

## HISTORY

### Unit -1                      Advent of the Europeans

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India? Alfonso de Albuquerque
2. Which of the following European Nation was the foremost attempt to discover a sea route to India? Portugal
3. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by The Turks
4. Sir William Hawkins belonged to England
5. The first fort constructed by the British in India was Fort St.George
6. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come India as traders? The French
7. Tranqueber on the Tamilnadu coast was a trade centre of the The Danish

#### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi
2. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by King John II
3. The printing press in India was set up by Portuguese at Goa in 1556.
4. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to trade in India.
5. The French East India Company was formed by Colbert
6. Christian IV the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India company.

### **III. Match the following**

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

### **IV. State true or false**

1. Auto biography is one of the written sources. True
2. Coins are one of the material sources. True
3. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British. False
4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called archives. True

### **V. Consider the following statements and tick (V) the appropriate answer.**

1. (i) Governor Nino de Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.  
(ii) Portuguese were the last to leave from in India.  
(iii) The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.  
(iv) Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.

Ans: i, ii & iv are correct

2. Find out the wrong pair

1. Francis Day – Denmark
2. Pedro Cabral – Portugal
3. Captain Hawkins – Britain
4. Colbert – France

Ans: 1. Francis Day – Denmark

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

### **1. Give a short note on Archives?**

Archives is the place where historical documents are preserved. The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi. It is the chief storehouse of the records of the government of India.

### **2. Write about the importance of Coins.**

Coins are a good source to know about administrative history. As compared to the literary sources the chances of manipulation is very less in the case of coins. Thus they are an authentic archaeological source.

### **3. Why Prince Henry is called ‘Henry the Navigator’?**

Prince Henry of Portugal, who is commonly known as the “Navigator”, encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.

### **4. Name the important factories established by the Dutch in India.**

After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam, (Andhra Pradesh) in 1605. The other important factories in India were Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapatnam, Balasore and Cochin.

### **5. Mention the trading centers of the English in India.**

The English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach.

## **VII. Answer the following**

### **1. Give an account of the sources of Modern India.**

1. The sources for the history of modern India help us to know the political, socio – economic and cultural developments in the country.

2. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, and the English recorded their official transactions in India on state papers.

3. History can be written with the help of written sources and material sources.

4. Written Sources:

After the advent of the printing press, books were published in different languages and people began to acquire knowledge easily in the fields like art, literature, history and science.

5. Written sources include Literatures, Travel Accounts, Diaries, Auto Biographies, Pamphlets, Government Documents and Manuscripts.

6. Archives:

It has main source of information for understanding past administrative machinery as well as a guide to the present and future generations related to all matters.

7. Material Sources:

Paintings and statues are the main sources of modern Indian history which provide information about national leaders and historical personalities and their achievements.

8. Historical buildings and museums preserve and promote our cultural heritage,

9. Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.

## **2. How did the Portuguese establish their trading centres in India?**

1. In A.D. 1498, Vasco da Gama reached Calicut, where he was cordially received by King Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut. A second Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, sailed towards India in 1500.

2. Vasco da Gama came to India for the second time in 1501 with 20 ships and founded a trading centre at Cannanore.

3. One after another, they established factories at Calicut and Cochin.

4. King Zamorin attacked the Portuguese in Cochin, but was defeated.

5. Cochin was the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.

6. In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.

7. Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as the “Blue Water Policy”.
8. Sultans of Bijapur and Gujarat were also apprehensive of the expansion of Portuguese control of ports which led to an alliance between Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat against Portuguese invaders.
9. In a naval battle fought near Chaul, the combined Muslim fleet won a victory over the Portuguese fleet under Almeida’s son.
10. Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu, and by the year 1509, Portuguese claimed the naval supremacy in Asia.
11. The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was Alfonso de Albuquerque who captured Goa and established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf.
12. Governor Nino de Cunha moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534, he acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, in 1537.
13. During the 16th century, Portuguese succeeded in capturing Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay on the western coast, Hooghly on the Bengal coast and San Thome on the Madras coast and enjoyed good trade benefits.

### **3. How did the British establish their trading centres in India?**

1. In 1600, Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of Merchants of London to trade with East Indies.
2. The Company was headed by a Governor and a court of 24 directors.
3. Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir’s court and secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat which was cancelled later.
4. In 1612, the English Captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over the Portuguese in a naval battle near Surat.
5. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat, which became the headquarters of the English in western India.

6. Captain Nicholas Downton won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614.

7. This enhanced the British prestige at the Mughal court.

8. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England, who succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with the emperor

9. Before the departure of Sir Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach.

## VIII. HOTs

### 1. How did the fall of Constantinople affect the European nations?

- ✓ The fall of Constantinople was the end of an era for Europe as it severely hurt traders in the European region.
- ✓ The land route between India and Europe was closed. The Turks penetrated into North Africa and the Balkan Peninsula.
- ✓ It became imperative on the part of the European nations to discover new sea routes to the East.

## Unit – 2

## Trade to Territory

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was Siraj – ud – daulah

2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757

3. Which among the following treaty was signed after Battle of Buxar? Treaty of Allahabad

4. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the Second Carnatic war to an end .

5. When did Hyder Ali crown on the throne of Mysore? 1761

6. Treaty of Mangalore was signed between The British and Tippu Sultan

7. Who was the British Governor General during Third Anglo – Mysore War? Lord Cornwallis

8. Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British? Bajirao II
9. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire? BajiRao
10. Who was the first Indian state to join the subsidiary Alliance? Hyderabad

## **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in 1757
2. The commander in Chief of Sirajuddaula was Mir Jafar
3. The main cause for the Second Carnatic war was The issue of succession
4. Lord Dalhousie adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India.
5. Tippu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of Arthur Wellesely
6. After the death of Tippu Sultan Mysore was handed over to Krishna Raja Odayar
7. In 1800, Lord Wellesley established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.

