid urbanisation increasing the volume of freshwater consumption and at the same time letting out huge volumes of wastewater.

Industrial effluents without proper treatment of chemicals in the wastewater.

Directly letting out large volumes of domestic sewage into freshwater bodies.

- In agricultural fields, chemical fertilisers and pesticides are washed down through irrigation and flow into the rivers and lakes nearby. This is known as agricultural run-off. They also seep into underground water causing water pollution.
 - Excessive extraction of underground water in coastal areas allows sea water to intrude or come into underground aquifers. So the water turns salty.
 - Large urban areas generate thousands of tons of garbage. They are all dumped in lakes or nearby. Mountains of garbage leach pollutants into the nearby water bodies and underground water.
3. Identifying the hazard and prescribing the correct preventive measures for it.
- Studying areas that are most prone to particular hazards. This is known as vulnerability study. For example, people living in low-lying areas are vulnerable to floods.

- Immediate response with aid is a must, otherwise many lives may be lost and people will bear heavy economic losses.
 - Prevention is better than cure. India is a country that faces multiple kinds of disasters in various geographic regions. Preventing major losses is important for a developing country like India. We have to work hard to make economic progress.
4. When the proportion of the gases change, it becomes hazardous to human beings and other life forms. Air pollution is the contamination of indoor and outdoor air. Pollutants are substances or energy that causes pollution.

Causes:

Smoke from industries, vehicles, other sources add particulate matter; burning of fossil fuels adds more carbon di oxide causing global warming; other pollutants like lead oxide and sulphur di oxide

Effects:

Smoke mixes with natural fog to cause smog; oxides of lead cause cancer; H_2SO_4 mixes with water vapour to cause acid rain.

Preventive measures:

Use industrial filters and other devices to recover particulate matter; find alternate sources of fuel and energy resources.

5.

Zone V (very high level of risk)

This region comprises of the entire north-eastern states, Northern Bihar, Kutch region of Gujarat and states of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Zone IV (high level of risk)

This region covers Delhi, northern part of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, remaining parts of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir, small portions of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan.

Zone III (moderate risk)

The regions of Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep Islands, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Zone II (low risk)

This covers remaining parts of our country. in parts of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, central and eastern Deccan regions.

Chapter – 6 INDUSTRIES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) Small scale industry
2. c) 4
3. c) Co-operative sector
4. b) Mineral based
5. c) 2

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. tertiary
2. Quaternary and Quinary Activities
3. Quinary
4. Agro based
5. one crore

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Judicial sector | - | e. Quinary activity |
| 2. TV telecasts | - | d. Raw materials |
| 3. Geographical factor | - | b. Non-Geographical factor |
| 4. Capital | - | c. Quaternary activity |
| 5. Bajaj Auto | - | a. Private Sector |

IV. Distinguish between the following:

1.

Secondary economic activity	Tertiary economic activity
The processing and conversion of primary products into usable forms. Eg., Manufacturing industries	The activities those provide services and support to the secondary activity. Eg. Banking, transport etc.

2.

Agro-based Industries	Marine based
Those industries that depend on plant and animal based products such as food processing industries, flour milling, sugar refining, vegetable oils, cotton and woolen textiles and Dairy products.	Industries based on biotic resources like fish processing and sea weeds; there are also abiotic resources like salt from sea, off-shore petroleum, minerals like manganese that are processed.

3.

Large scale industries	Small scale Industries
Those industries that involve high cost of investment of more than one crore; they also employ very high technology for large production and processing and therefore they also produce large quantities. Examples are iron and steel industry, ship building, heavy electricals	Those industries use machines with less capital, less than one crore. Their capital investment is smaller. Examples are cotton and silk weaving industry, manufacture of small tools, household goods, etc. Cottage industries.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Industries comprise large scale production of commodities that convert raw materials into usable products. Eg., Iron and Steel Industry.
2. Work that involves the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services is called an economic activity.
3. The major activities are:
 - Primary activity (Agriculture)
 - Secondary activity (Manufacturing industry)
 - Tertiary activity (Transportation)
4. **Factors responsible for location of industries:**
Geographical and non-geographical factors.

Geographical factors:

Raw materials, Power, Labour, Transport, Storage and ware housing, Topography, climate.

Non-geographical factors:

Capital, Availability of loans, Government policies/regulations.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Based on raw materials

Agro based industries include plant and animal based products such as food processing industries, flour milling, sugar refining, vegetable oils, cotton and dairy products.

Mineral based industries are metal based like iron and steel, aluminium, copper, bronze industries, gold and silver. Mineral based industries could also be non-metallic industries like manufacture of cement, acids, detergents, pharmaceuticals.

2. Geographical factors

- Topography or physical features determine much of human activities. The most populated places and majority of human activities are concentrated in fertile plains. Plains offer the land space needed for large industries.
- Climate is a factor that affects our activities. Places with favourable climates attract people to them.