## **III. Match the following**

- |                             |   |                        |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Aix-La-Chapple | - | First Carnatic War     |
| 2. Treaty of Salbai         | - | First Maratha War      |
| 3. Treaty of Paris          | - | Third Mysore War       |
| 4. Treaty of Srirangapatnam | - | Third Anglo Mysore war |
| 5. Treaty of Madras         | - | First Anglo Mysore War |

## **IV. State true or false**

1. After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj – ud – daula ascended the throne of Bengal. True
2. Hector Munro, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey. False

3. The outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India. False
4. Sir Elijalmphey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal. True
5. The Police system was created by Lord Cornwallis. True

**V. Which one of the following is correctly matched?**

1. Battle of Adayar – 1748
2. Battle of Ambur – 1754
3. Battle of Wandiwash – 1760
4. Battle of Arcot – 1749

Ans: Battle of Wandiwash – 1760

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

**1. Write a short note on Black Hole Tragedy.**

There was a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj – ud – daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night. Next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.

**2. What were the benefits derived by the English after the Battle of Plassey?**

After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the company was granted undisputed right to have free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It received the place of 24 parganas in Bengal.

**3. Mention the causes for the Battle of Buxar.**

Mir Qasim the son in law of the Nawab of Bengal revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing the destakes (free duty passes).



#### **4. What were the causes for the First Mysore War?**

Causes:

1. Haider Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.
2. The Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haider Ali.

#### **5. Bring out the results of the Third Maratha War.**

1. The Maratha confederacy was dissolved and Peshwaship was abolished.
2. Most of the territory of Peshwa BajiRao II was annexed and became part of the Bombay Presidency
3. The defeat of the Bhonsle and Holkar also resulted in the acquisition of the Maratha kingdoms of Nagpur and Indore by the British.
4. The BajiRao II, the last Peshwa of Maratha was given an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees.

#### **6. Name the states signed into Subsidiary Alliance.**

Hyderabad (1798). It was followed by Tanjore (1799), Auadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Gwalior (1804), Indore (1817), Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818).

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

#### **1. Write an essay on second Carnatic war.**

In the 18th century, three Carnatic wars were fought between various Indian rulers, British and French East Indian Company on either side.

#### **Second Carnatic War:**

1. The main cause of this war was the issue of succession in Carnatic and Hyderabad. Anwaruddin Khan and Chanda Sahib were the two claimants to the throne of Carnatic, whereas Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang were claimants to the throne of Hyderabad.
2. The French supported Chanda sahib and Muzaffar Jang, while the British supported the other claimants with the objective of keeping their interest and influence in the entire Deccan region.

### **Battle of Ambur (1749):**

1. Finally Dupleix, Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang formed a grand alliance and defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din Khan, the Nawab of Carnatic, in the Battle of Ambur.
2. Muhammad Ali, the son of Anwar – ud – din, fled to Trichinopoly.
3. Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic and rewarded the French with the grant of 80 villages around Pondicherry.
4. In the Deccan, the French defeated and killed Nasir Jang and made Muzaffar Jang as the Nizam.
5. The new Nizam gave ample rewards to the French.
6. He appointed Dupleix as the governor of all the territories in south of the river Krishna. Muzaffar Jang was assassinated by his own people.
7. Salabat Jang, brother of Nasir Jang was raised to the throne by Bussy.
8. Salabat Jang granted the Northern Circars to the French.
9. Dupleix's power was at its zenith by that time.

### **Battle of Arcot (1751):**

1. In the meantime, Dupleix sent forces to besiege the fort of Trichy
2. Chanda Sahib also joined with the French in their efforts to besiege Trichy. Robert Clive's proposal was accepted by the British governor, Saunders, and with only 200 English and 300 Indian soldiers, Clive was entrusted the task of capturing Arcot. His attack proved successful.
3. Robert Clive defeated the French at Ami and Kaveripak. With the assistance of Lawrence, Chanda Sahib was killed in Trichy. Muhammad Ali was made the Nawab of Arcot under British protection. The French Government recalled Dupleix to Paris.

## **Treaty of Pondicherry (1755):**

1. Dupleix was succeeded by Godeheu who agreed the treaty of Pondicherry. According to it, both the powers agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the native states. They were to retain their old positions. New forts should not be built by either power. The treaty made the British stronger.

2. The second Carnatic war also proved inconclusive. The English proved their superiority on land by appointing Mohammad Ali as the Nawab of Carnatic. The French were still very powerful in Hyderabad. However, the predominant position of the French in the Deccan peninsula was definitely undermined in this war.

## **2. Give an account of the Fourth Anglo Mysore war.**

The Fourth Anglo – Mysore War:

Tipu Sultan did not forget the humiliating treaty of Srirangapatnam imposed upon him by Cornwallis in 1790.

### **Causes:**

1. Tipu sought alliance with foreign powers against the English and sent ambassadors to Arabia, Turkey, Afghanistan and the French.
2. Tipu was in correspondence with Napoleon who invaded Egypt at that time.
3. The French officers came to Srirangapatnam where they founded a Jacobin Club and planted the Tree of Liberty.

### **Course:**

1. Wellesley declared war against Tipu in 1799. The war was short and decisive. As planned, the Bombay army under General Stuart invaded Mysore from the west.

2. The Madras army, which was led by the Governor – General's brother, Arthur Wellesley, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapatnam.

3. On 4th May 1799 Srirangapatnam was captured. Tipu fought bravely and was killed finally. Thus ended the fourth Mysore War and the whole of Mysore lay prostrate before the British.

### **Mysore after the War:**

1. The English occupied Kanara, Wynad. Coimbatore. Darapuram and Srirangapattinam.
2. Krishna Raja Odayar of the former Hindu royal family was brought to the throne.
3. Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.

### **3. Describe the policy adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India.**

#### **Doctrine of Lapse:**

1. Lord Dalhousie was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India. He was an imperialist. He adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire.
2. He made use of this precedent and declared in 1848 that if the native rulers adopted children without the prior permission of the Company, only the personal properties of the rulers would go to the adopted sons and the kingdoms would go to the British paramount power. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. It was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the great revolt of 1857.

### **4. How did Lord Wellesley expand the British**

#### **The Subsidiary Alliance:**

1. Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.
2. It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territory and political influence in India.
3. The princely state was called 'the protected state' and the British came to be referred as 'the paramount power'.
4. It was the duty of the British to safeguard the state from external aggression and to help its ruler in maintaining internal peace.

#### **Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance:**

1. An Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British Forces.

2. A British Resident would stay in his capital.
3. Towards the maintenance charges of the army, he should make annual payments or cede some territory permanently to the Company.
4. All the non – English European officials should be turned out of his state.
5. The native ruler should deal with foreign states only through the English Company.
6. The British would undertake to defend the state from internal trouble as well as external attack.

## **VIII. HOTs**

### **1. Explain the causes for the success of the English in India.**

#### 1. Lack of unity among Indian States:

Even though there were powerful kings and who ruled Punjab, Mysore and Maratha region, they lacked unity and fought with each other for various reasons. They failed to perceive the danger arising from the East India Company.

#### 2. Greater Naval Power:

The British came through the sea and established a strong naval power in the Indian Ocean before coming to the Indian main land. There was no strong naval power in India to challenge the British.

#### 3. Development of textile:

By the beginning of the 19th century English made cotton textiles successfully ousted Indian goods from their traditional markets.

#### 4. Scientific division of labour:

The production and growth of modern science in India was encouraged by the British with a view to further colonial interests.

#### 5. Economic prosperity:

The British had enough funds to pay its share holders that compelled them to finance the English wars in India.

## Unit – 3

## Rural Life and Society

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which system was called by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari etc.? None of these
2. Under which Governor General did the permanent settlement implemented in Bengal. Lord Cornwallis
3. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system? Village
4. In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed? Punjab
5. Who among the following Governors introduced Mahalwari system? Lord William Bentinck
6. In which region was the Ryotwari system not introduced by the British? Bengal
7. The Indigo revolt was led by whom? Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas
8. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Mahalwari system is the modified version of the Zamindari system.
2. The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of Holt Mackenzie
3. Indigo Revolt took place in Bengal
4. Maplah Rebellion was held in Malabar (Kerala)
5. The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918

### **III. Match the following**

1. Permanent settlement - Bengal
2. Mahalwari Settlement - North West Province
3. Ryotwari - Madras
4. Nil Darpan - Misery of the Indigo cultivators
5. Santhal Rebellion - First Peasant revolt

### **IV. State true or false**

1. Warren Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement. True
2. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro. True
3. Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Gujarat. False
4. The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918. False

### **V. Consider the following statement and tick appropriate answer**

1. Which of the following statement is not true about Zamindari system?
  1. This settlement was introduced in 1793.
  2. The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
  3. This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.
  4. This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India.

Ans: This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.

2. Which of the following statement is correct about Peasants revolt in India?
  1. The Santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
  2. DinabandhuMitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.
  3. The Deccan riots started from a village at Pune in 1873.
  4. The Moplah peasants rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu.

Ans: DinabandhuMitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.

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

### **1. List out any two salient features of the Permanent settlement?**

Salient features of the Permanent settlement:

1. The Zamindars were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.
2. The Zamindars acted as the agent of the Government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.

### **2. What were the salient features of the Ryotwari system?**

Salient features of the Ryotwari system:

1. Revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots.
2. Measurement of field and an estimate of produce was calculated.
3. Government fixed the demand at 45 to 55 percent of the produce.

### **3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.**

Effects of the Mahalwari settlement:

1. The Lambardar enjoyed privileges which was misused for their self – interest.
2. This system brought no benefit to the cultivators.
3. It was a modified version of the Zamindari system and benefited the upper class in villages.

### **4. What was the cause of Indigo Revolt in 1859 – 60?**

1. The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo at terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers.

2. The tenant farmer was forced to sell it cheap to the planter and accepted advances from the planter that benefitted the latter. There were also cases of kidnapping, looting, flogging and burning.

3. Led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas, the ryots of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September 1859. Factories were burnt down and the revolt spread.



## **5. What was the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi on Champaran Satyagraha?**

- The European planters of Champaran in Bihar resorted to illegal and inhuman methods of indigo cultivation at a cost which was wholly unjust.
- The peasants were liable to unlawful extortion and oppression by the planters.
- Mahatma Gandhi took up their cause. The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.
- The grievances of the peasants were enquired and ultimately the Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918.

## **6. Mention the role of Vallabhai Patel in Bardoli Satyagraha.**

1. 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.
2. The peasants refused to pay tax at the enhanced rate and started no – tax campaign from 12 February 1928. Many women also participated in this campaign.

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

### **1. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Permanent settlement.**

#### **Merits:**

- Under this system many of the waste lands and forests became cultivable lands.
- The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- The Zamindars were made free from the responsibility of providing justice.
- The Zamindars remained faithful to the British Government.
- This system secured a fixed and stable income for the British Government.

#### **Demerits:**

- The British Government had no direct contact with the cultivators.
- The rights of the cultivators were ignored and they were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.
- The peasants were almost treated as serfs.
- This system made the Zamindars lethargic and luxurious.
- Many conflicts between the zamindars and the peasants arose in rural Bengal.

## **2. What were the impacts of the British Land Revenue system on the cultivators?**

Impact of the British land revenue system on the cultivators:

1. A common feature of all the settlements was the assessment and the maximize income from land. It resulted in increasing land sales and dispossession.
2. The peasants were overburdened with taxation. Due to the tax burden and famines, in general, the people suffered in poverty and burdened with debts. They had to seek the moneylenders who became rich and acquired lands from the peasants.
3. The Zamindars, money – lenders and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.
4. The stability and continuity of the Indian villages was shaken.
5. Cottage industries disappeared on account of the import of British goods and the peasants had nothing to supplement their income.
6. The old body of custom was replaced by new apparatus of law, courts, fees, lawyers and formal procedures.
7. The British policy proved advantageous only to the government of a privileged section of the society at the cost of the cultivators who were the rightful owners of their lands and claimants of the larger share of the produce.