- Water supply must be adequate and assured. It is for this reason that iron and steel, thermal power plants and major industries are located on the banks of large rivers or major canals.
- Raw materials like minerals must be close at hand because mineral ores are heavy and cost a lot to transport. Mineral and metal based industries are located close to raw materials. Iron and steel, sugar industries are examples of industries located close to source of raw materials.
- Power supply, like water, must be adequate and assured. Industries run on machines that function on high voltage electricity. Coal based or hydro power must be available for these machines without power disruption because many industries work throughout the night and all through the year without a break.
- Transport of different kinds – roadways and their vehicles, railways and their different modes like goods carriers and passenger trains, airways and water ways help in transportation of people and material. Transport link is a major advantage for any region to be industrialized. Transport is the critical factor affecting industrial location in India.

3.

Industries		
Based on raw material	Based on size and capital	Based on ownership
1. Agro based	1. Large scale 2. Small scale	1. Public sector
2. Mineral based		2. Private sector
3. Forest based		3. Joint sector
4. Marine based		4. Cooperative sector

Chapter – 7 EXPLORING CONTINENTS AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA

I. Choose the best answer:

1. c) Cape of Good Hope
2. c) Suez Canal
3. b) 2 and 4 are correct
4. a) Great Dividing Range
5. d) Gold

II. Match the following:

1. e. pointed limestone pillars
2. c. small red fish
3. d. flightless bird
4. b. salt lake
5. a. Equatorial forest

III. Assertion and Reasoning questions:

1. c) A is true but R is false.
2. a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.

IV. Fill in the blanks:

1. African
2. Mt. Kilimanjaro
3. Eucalyptus
4. downs
5. Dakshin Gangotri

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Man first evolved in Africa and moved out to populate the rest of the world. That is why it is called the 'Mother Continent', for it gave birth to the human race.
2. River Nile, River Congo, River Niger, River Zambesi are some important rivers of Africa.
3. The physical divisions of Africa are:
 1. The Eastern Highlands (mountains)
 2. The Great Western Plateau
 3. The Central Lowlands (plains)
4. Agriculture, mining, fishing and trade and services are four economic activities of Australia.

VI. Distinguish between the following:

1.

Sahel	Sahara
This is the sandy and rocky region between the Sahara in the north and the savanna in the south. It is an area semi arid region that is not the fertile tropic nor the dry desert.	The largest desert of the world is 9.2 sq km. It is bordered on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, the Sahel Region in the south and the Nile River on the east.

2.

Western Antarctica	Eastern Antarctica
West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean with the Antarctic Peninsula pointing towards South America. It points to the fact that it is a continuation of the Andes mountains.	The East Antarctic faces the Indian Ocean. Mountain Antarctic faces the Indian Ocean. Mountain Erebus is an active volcano on Ross Island.

3.

Great Barrier Reef	Great Artesian Basin
This is the largest stretch of coral island which extends along the coast of Australia. Coral reefs are colonies of coral polyps - tiny organisms that live as a community and so together form reefs. Large colonies of these organisms form islands.	Artesian Basin is an underground geological formation of porous rock that is basin shaped. Rainwater and underground water from surrounding highlands seep into this porous rock and collect in it. The wells of the Great Artesian Basin have supported agriculture and sheep farming.

VII. Give reasons for the following:

1. The long river runs 6650 kilometres from south to north to the Mediterranean Sea, watering the desert of Egypt and making it so fertile and earning the name 'Gift of the Nile'.
2. They are located so because the trade winds blow from the eastern sides, which receive the moisture and rain as they are onshore sides. By the time the winds reach the western sides, they become dry.
3. It is uninhabited except for the scientists from different countries and their research stations. By an international treaty, known as the Antarctic Treaty Settlement, the continent is to be maintained only for research purposes and no country can own it or exploit its resources. It is to be maintained as a zone of peace and science. So, it is called the 'Continent of science/scientists'.

VIII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Mineral wealth of Australia:

Australia is rich in minerals. It ranks first in mining of Bauxite, limonite, rutile and zircon. The country ranks second in lithium, manganese, gold, lead, zinc, and is the third largest producer of iron ore and uranium.

Australia is the largest producer of black coal. Iron ore is found in western and southern Australia. Bauxite is mined around the Gulf of Carpentaria, Perth and Tasmania.

Petroleum is found in the Bass Strait and west of Brisbane.

Uranium is mined in the Northern Territory at Ram Jungle and Queensland.

Gold is mined in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.

Silver, manganese, tungsten nickel, copper and tin are also found in the continent.

Coal is found from Newcastle to Sydney and iron ore in Western Australia.

2. Flora and Fauna of Antarctica:

It is always very cold, the conditions are not favourable for plants. Simple ones like algae, mosses, liverworts, lichens and microscopic fungi can thrive in the harsh conditions. There

is almost no soil cover. Some of the planktons, algae and mosses may be seen in the fresh and salt water lakes.

The animals include aquatic mammals like whales, seals, walrus; krill which is a name for small fish, and crustaceans which the larger animals eat; birds such as penguins, albatross, polar skua and stout. The Arctic tern migrates every year during the Arctic winter to Antarctica for the summer and back. Its flight is the longest any bird makes on Earth. The blue whale is the largest mammal and it feeds on plankton. The animals have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin to keep them warm and protect them. Penguins are flightless birds and have webbed feet to walk on land and swim. Albatrosses are among the largest of flying birds.