## **3. Write a paragraph about the Moplah Rebellion?**

### **Moplah Rebellion (1921):**

1. The Muslim Moplah (or Moplah) peasants of Malabar (Kerala) was suppressed and exploited by the Hindu zamindars (Jenmis) and British government.
2. This was the main cause of this revolt.
3. The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar District Conference, held in April 1920.
4. This conference supported the tenants' cause, and demanded legislations for regulating landlord-tenant relations.

5. 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.

6. By December 1921, the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah rebellion.

7. 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.

## VIII. HOTs

1. Apart from the exploiting through taxes, how did the British further exploit the land?

Apart from the taxes, the British followed the policy of commercialization of Agriculture which was a major set back for Indian farmers. They were forced to grow the soil fertility deteriorating cash crops such as opium. Jute, Indigo etc., Agricultural prices shot up by 31%. They were threatened if they failed to grow these crops.

## Unit-4 People's Revolt

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Palayakkarar system was instituted in – 1529
2. Which of the following Palayakkarar of Tamil Nadu was the pioneer against the English rule – Pulitevan
3. Colin Jackson was the collector of – Ramanathapuram
4. Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at the fort of – Kayathar
5. Velu Nachiyar was a queen of – Sivagangai
6. Tiruchirapalli proclamation was issued by – Marudhu Pandiyars
7. Which of the following place was associated with Dheeran chinnamalai – Odanilai
8. Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at – Central India

## II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Eastern Palayms were ruled under the control of Kattabomman
2. Vishwanatha Nayakar instituted the Palayakarakar system with the consultation of his minister Ariyanatha Mudaliyar
3. The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra
4. Velu Nachiyar was known by Tamils as Veera mangai and Jhansi Rani of south india.
5. Chinna Marudu was called as 'lion' of sivagangai.
6. V.D. Savarkar was described the revolt of 1857 as First War of India Independence.

## III. Match the following

1. Delhi - Bahadur ShahII
2. Kanpur - Nana Saheb
3. Jhansi - Lakshmi Bai
4. Bihar - Kunwar Singh

## IV. State true or false

1. The Vijayanagar rulers appointed Nayaks in their provinces. True
2. Sivasubramania was the minister of Marudhu pandiyas. False
3. Kattabomman was hanged on 17th October 1799. True
4. Fettah Hyder was the elder son of Tippu Sultan. True

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

1. (i) The Vellore revolt was held in 1801.
- (ii) The family members of Tippu were imprisoned at Vellore fort after the fourth Mysore war.
- (iii) At the time of Vellore revolt, the Governor of Madras was Lord William Bentinck.
- (iv) The victory of revolt of Vellore against British was one of the significant event in the history of India.

Ans: ii & iii are correct

2. Find out the wrong pair :

1. Marudu Pandiyar – Ettayapuram
2. Gopala Nayak – Dindigul
3. Kerala Varma – Malabar
4. Dhoondaji – Mysore

Ans: 1. Marudu Pandiyar – Ettayapuram

3. Find out the odd one :

Kattabomman, Oomaithurai, Sevathaiah, Tippu Sultan.

Ans: Tippu Sultan

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

**1. What you know about the Palayakarars? Name some of them.**

1. Palayakkarar was the holder of a territory or a Palayam. These Palayams were held in military tenure and extended their full co – operation to be need of the Nayaks. The Palayakkarars collected taxes, of which one third was given to the Nayak of Madurai another one third for the expenditure of the army and rest was kept for themselves.

2. Kattabomman, Pulithevan, Marudu Brothers, Dheeran Chinnamalai.

## **2. What was the part of Velu Nachiyar in the Palayakkarar revolt?**

1. Velu Nachiyar was a queen of Sivagangai. she was married to Muthu Vaduganathar, the Raja of Sivagangai. In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops invaded Sivagangai. They killed Muthu Vaduganathar in Kalaiyar Koil battle. Velu Nachiyar escaped with her daughter and lived under the protection of Gopala Nayaker at Virupachi near Dindigul.

2. During this period she organised an army and employed her intelligent agents to find where the British stored their ammunition.

3. She arranged a suicide attack by a faithful follower Kuyili, a commander of Velu Nachiar. She recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned as queen with the help of Marudu brothers.

## **3. Who were the leaders of Palayakkarar confederacy in the south Indian rebellion?**

Marudu Pandiar of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Varma of Malabar and Krishnappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore.

## **4. What was the importance of Tiruchirappalli proclamation?**

- The Marudu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in June 1801.
- It was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British.
- A copy of the proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in the fort of Tiruchi and another copy was placed on the walls of the Vaishnava temple at Srirangam. Thus Marudu brothers spread the spirit of opposition against the English everywhere.
- As a result many Palayakkarars of Tamil Nadu went on a rally to fight against the English.

## **5. Bring out the effects of the Vellore revolt.**

Effects of the Vellore Revolt:

1. The new methods and uniform regulations were withdrawn.
2. The family of Tippu as a precautionary measure was sent to Calcutta.
3. William Cavendish Bentinck was removed from his service.

## **6. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?**

1. The immediate cause was the introduction of new Enfield Rifles in the army. The top of the cartridge of this rifle was to be removed by the mouth before loading it in the rifle. The cartridges were greased by the fat of pig and the cow.
2. The Indian sepoy believed that the British were deliberately attempting to spoil the religion of both the Hindus and the Muslims because while the Hindus revered the cow, the Muslims hated the pig.
3. The soldiers, therefore, determined to refuse their service and, ultimately revolted.
4. Thus, the primary and the immediate cause of the revolt was the use of the greased cartridges.