3. Australia is divided into

1. The Eastern Highlands (mountains)
2. The Great Western Plateau
3. The Central Lowlands (plains)

The Eastern Highland:

The mountain ridge of the Eastern Highlands extends from Cape York in the north to the island of Tasmania in the south. It has many smaller mountain ranges of which the Australian in the southern part is the highest with Mount Kosciuszko as the highest peak at 2230 metres. These mountains have ice on their peaks.

The Eastern Highlands run very close to the east coast and parallel to it. They are also called the Great Dividing Range for on their heights are located the sources of rivers, some of which flow east to the Pacific Ocean and some to the south west to the Great Australian Bight and some to the west only to sink into the depressions in the centre without actually reaching the sea. As it divides the east flowing rivers from the west flowing ones, it is called the Great Dividing Range.

Chapter – 8 MAP READING

I. Choose the best answer:

1. b) Cartography
2. b) Relief map

3. c) Light blue
4. a) Cadastral maps
5. c) Dots

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Earth
2. Map
3. Isoline
4. Government
5. Thematic

III. Match the following:

- b) 4, 1, 2, 5, 3

IV. Match the statement with the reason and select the correct answer:

1. c) Both the statement and reasons are correct.
2. a) Both the statement and reasons are correct.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Scale is the representation of map distance to actual ground distance. Whatever length we measure on the map, must correspond to a proportionately longer distance on the ground.
2. **Physical maps:**
Relief or Physical Maps show the physical features of a region. It maybe of a country, continent, the world or smaller regions like a district. The chief aim of these maps is to show major landforms like mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, rivers and smaller features like important mountain peaks, waterfalls etc.
3. Map projections and locational information give us the latitudinal and longitudinal locations that help us in pinpoint a place.
4. Intermediate directions are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

VI. Distinguish between the following:

1.

Relief map	Thematic map
Relief or Physical Maps show the physical features of a region. It maybe of a country, continent, the world or smaller regions like a district. The chief aim of these maps is to show major landforms like mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, rivers and smaller features like important mountain peaks, waterfalls etc.	These are maps that are drawn to depict a topic or a theme. They are different from general purpose maps that may show physical features, towns and cities, political divisions, transport lines etc.

2.

Map	Globe
A map is a visual representation of the spherical surface of the earth's or a part of it drawn to scale on a flat surface like a paper. The function of a map is to show by illustration, aspecific, detailed or general information of an area of the world or whole world.	Globe is a three - dimensional model of the entire earth. It shows landmasses and water bodies.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Scale is the representation of map distance to actual ground distance. Whatever length we measure on the map, must correspond to a proportionately longer distance on the ground. So, cartographers indicate this as map scale. They are shown in three ways.

- a. Verbal scale is also called a statement scale. It states in words the proportion of map distance to ground distance. Example: 1 cm represents 10 kilometres.
- b. Representative fraction (RF) is also called a numerical fraction or ratio scale. In this method, the system of measurement is not given as centimetres to kms or inches to miles. When we measure and calculate, we can use our own system of measurement. The numerator and denominator use the same unit of measurement. The numerator is always 1, which represents 1 unit on the map. The denominator represents the corresponding distance in the same units.
- c. Graphical scale is an illustrated way of representing the scale. A linear line is drawn with equally divided segments, each representing the ground distance of the proportionate map distance.

2. Importance of cadastral map:

The word cadastral is derived from the French word 'cadastre' meaning 'registration of property'. These would include surveying of properties and their boundaries, mapping them, drawing sketches, plans, charts and diagrams. These official records are kept for land valuation and taxation.

The government maintains these as official documents for tax purposes, local administration and for defining property in legal documents and as a matter of public record.

3. They are used to denote various features. They are used to represent a lot of information in the small map space. They may be figures, numbers, alphabets or colours. Their meanings are given in a legend or key.

The actual map reading to make sense of what the map communicates is possible only with the help of key or legend.

CIVICS

Chapter – 1 THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) President
2. b) Chief Minister
3. d) The Governor
4. b) Chief Minister
5. a) 62

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. 29
2. Five
3. Governor
4. Constitutional
5. 25

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Governor | Nominal Head |
| 2. Chief Minister | Real Head |
| 3. Legislative Assembly | Lower House |
| 4. Legislative Council | Upper House |

IV. State True or False:

1. True
2. False
3. True

V. Choose the correct statement:

1. b) i & iii are correct

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. The two houses of the State legislature are the upper house called the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) and the lower

house called the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha).