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

### **1. What do you know about the Pulithevar?**

1. Pulithevar was the pioneer in Tamil Nadu, to protest against the English rule in India. He was the Palayakkarar of the Nerkattumseval, near Tirunelveli.
2. During his tenure he refused to pay the tribute neither to Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot nor to the English. Further he started opposing them. Hence, the forces of the Nawab of Arcot and the English attacked Pulithevar. But the combined forces were defeated by Pulithevar at Tirunelveli.
3. Pulithevar was the first Indian king to have fought and defeated the British in India. After this victory Pulithevar attempted to form a league of the Palayakkars to oppose the British and the Nawab.
4. In 1759, Nerkattumseval was attacked by the forces of Nawab of Arcot under the leadership of Yusuf Khan.
5. Pulithevar was defeated at Anthanallur and the Nawabs forces captured Nerkattumseval in 1761.
6. Pulithevar who lived in exile recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764. Later, he was defeated by Captain Campell in 1767. Pulithevar escaped and died in exile without fulfilling his purpose, although his courageous trail of a struggle for independence in the history of South India.

## **2. Explain the events that led to conflict between Dheeran Chinnamalai and the British.**

1. Dheeran Chinnamalai was born at Melapalayam in Chennimalai near Erode. His original name was Theerthagiri. He was a palayakkarar of Kongu country who fought the British East India Company.

2. The Kongu country comprising Salem, Coimbatore, Kamr and Dindigul formed a part of the Nayak kingdom of Madurai but had been annexed by the Wodayars of Mysore.

3. After the fall of the Wodayars, these territories along with Mysore were controlled by the Mysore Sultans. After the third and fourth Mysore wars the entire Kongu region passed into the hands of the English.

4. Dheeran Chinnamalai was trained by French military in modern warfare. He was along the side Tippu Sultan to fight against the British East India Company and got victories against the British.

5. After Tippu Sultan's death Chinnamalai settled down at Odanilai and constructed a fort there to continue his struggle against the British. He sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800.

6. British forces managed to stop the armies of the allies and hence Chinnamalai was forced to attack Coimbatore on his own. His army was defeated and he escaped from the British forces.

7. Chinnamalai engaged in guerrilla warfare and defeated the British in battles at Cauvery, Odanilai and Arachalur. During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by his cook Nallapan and was hanged in Sankagiri Fort in 1805.

## **3. What were the causes for the Great revolt of 1857?**

1. The most important cause of revolt 1857 was a popular discontent of the British policy of economically exploiting India. This hurt all sections of society. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy.



2. Policies of doctrine of lapse, subsidiary alliance and policy of Effective Control created discontentment among people. Annexation of Oudh proved that even the grovelling loyalty can't satisfy British greed for territories.

3. The conversion activities of Christian missionaries were looked upon with suspicion and fear. The priests and the maulavis showed their discontent against the British rule.

4. Abolition of practices like sati, female infanticide, support to widow remarriage and female education were seen by many as interference in their Indian culture by the Europeans.

5. The Indian sepoy were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers. They were paid much less than the British soldiers. All avenues of the promotion were closed to them as all the higher army posts were reserved for the British.

#### **4. What were the causes for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?**

Various causes were responsible for the failure of the revolt:

1. Lack of organisation, discipline, common plan of action, centralised leadership, modern weapons and techniques.

2. The rebel leaders were no match to the British Generals. Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb were courageous but they were not good generals.

3. Non – participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, western Punjab and Rajputana.

4. The modern educated Indians did not support the Revolts as they believed that only British rule could reform Indian society and modernize it.

5. The British managed to get the loyalty of the Sikhs, Afghans and the Gurkha regiments. The Gurkhas actually helped the British in suppressing the revolt.

6. The British had better weapons, better generals, and good organisation.

## VIII. HOTs

### 1. Prove that there was no common purpose among the leaders of the Great revolt of 1857.

- ✓ The revolt did not have a clear leader. Bahadur Shah II was old and exhausted. He lacked military leadership.
- ✓ At Kanpur, Nana Sahib was proclaimed a Peshwa, who was his adopted son of the exiled Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- ✓ He believed that he was entitled to a pension from the British.
- ✓ When he was refused to be given, he was compelled to revolt against them. Rani Lakshmi Bai and Tantia Tope fought for Jhansi and Gwalior.
- ✓ Begum of Awadh wanted to safeguard her territory.
- ✓ Khan Bahadur Khan fought against the British when they subjugated his government in Bareilly.
- ✓ As such, they lacked unity and gave way for the easy victory of the British.

## Geography

### Unit – 1

### Rock and Soil

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following is known as sphere of rocks – Lithosphere
2. World soil day is observed on – 5th December
3. Fossils are found in – Sedimentary rocks
4. The first layer of soil is called as - Horizon
5. Ideal soil for growing cotton is – Black soil
6. The major component of soil is – Minerals
7. Which one of the following is the most widespread most and 'productive' category of soil – Alluvial soil

## II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Scientific study of rocks is called Petrology
2. Black soil is highly suitable for cotton cultivation.
3. The “skin of earth” is Soil
4. White Marble is the kind of metamorphic rock using which Taj Mahal was built.
5. Igneous rock is known as the primary rocks.

## III. State whether the following statements are true or false

1. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks. True
2. Slate is formed from shale. True
3. Red soil is formed by the process of leaching. False
4. M – sand is used as alternative for natural sand in construction. True
5. Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks. False

## IV. Match the following

1. a. Granite - Bed rock  
b. Soil layer - Plutonic rock  
c. Barren island - Active volcano  
d. Soil Conservation - strip farming
2. a. Basalt - Extrusive igneous  
b. Limestone - Sedimentary rock  
c. Coal - Anthracire  
d. Gneiss - Metamorphic rock

## **V. Choose the incorrect statement from the following**

**1.**

1. Igneous rocks are called the primary rocks.
2. Soil is the product of weathering of rocks.
3. Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.
4. Deccan plateau is the region of Igneous rocks.

Ans: 3. Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.

**2.**

1. Soil erosion decreases its fertility.
2. Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.
3. Soil is a renewable source.
4. Humus is a part of the top layer of soil.

Ans: 2. Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.

## **VI. Consider the following statements and choose the right option from the given ones**

Statement (1) – Sedimentary rocks consist of many layers.

Statement (2) – Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments deposited at different points of time.

1. 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1
2. 1 and 2 are correct but, 2 does not explain 1
3. 1 is correct but, 2 is incorrect
4. 2 is correct but, 1 is incorrect.

Ans: 1. 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1

## **VII. Give reasons for the following**

### **1. Chemical sedimentary rocks are found in the beds of reservoirs.**

Chemical Sedimentary rocks are formed by precipitating of minerals from water. It is formed usually through evaporation of chemical rich solutions.

2. Igneous rocks are found in the regions of volcanoes.

The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma.

## **VIII. Distinguish the following**

### **1. Metamorphic rock and sedimentary rock.**

#### **Metamorphic Rocks:**

- Formed when Igneous and Sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.
- Mostly crystalline in nature
- Fossils do not survive in these rocks
- Example Gneiss, Slate, quartz

#### **Sedimentary Rocks:**

- Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents.
- They are non – crystalline rocks
- Contain fossils., Example Coal, Oil, natural gas
- Example Chalk, Sandstone, Rock Salt

### **2. Soil conservation and Soil erosion.**

#### **Soil conservation:**

- The process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility.
- Methods of soil conservation are afforestation, controlled grazing, construction of dams, crop rotation etc.,

#### **Soil erosion:**

- Removal or destruction of the top layer of soil by natural forces and human activities.
- Running water and wind are the major agents of Soil erosion.  
Rill erosion and Gully erosion are the major types of soil erosion

## **IX. Give short answers**

1. How are igneous rocks formed?

The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma.

**2. Describe about the composition of soil.**

The basic components of soil are mineral, organic matter, water and air. It consists of about 45% mineral, 5% organic matter, 25% of water and 25% air. It is only a generalized fact. The composition of soil varies from place to place and time to time.

**3. Define 'rock'.**

- The rocks are the solid mineral materials forming a part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets.
- A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals. Rock is an important natural resource and is found in solid state.
- It may be hard or soft in nature.

**4. State the types of soils.**

Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert soil.

**5. What is soil conservation?**

Soil conservation is the process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility.

## **X. Give detailed answer for the following**

**1. Explain the process of soil formation.**

- Soil is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life.
- Soil minerals form the basis of soil. It forms on the surface of the earth. It is known as the 'skin of the earth'.
- Soils are produced from rocks (parent material) through the processes of weathering and natural erosion.

- Water, wind, temperature change, gravity, chemical interaction, living organisms and pressure differences all help break down parent material. It leads to the formation of loose material.
- In course of time, they further break down into fine particles. This process release the minerals locked in the rock fragments.
- Later on, the vegetative cover which develop in that region forms humus content in the soil. This way the soil gets matured gradually.

## **2. Classify and explain the rocks.**

### **Igneous:**

(i) The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma. Also called Primary or Parent Rocks.

(ii) Types:

- Extrusive Igneous Rocks.
- Intrusive Igneous Rocks

#### **1. Extrusive Igneous Rocks:**

Molten magma which comes out from the interior of the earth's surface, gets solidified and forms such rocks. Fine grained and glassy in nature. Eg., Basalt, found in north western peninsular India.

#### **2. Intrusive Igneous rocks:**

Molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust, becomes solid and forms such rocks. Form large grains. Deep seated rocks are plutonic rock and ones at shallow depths – Hypabyssal rocks. Example Granite, Diorite.

### **Sedimentary:**

(i) Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents. Also called stratified rocks.

(ii) Types:

- Organic sedimentary rocks
- Mechanical sedimentary rocks,
- Chemical sedimentary rocks

#### **1. Organic sedimentary rocks:**

Formed due to decomposition of dead Plants and Animals. Contains fossils. Example Chalk, Talc

## 2. Mechanical sedimentary rocks:

Formed from the disintegration of Igneous and metamorphic rocks. Get deposited due to erosion by natural agents. Get cemented after a long time to form rocks.

Example Sandstone, Shale.

**3. Chemical sedimentary rocks:** Formed by precipitating of minerals from water. Formed due to evaporation of chemical rich solution. Example Rock Salt.

## Metamorphic:

(i) Formed when Igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.

(ii) Types:

- Thermal
- Dynamic

### 1. Thermal Metamorphic:

If the change in rocks is caused by high temperature.

### 2. Dynamic Metamorphic:

If the change in rock is caused by high pressure. Formed from Igneous rocks. Eg., Granite into gneiss

Formed from Sedimentary rocks. Eg., Shale into Slate

### 3. Give an account on different layers of soil.

Layers of soil	
O-Horizon or Humus	This layer is dominated by organic material (leaves, needles, twigs, moss and lichens).
A- Horizon or Top Soil	It is a part of top soil, composed of organic matter mixed with mineral matter.
E- Horizon or Elevated layer	E-Stands for elevated layer. This layer is significantly leached of clay, iron, and aluminum oxides, which leaves a concentration of ore
B- Horizon or Sub-soil	This layer reflects the chemical or physical alteration of parent material. Thus iron, clay, aluminum and organic compounds are found accumulated in this horizon.
C- Horizon or Parent Rock	Partially weathered parent material accumulates in this layer.
R- Horizon Parent Rock	This layer consists of unweathered part of bed rock.



#### **4. Classify and explain the soil.**

##### **Definition:**

Soil is a mixture of Organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life.

##### **Classification of soils:**

Soils are classified on the basis of their formation, colour, physical and chemical properties. Based on these, soil is classified into six major types. They are: Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert soil.

##### **Alluvial soil:**

- Found in the regions of river valleys, flood plains and coastal regions.
- Formed by the deposition of silt by the running water.
- Most productive of all soils.
- Suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane, jute, rice, wheat.

##### **Black soils:**

- Formed by weathering of igneous rocks.
- Clayey in nature.
- Retains moisture.
- Ideal for growing cotton.

##### **Red Soils:**

- Formed by weathering of metamorphic rocks and crystalline rocks.
- Found in semi – arid regions.
- Not a fertile.
- Is soil brown red in colour due to the presence of iron oxide
- Suitable for millet cultivation.