2. To qualify to be a member of the Legislative Assembly, a candidate
 - must be a citizen of India
 - must be at least 25 years old
 - must not hold an office of profit under the central or State government
 - must be of sound mind
 - must not be an undischarged insolvent
 - must have his name on the State voters list
3. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.
4. The party which gets the majority seats in the election forms the government. The Chief Minister chooses his ministers from among the MLAs of his party.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. The powers and functions of the Chief Minister are as follows:
 - The Chief Minister is the Chief Executive head of the State. All major decisions of the State government, though taken in the name of the Governor, are exercised under his leadership.
 - The Chief Minister plays an important role in the appointment of the Council of Ministers. The Governor asks him to submit a list of colleagues he would like to admit in his Ministry. On his advice, the Governor appoints the other Ministers. He decides the size of the Council of Ministers, allocates portfolios, determines the ranks of Ministers, presides over their meetings, and advises the Governor on their dismissals.
 - He supervises and coordinates the activities of different ministries and advises them accordingly.
 - He is the leader of the Legislative Assembly and the chief spokesperson of the government. Important policy

announcements of the State are made by the Chief Minister. He introduces Bills, plays an important role in the policies and programmes of the government, and ensures that the policies of the government are not against public interest. He has the final say in policy decisions of the State government.

- Higher officials of the State government are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.
2. The powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly are as follows:
 - The main function of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state. It can make law on 66 subjects mentioned in the State list and 47 subjects in the Concurrent list. These laws however are operational only within the boundaries of the state. During a General Emergency, the Parliament can make laws on all the State subjects.
 - The Legislature has control over the State Council of Ministers and they are answerable to the Assembly for all their activities. If it is not satisfied with the performance of the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Assembly can pass a No confidence motion against the Council of Ministers and they have to resign.
 - The Legislative Assembly has control over the State's finances. The Budget of the State government is passed by the Legislative assembly. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Assembly. No tax can be imposed, increased, lowered or withdrawn by the government without the approval of the Assembly.
 - The elected members of the Legislative Assembly are a part of the electoral college for the election of the President of India. All members also take part in the elections of the Rajya Sabha members from the State. In certain cases the Assembly takes part in amendments of the Constitution.

3. The powers and functions of the High Court are as follows:

- The Constitution provides the High Courts to exercise supervisory powers over all the lower courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction. It controls all the Subordinate courts. It however has no powers over Military courts and tribunals.
- The High Courts have the power to issue writs to protect the Fundamental Rights of its citizens. These writs are Habeas corpus, Certiorari, Mandamus, Prohibition, and Quo Warranto .
- Like the Supreme Court the High Court is also the guardian of the Constitution. It has the power to declare laws null and void if they are not as per the Constitution.
- If a case is pending in a Subordinate court and the High Court is satisfied that it involves a substantial question of Constitutional law, it can withdraw the case from that court and take up the case itself.
- The High Court acts as a Court of Record. Like the Supreme Court its judgements are recorded for evidence and testimony. The lower courts are bound to give similar judgements in similar cases.

Chapter – 2 Citizens and Citizenship

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. b. acquiring property
2. b. Part II Article 5-11
3. b. The President

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Citizens
2. Single
3. NRI or Non-resident Indian
4. Duties
5. Global citizenship

III. State True or False:

1. False
2. False

3. True

4. False

IV. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. c. I, III, IV are correct
2. a. R is the correct explanation of A.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Citizens are of two types; Natural and Naturalised citizens. A Natural citizen is a citizen by birth. Naturalised citizens on the other hand are people who are not citizens of the country but who acquire citizenship.
2. According to the Indian Constitution the following rights are conferred on every citizen of India:
 - Fundamental Rights.
 - The Right to vote in the elections to the State Legislature and the Lok Sabha.
 - The Right to become an MP (Member of Parliament) or an MLA (Member of the legislative Assembly).
 - The Right to hold certain public offices.
3. Honesty, responsibility, goodness, courage, being just in ones ways, respecting oneself and others, and compassion for our fellow citizens and other living things, are the key characteristics of a good citizen. One must also obey the laws and have respect for the diversity that we see around us. Finally, contributing both to the community and to society by doing ones civic duties is also very essential. (any three of the above are correct)
4. India citizenship can be acquired in five ways, by birth, by descent, by registration, by naturalisation, by incorporation of territory.
5. Part II of the Constitution of India, Articles 5 – 11 deals with the Citizenship of India.

The Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, is an Act that provides for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

According to the provisions of the Citizenship Act of 1955, India citizenship can be acquired in five ways, by birth, by descent, by registration, by naturalisation, by incorporation of territory.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. According to Part II of the Constitution of India (Article 5-11) there are three ways of losing Indian citizenship:

Renunciation is when a citizen of India, after acquiring citizenship of another country gives up his/her Indian citizenship (this is a voluntary act).

Termination is when a citizen of India voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country; he/she automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen (this takes place by operation of law).

Deprivation is when a citizen of India is deprived of citizenship based on an order of the Government of India in cases involving acquisition of Indian citizenship by fraud, false representation, or being disloyal to the Constitution (this is a compulsory termination).

Chapter – 3 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful coexistence on the part of citizens belonging to any religion
2. c) Both (1) & (2)
3. b) 1976
4. d) Preamble of the Constitution
5. d) Fundamental rights
6. a) Religious instruction
7. c) does not give importance to a particular religion

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. animosity
2. equal rights

3. Atheism
4. unity, integrity
5. discrimination

III. Match the following:

1. Atheism – lack of belief in god
2. Children – future citizen
3. Din-i-Illahi – divine faith
4. Constitution – 1950
5. Holyoake – coined the word secularism
6. Rajaram Mohan Roy – social reformer

IV. State True or False:

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True

V. Which of the following statements are true? Tick the appropriate choices:

1. d) i, ii and iv only
2. b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
3. a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
4. a) Din-i-Illahi – A book

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Mahatma Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, Rabindranath Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan contributed to the spread of secularism.
2. Secularism means an attitude of tolerance towards other religions. It means the peaceful coexistence of citizens belonging to all faiths.
3. The objectives of secularism are as follows:
 - To ensure that one religious community does not dominate another.
 - To ensure that some of the members belonging to a particular religious community do not in any way dominate the others members of the same community.

- To ensure that the state does not enforce any particular religion on its citizens.
 - To ensure that the state does not take away the religious freedom of any of its citizens.
4. It is important to separate religion from the state so that every citizen is free to propagate, practice, and profess their faith, change it or not have one, according to their conscience.
 5. *Any three Constitutional provisions given in the lesson - Refer Text book.*

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Education plays an important role in preparing citizens to live a purposeful life within a secular society. Secularism is very essential in education. It means freeing public education of any religious dominance. There should be no religious dominance in learning development. Since children are the future citizens, education imparted to them, should aim at developing their moral behaviour and character and not be biased by religion. Secular education can be identified by the following characteristics:
 - It develops a moral and humanistic outlook, training youth to be better citizens.
 - It helps to develop an attitude of appreciation and understanding towards another's point of view.
 - It helps in the development of a wider vision of life.
 - It helps to develop and strengthen democratic values like equality, liberty, fraternity and co-operative living.
 - It is a synthesis of materialism and spiritualism.
 - It strives towards preventing religious hatred and fanaticism.
 - It helps to remove narrow mindedness and foster liberal attitudes and values.
2. The spirit of secularism is very important in a country like India that is working every day to prevent religious domination of any kind. Secularism strives towards allowing every Indian to enjoy all the blessings of life, liberty and happiness, and to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. This is guaranteed through the Fundamental Rights within the Indian Constitution that are based mainly

on secular principles and is one of the main achievements of democracy in our country. For a multi-religious country like India, secularism is the key, as it encourages us to live civilly, respect each other's religions and grant equal rights to all irrespective of one's religious beliefs.

Chapter – 4 HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE UNO

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) UNO
2. a) Beijing
3. b) 1993
4. a) Girl
5. b) 10th December
6. a) UDHR
7. b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
8. b) 30
9. d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age
10. a) Delhi

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. right
2. fundamental
3. 17th April 1997
4. child labour
5. 24th October 1945

III. Match the following:

1. Eleanor Roosevelt – Human Rights Commission
2. The Cyrus Cylinder – world's first charter of Human Rights
3. Eve Teasing Act – 1997
4. Child help line – 1098
5. Civil right – freedom from slavery
6. Political right – right to vote

IV. State True or False:

1. False
2. False

3. True
4. False
5. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. In 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) a milestone document in the history of Human Rights. This crucial declaration is often referred to as the modern International Magna Carta of Human Rights.
2. Article 45 provides that the state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
3. **Right to Education Act:**
Article 21-A, Right to Education Act, was inserted into the Constitution of India, through The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in a way the State may, by law, determine.
4. *Any three legislations from the chapter in the textbook.*
5. *Any of the political rights mentioned from the chapter in the textbook.*
6. The five primary categories of Human Rights are civil rights, political rights, economic rights, social and cultural rights.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1.

Human Rights	Civil Rights
They are basic rights inherent by birth.	They are rights created by society.
They belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of age gender, nationality race, religion or sexuality.	They are enjoyed by virtue of citizenship in a particular country or state.

They are universal to all human beings and in all countries.	They are related to a nation's Constitution and vary among countries and between different governments.
No country may rightfully deprive an individual of Human Rights.	Different countries can grant or deny their citizens different civil rights and liberties.

2. Some of the basic characteristics of Human Rights are as follows:
 - They are **inherent**. This means that they are not granted by any person or authority.
 - They are **fundamental** rights because without these rights, the life and dignity of a human being is meaningless.
 - Human Rights are **universal**. They apply to all humans irrespective of one's origin or status and are enforceable without national borders.
 - These rights are **indivisible**. This means that they cannot be denied to a person even when other rights have already been enjoyed.
 - **Interdependence** of Human Rights means that the exercising or fulfilment of one human right cannot be had without the realization of the other
 - They are **inalienable**. This means that they cannot be taken away from an individual.
3. Our Indian Constitution has laid down principles to protect the Rights of Children against exploitation.

Right to Education Act:

Article 21-A, Right to Education Act, provides free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in a way the State may, by law, determine.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 – provides a framework for the protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 – prohibits the engagement of children who have not completed 14 and 15 years of age in certain employments and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 – deals with sexual offences against persons below 18 years of age, who are deemed as children.

Article 39 which states that children should be given opportunities to develop in a healthy manner and should be protected from exploitation.

Article 24 that prohibits child labour.