##### **Laterite soils:**

- Formed by the process of leaching.
- Found in tropical regions, which experienced alternate wet and dry condition.
- Infertile soil.
- Suitable for plantation of tea and coffee.

### **Mountain soils:**

- Found in slopes of mountains.
- Thin and acidic in nature.
- Nature of soil differs based on the altitude.

### **Desert soils:**

- Found in hot desert region.
- Porous and saline in nature.
- Infertile in nature.
- Agriculture not successful.

## **Unit – 2    Weather and Climate**

### **I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Earth's atmosphere contains about ..... percentage of nitrogen and oxygen. 78% and 21%
2. Climate is generally defined as the average conditions of the weather of a place or a region.
3. The earth receives energy from Electro magnetic radiation
4. Which one of the following represents places with equal amount of rainfall  
Isohyets
5. Hygrometer is used to measure the humidity.

### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Weather refers to the condition of atmosphere for a short period of time.
2. The scientific study of weather is called Meteorology
3. The highest temperature ever recorded on the earth is 56.7°C
4. Relative humidity is a ratio between the actual amount of water vapour and the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold.

5. Wind speed and Wind direction are measured by anemometer and wind vane respectively.

6. Isotherms are imaginary lines which connect the same temperatures of different places.

### **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. State whether the following statements are True or False**

1. The atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the planet. True
2. The Scientific study of weather is called Climatology. False
3. Isohel refers equal sunshine. True
4. Humidity is calculated by Aneroid Barometer. False

### **V. Answer in brief**

#### **1. Define 'weather'**

Weather is the day today conditions(state) of the atmosphere at any place as regards sunshine, temperature, cloud cover. Wind fog condition, air pressure, humidity, precipitation and such other elements.

#### **2. What is insolation?**

Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. The earth and its atmosphere get heated from the sun through insolation.

### **3. What is meant by atmospheric pressure?**

The weight of air above a given area on the earth's surface is called atmospheric pressure or air pressure.

### **4. Write a short note on “Planetary winds”**

- Planetary Winds are the ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year. So, they are called as Permanent or planetary winds.
- Trade winds, Westerlies and polar easterlies are the types of prevailing winds.

### **5. What are “Isolines”?**

Distribution of weather elements are shown by means of Isolines on maps. Isolines are lines which join the places of equal values of weather elements.

## **VI. Distinguish the following**

### **1. Weather and climate.**

#### **Weather:**

- Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place
- Refers to short periods like a day, a week, a month etc.,
- Sunshine, temperature, cloud cover, wind, fog condition, air pressure, humidity precipitation are some weather elements.

#### **Climate:**

- Average condition of the weather of a place or a region.
- Determined by measuring weather elements for a long period of time usually for 35 years
- Latitude, Altitude, direction of winds, distance from the sun, Ocean currents are some of the factors determining climate.

### **2. Absolute and relative humidity.**

#### **Absolute humidity:**

- Mass or weight of water vapour present per unit volume of air.
- Expressed usually in grams per cubic metre of air.

### **Relative humidity:**

- Ratio between the actual amount of water vapour present in the air and the maximum amount of water vapour it can hold at a given temperature.
- Expressed as a percentage.

### **3. Permanent and seasonal winds.**

#### **Permanent winds:**

- The ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year.
- Also called Planetary winds. Example Trade winds, Weather winds

#### **Seasonal winds:**

- Winds which change their direction according to season in a year. Blow from sea to land in summer and land to sea in winter.
- Also called Monsoon winds. Example North east monsoon winds, South west monsoon winds

## **VII. Give reasons.**

### **1. The Weather and climate in different regions vary.**

Angle of the sun's rays, the length of daytime, altitude, distribution of land and water bodies, location and direction of mountain ranges, air pressure, winds and ocean currents are the major factors which affect the weather and climate of a region.

### **2. Temperature decreases with increase in altitude.**

Temperature varies both horizontally and vertically. Temperature always decreases with increasing height is known as Lapse rate which is 6.5 degree Celsius per 1000 meters in troposphere.

### **3. Mountain climbers carry oxygen cylinders while ascending peaks.**

With decreasing air pressure, the availability of oxygen to breathe also decreases. At very high altitudes, atmospheric pressure and available oxygen get so low that people can become sick and even die. Mountain climbers use bottled oxygen when they ascend very high peaks.

## **VIII. Answer in a paragraph.**

### **1. How is temperature measured?**

#### **Measuring Temperature:**

1. The temperature of a unit volume of air at a given time is measured in scales like Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin. Meteorologist measures the temperature by the Thermometer, Stevenson screen and minimum and maximum Thermometer.
2. The energy received by the earth through insolation is lost by outgoing radiation.
3. Atmosphere is mainly heated by outgoing radiation from 2 to 4pm .So the maximum temperature is recorded between 2 and 4 pm regularly and minimum temperature is recorded around 4 am before sunrise.

#### **Mean Temperature:**

1. The average of maximum and minimum temperatures within 24 hours is called mean daily temperature  $[(87^{\circ}\text{F} + 73^{\circ}\text{F})/2=80^{\circ}\text{F}]$ .
2. Diurnal range of temperature is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures of a day. Annual range of temperature is the difference between the highest and lowest mean monthly temperatures of a year.

### **2. Write about the wind and its types.**

The horizontal movement of air is called wind.

The wind systems are broadly categorized into three as follows.

- Planetary winds
- Seasonal winds
- Local winds

1. Planetary Winds are the ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year. So, they are called as Permanent or planetary winds. Trade winds, Westerlies and polar easterlies are the types of prevailing winds.

2. Seasonal winds are those which change their direction according to season in a year. They are called as monsoon winds. These winds blow from sea to land during summer and land to sea during winter.

3. Local winds are the winds blow over a small area only during a particular time of a day or a short period of a year. Land and sea breezes are example of these winds.

### **3. List out the weather elements and associated measuring instruments.**

Temperature, rainfall, pressure, humidity and wind are the major elements of weather and climate.