Article 45 which provides that the state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years

Chapter – 5 DEFENCE AND FOREIGN POLICY

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) President
2. d) All the above
3. a) 15th January
4. d) Ministry of Home Affairs
5. c) 1978
6. b) Panchsheel
7. b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Wellington, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu
2. Admiral Karambir Singh
3. Arjan Singh
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. V.K. Krishna Menon

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Nelson Mandela | - Apartheid |
| 2. National war Memorial | - New Delhi |
| 3. Manekshaw | - Field Marshal |
| 4. SAARC | - 8 members |
| 5. BBIN | - Energy development |

IV. State True or False:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 4. True |
| 2. True | 5. False |
| 3. True | 6. True |

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. National Security is not only important for the political, social and economic development of any country, but it is also essential for its growth and to maintain peace and prosperity.
2. a) SFF - Special Frontier Force
b) ICG - Indian Coast Guard
c) BSF - Border Security Force
d) NCC - National Cadet Corps
3. Initially known as the Crown Representative's Police it became the Central Reserve Police Force after independence. Its mission is as follows:
 - to assist the government in maintaining the Rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently
 - to preserve national integrity
 - to promote social harmony and development by upholding the supremacy of the Constitution.A specialised wing of the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) known as The Rapid Action Force deals with riots, crowd control, rescue and relief operations, and other unrest related situations
4. The founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement were Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Joseph Tito of Yugoslavia, President

Nasser of Egypt, President Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

5. The basic principles of India's Foreign Policy are as follows:
 - To preserve national interest
 - Economic development
 - Abolish colonialism, racial discrimination and imperialism
 - Achieve world peace
 - Call for disarmament
 - Encourage friendly relations among nations
6. The member countries of the SAARC are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. The largest component of the Indian Armed Forces is the Indian Army. It is the land-based branch, and according to statistics it is the largest volunteer army in the world. The Indian Army is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general. It has a regimental system and is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

The primary mission of the Indian Army is as follows:

- to ensure national security and national unity
- to defend the country from external aggression and internal threats
- to maintain peace and security within its borders.

The other roles include conducting humanitarian rescue operations during natural disaster and calamities.

2. Paramilitary Forces are those forces that help to maintain internal security, protect the coastline and assist the army.

Some of their other responsibilities include:

- The security of important places like railway stations, Oil fields and refineries, water reservoirs lines.
- Participating in the management of natural or man-made disasters.
- Protecting the international borders (during peace time)

Para military are today used to refer to two forces, The Assam Rifles (AR) and The Special Frontier Force (SFF). The Assam Rifles is the oldest amongst these forces and was started on 24th March 1835. Initially known as Cachar Levy' it was set up by the British in the Assam region. At present there are 46 battalions of Assam Rifles. In 1965, control over Assam Rifles was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) from the Ministry of External Affairs.

Created in 1962 another paramilitary special force is The Special Frontier Force (SFF) . The SFF was first put under the direct supervision of the Intelligence Bureau. Later it was under the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.

3. The five principles of Panchsheel were as follows:
 - Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
 - Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - Equality and mutual benefit
 - Mutual non-aggression
 - Peaceful co-existence
4. India focuses on improving ties with its neighbours. India has a unique position in its neighbourhood. Our country believes that through cooperation all disputes and problems between nations can be solved peacefully and hence it has always favoured international and regional cooperation. The country's foreign policy is based on the principle of maintaining friendly relations and cooperation with the neighbouring countries. Part of India's foreign policy actively focuses on improving ties with its neighbours. It provides support as required in the form of resources, equipment and training. Greater connectivity and integration is provided so as to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

SAARC was set up to encourage regional co-operation and foster the bonds of brotherhood, co-operation and peaceful co-existence among its members. The BCIM or Bangladesh - China - India - Myanmar Economic corridor is an initiative to contribute to socioeconomic

development in the region . The objectives of BIMSTEC or Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation are to strengthen and improve technological economic cooperation among the member states, and promote international trade and foreign direct investment cooperation.

BBIN (Bangladesh – Bhutan - India – Nepal) is a Motor Vehicle agreement to permit unhindered movement of passenger and cargo vehicles in the region and for energy development.

Chapter – 6 THE JUDICIARY

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. c) Supreme Court
2. d) All the above
3. a) Original jurisdiction
4. c) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
5. a) Supreme Court
6. a) One
7. d) New Delhi
8. a) First Information Report
9. b) Sessions court

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Calcutta
2. independent , impartial
3. Montesquieu
4. Civil law
5. Dharmas

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Supreme Court | c. Highest court of appeal |
| 2. High Court | d. Highest court in the States |
| 3. Lok Adalat | b. Speedy justice |
| 4. Sir Elijah Impey | e. Chief Justice |
| 5. Smritis | a. Social duties |

IV. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. We need a judicial system to administer justice, to settle disputes, to interpret the laws, to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens and to act as the guardian of the Constitution.
2. There are three different levels of courts in India. The Supreme Court is at the apex of the entire judicial system. Under it are the High Courts of each state and below each High Court are the other subordinate courts.
3. Lok Adalat means 'Peoples Court'. These courts were set up to provide cheap legal aid and speedy justice to citizens not in a position to hire lawyers or pay legal fees. These courts hear and settle disputes in the language of the people and in the presence of the public. Lok Adalats are presided over by a retired judge along with a lawyer and a social worker. Cases are brought forward without advocates and are solved through mutual consent.
4. Mobile courts provide relief to the rural people. They not only create awareness about the judicial system among the rural people, but provide cheap justice at their doorsteps.

V. Answer the following in detail:

1. The role of the judiciary can be categorised as follows:

Dispute Resolution - The Judiciary provides a mechanism to resolve disputes between citizens, citizens and the government, two State government and between the Centre and State governments.

Judicial Review - If the Judiciary believes that a law, executive order or ordinance passed by the Parliament violates the basic structure of the Constitution it has the power to declare it unconstitutional.

Upholding Laws and Enforcing Fundamental Rights - If a citizen of the country believes that his/her fundamental rights have been violated, they can approach the Supreme Court or High Court to enforce their rights.

2.

Civil law	Criminal law
Deals with disputes over money, property (rent) and social matters (marriage disputes).	Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences, like women harassment, theft, murder, etc.
Petitions have to be filed by the affected parties before the relevant court.	An FIR (First Information Report) is usually lodged with police investigation, after which a case is filed in the court.
Sentences are awarded in the form of money remuneration and as per the petitioner's claim.	If proven guilty, punishment is awarded, and the accused is sent to jail.

3. The Supreme Court has different jurisdictions.

Original Jurisdiction is the power of the Supreme Court to hear disputes for the first time in that court only. It has original jurisdiction in disputes between the Union and one or more states and between two or more states. Appellate jurisdiction refers to the power to hear appeals against the decisions made by the High Court on the granting of a certificate by the High Court. The Supreme Court can give its opinion to the President about a question of public importance referred to it by the President. Writs or orders can be issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32 and by the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court maintains records of court proceedings and judgements as evidence. Its decisions are binding upon subordinate courts. The special powers of the Supreme Court include supervising the functioning of the lower courts.

VI. Assertion and Reasoning questions:

c) A is correct and R explains A

ECONOMICS

Chapter – 1 MONEY, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. d; 2. c; 3. d; 4. d; 5. c

II. Choose the correct statement:

1. c. I, III and IV is correct

III. Fill in the blanks:

- Medium of exchange
- Italian word 'banca'
- Purchasing power
- 1949

IV. Match the following:

- Exchange of goods
- 1935
- Electronic money
- Consumer's disposable income
- Tax evaders

V. Find out the odd one:

- Barter System
- No effects on production

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

- Exchanging goods for goods is called barter system, without using a medium of exchange such as money.
- Some of the recent forms of money are plastic money like credit or debit card, bank cheques, near money like bonds, debentures and savings certificates.
- The word Money is derived from Roman word 'Moneta Juno.'
- Money is essential for all the savings and expenses we make. Only with money several needs and requirements of individuals, families, business units, state or central governments are taken care.

5. Value of money refers to the purchasing power of money over goods and services in a country. It may be internal value of money that refers to the purchasing power of money over domestic goods and services or external value of money that refers to the purchasing power of money over foreign goods and services.
6. Commercial banks give both short term and long-term loans
7. Savings represents the part of person's income not spent on consumption. They are low-risk funds which yields less returns. Investments are for wealth building which involve greater risk and yields higher returns.
8. Black money refers to the money got from illegal transaction that is not exposed for taxation. Unaccounted money maintained for evading tax is known as black money.

VIII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Disadvantages of barter system:
 - a. If barter has to happen, both the buyer and seller should have requirement for what the other has. In many cases, it may not happen.
 - b. Absence of common measure of value
 - c. In case of perishable goods, storing wealth for the future is impracticable.

Hence, for the above reasons barter system is not in use.

2. Money has evolved over time. The earliest forms of money were cowrie shells, compressed tea bricks or even dog's teeth. These were known as commodity money. As there were many difficulties in understanding the value of commodity money, most nations started using fiat money. The most familiar fiat money are coins and currency. Coins refers to metallic forms of money and currency refers to paper money. In the present time, with development of banking activity, modern money forms like e-money are in use which to make transactions cashless.

3. Money is the most interesting financial asset. Every country has its own system of money in general use and this is called currency. The four main functions of money are as follows:
 - a. It should be accepted as a means of payment.
 - b. It is seen as a means to discharge debts.
 - c. It is seen as a convenient form of storing one's wealth and can be easily converted into marketable asset like land, machinery etc.
 - d. It is seen as a standard of common measure.
4. The banks that offers services to the general public and to companies are known as commercial banks. Some of the types of deposits are:
 - a. Students Savings account: This refers to deposit made in the account opened by the young people in high schools and colleges. The features are more flexible and requires a very minimum balance to be maintained in the account.
 - b. Savings Deposit account: The deposit made from one's current income is known as savings deposit account. The banks pay a small interest for the amount deposited in such accounts.
 - c. Current Account Deposit refers to accounts generally opened by traders or business firms. Such accounts help the trader to get loans against the deposits made and hence helps in smooth business transactions.
 - d. Fixed deposit refers to the deposits made for a fixed period of time. This may be a short term or long-term deposit. Generally, the interest paid by banks for such deposits are higher than the savings deposit accounts.

5.

Savings	Investments
Part of income saved which is not used for consumption	Refers to savings done for wealth building
Low risk funds	High risk funds

Yields less returns	Yields higher returns
Savings are made to fulfil short term or urgent requirements	Investments are made to provide returns and help in capital formation.

6. Some of the effects of black money:

The money got through the hidden form of medium of transaction that is illegal are known as black money. Some of the effects of black money on the nation are as follows:

- The Dual economy: the economic system where the black money economy operating side by side with the official economy of the country.
- Under – estimation: The growth of black income lead to under estimate the true size of the economy.
- Loss of revenue to the Government: Black money is largely attributed to tax evasion hence its direct impact is loss of the Government revenue.
- Widens the gap between rich and poor as growth of black economy causes concentration of income in few hands.
- Deteriorates the general moral standards of the society.

Chapter – 2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- Public sector and private sector
- Profit
- Socio economic development
- Innovation and modernisation
- Understanding

II. Choose the correct answer:

- d) 1956
- c) A & B are correct

- b) Joint sector
- b) Maharatna
- b) Service oriented

III. Match the following:

- c. NITI Aayog
- a. Primary sector
- e. Secondary sector
- b. Gross Domestic Product
- d. Navaratna Industry

IV. Which is the odd one:

- a) Black Money

V. Which of the following is the correct answer:

- c) i and ii are correct

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

- The sector, which is engaged in the activities of providing government goods and services to the general public is known as public sector.

The enterprises, agencies and bodies are fully owned, controlled and run by the government whether it is central government or a local government.

- The society wants rapid industrialisation of the economy as the main key economic development improving living standards and economic sovereignty.

3. The objectives of public sector:

- To promote rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
- To generate financial resources for development.
- To promote redistribution of income and wealth.
- To create employment opportunities.

4. **The 3 organs of public sector are:**
 - a. Administration by a government department
 - b. The joint sector companies.
 - c. Public corporation

5. Socio economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment.
6. The segment of a national economy that is owned, controlled and managed by private individuals or enterprises is known as private sector.

The private sector companies are divided on the basis of sizes which are privately or publically traded organisations.

They can be created in two ways (i. e) either by the formation of a new enterprise or by the privatisation of any public sector enterprise.

7. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC)
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)
8. Infernos
Adithya Birla Company
Tata Group of Companies

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. History of the Public Sector

Definition of public sector: The sector that helps provide government goods and services to the general public is called the public sector. Enterprises, agencies in this sector are fully owned and run by the government (local, state, or central).

Now, let's try to understand the need to have public sector.

1. In 1947, India was an economy that relied mainly on agriculture and did not have a strong industrial base. Therefore, there was wide support for rapid industrialisation of the economy to improve living standards and achieve economic sovereignty.
2. First Industrial Policy Resolution 1948 – built on the Bombay Plan of 1940, promoted

government intervention and regulation, and laid out strategies for industrialisation.

3. Planning Commission 1950/Industrial Act 1951 – empowered the government to regulate industrial development.
4. PM Jawaharlal Nehru supported the mixed economic system. He also believed that basic and heavy industries had to be established to modernise the Indian economy.
5. Second Five Year Plan 1956-60/Industry Policy Resolution 1956 – followed Nehru's vision for national industrialisation and stressed on the development of public sector enterprises (PSEs). Dr V Krishnamurthy (Father of PSUs in India) and Prof P.C. Mahalanobis (Indian statistician, Friedman-Mahalanobis model) together carried Nehru's vision forward in the Plan and Resolution.
6. Industrial Policy 1991 – government wanted to reduce its role in public sector and allow private sector more freedom to operate, attract foreign direct investment in India, and allowed entry of multinational corporations (MNCs) into India.

2. Indicators of socio-economic development

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP supports in developing Socio-Economic Development. The proportion of GDP by the industrial sector (both private and public) has increased. It results in increasing government funds and increasing public spending.

Life Expectancy

According to 2011 Census of India, Life expectancy in India is 65.80 years for men and 68.33 years for women. Government provides high degree of health measures through various programmes. The Government announced in the Union Budget 2018-19 the 'National Health Production Scheme' (NHPS) to serve poor and vulnerable families.

Literacy

Educational skill plays a vital role in the Socio-Economic Development. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of India's flagship programme. It has been implemented for providing free and compulsory education to

the children of 6-14 years, along with life skills. The Government also introduced RMSA, Smart class, e-learning, free computer skill classes increase the quality of education.

Employment

There is a clear shift in employment to secondary and tertiary sector from the primary sector. A growing number of people have moved to urban areas in search of employment. It has increased urban population; hence government started the 'Smart city' scheme, which provides the city with many facilities like hospitals, schools, housing facilities and shopping centres. To promote rural and backward areas in terms of employment the government encourages private sectors to start

an industry in backward areas by providing tax benefit electricity at a lower tariff, etc. It removes regional inequality.

3. Refer: Page No.: 289 – Section - 2.3
Difference between Public sector and Private sector
4. Refer: Page No.: 289 – Section - 2.2.1
Functions of private sector