#### **1. Temperature:**

Measured in scales like Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin. Meterorologists Measure the temperature by the Thermometer. Stevenson screen and minimum and maximum thermometer.

#### **2. Rain:**

Is a major component of the water cycle and is the source of most of the fresh water on the earth. Rainfall is measured by raingauge.

#### **3. Air Pressure:**

Meteorologist uses barometer/aneroid barometer to measure the air pressure. Barograms are used for recording continuous variation in atmospheric pressure.

#### **4. Humidity:**

Hygrometer is used to measure the humidity, (which comprises wet and dry bulbplate side by side in the Stevenson screen)

### **V. Wind**

1. Meteorologist measures wind direction using wind vane or weather cock. Wind speed is measured by anemometer. Wind need rose is a diagram used to depict the direction and periods (No. of days) of prevailing winds on map.

2. Meteorograph or triple register is an instrument which records wind speed and direction, sunshine and precipitation. It also provides graphic representation.

## Unit – 3

## Hydrologic Cycle

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The process in which the water moves between the oceans, atmosphere and land is called –Hydrologic Cycle
2. The percentage of fresh water on the earth is –2.8
3. The process of changing of water from gaseous to liquid form is known as –Condensation
4. Water that flows in the sub – soil or through the ground into the streams, rivers, lakes and oceans is termed as –Runoff
5. The evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is called –Transpiration
6. Water that is good enough to drink is called –Potable water

### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The degree of water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as Humidity
2. There are three phases in the water cycle.
3. The falling of water towards the earth surface from atmosphere in any form is known as Precipitation
4. The precipitation with the rain drop size of 0.5mm in diameter is known as Drizzle
5. Mist is lesser denser than Fog

### 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. Evaporation refers to

I. The process in which the gaseous form of water changes in to liquid form.

II. It refers to the process in which the liquid form of water changes into gaseous form.

III. Water boils at 100°C temperature but, it actually begins to evaporate at 0°C.

IV. It is responsible for the formation of clouds.

Ans: II and III are correct

#### **V. State whether the following statements are True or False**

1. Water boils at 212°F temperature but, it begins to evaporate at 32°F. True

2. Mist is not the tiny droplets of water hanging in the air. False

3. The sub – surface runoff is usually referred as interflow. True

#### **VI. Answer in brief**

**1. Write a short note on aquifer.**

An aquifer is an underground layer of water – bearing rock.

**2. Define “hydrological cycle”.**

Hydrologic cycle is a global sun – driven process where water is transported from oceans to atmosphere, from atmosphere to land and from land back to oceans.

**3. How is the dew formation takes place?**

Dew is a water droplet formed by the condensation of water vapour on a relatively cold surface of an object. It forms when the temperature of an object drops below the dew point temperature.

**4. Write a short note on surface run – off.**

Surface Runoff is the portion of rainfall, which enters the stream immediately after the rainfall. It occurs, when the rainfall is longer, heavier and exceeds the rate of infiltration. In this condition the excess water makes a head over the ground

surface, which tends to move from one place to another following land gradient and is known as overland flow. When the overland flow joins the streams, channels or oceans, it is termed as surface runoff or surface flow.

## **VII. Give reasons**

### **1. Infiltration of water is low in the region of non – porous soil.**

Water entering the soil at the surface of the ground is termed as infiltration. Infiltration allows the soil temporarily to store water, the rate of infiltration is influenced by the physical characteristics of the soil, vegetative cover, moisture content of the soil, soil temperature and rainfall intensity.

### **2. Fresh water is less on the earth.**

Most of the water on the earth is saline and is found in seas and oceans, which constitutes about 97.2%.

### **3. Snowfall is common in the polar region and mountainous regions.**

- The precipitation in the form of powdery mass of ice is known as snowfall.
- Often water vapour in a cloud is converted directly into snow pieces due to lowering of temperature.
- It is common in the polar and high mountainous regions.

## **VIII. Answer in a paragraph**

### **1. Explain the different stages involved in the hydrological cycle.**

The three important phases of the hydrologic cycle are:

- Evapotranspiration,
- Precipitation and
- Runoff.

#### **1. Evapotranspiration:**

It is defined as the total loss of water from the earth through evaporation from the surface water bodies and the transpiration from vegetation. In cropped area, it is difficult to determine the evaporation and transpiration separately. Therefore it is collectively called as evapotranspiration.

## **2. Precipitation:**

It refers to all forms of water that fall from clouds and reaches the earth's surface. For the occurrence of precipitation, cloud droplets or ice crystals must grow heavy enough to fall through the air. When the droplets grow large in size, they tend to fall. While moving down, by collecting some small droplets, they become heavy enough to fall out of the cloud as raindrops.

## **3. Runoff:**

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface. It replenishes groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer (it is an underground layer of water – bearing rock) or moves into a river, stream or watershed. It comes from unabsorbed water from rain, snowmelt, irrigation or other sources, comprising a significant element in the water cycle as well as the water supply when it drains into a watershed. Runoff is also a major contributor to the erosion which carves out canyons, gorges and related landforms.

## **2. Distinguish between evaporation and transpiration.**

### **Evaporation:**

- Process in which the liquid form of water changes into gaseous form.
- Rate of evaporation is affected by temperature, Areal extent of surface water, wind and the atmospheric humidity.
- 90% moisture in the atmosphere is contributed through evaporation.

### **Transpiration:**

- Process by which the water content in the plant is released into the atmosphere in the form of water vapour.
- Rate of Transpiration is affected temperature, wind and humidity.
- 10% moisture is contributed through Transpiration.

## **3. Give a detailed explanation on different forms of precipitation.**

### **Forms of Precipitation:**

The form of precipitation in a region depends on the kind of weather or the climate of the region. Common types of precipitation include rain, sleet, freezing rain, hail and snow.

**Rain:**

The precipitation in the form of water droplets is called rain. The precipitation in which the size of rain drops are  $<0.5$  mm in diameter is known as drizzle and the rain drops with  $>0.5$  mm in diameter is known as rain. Generally drizzle takes place from stratus clouds.

**Sleet:**

The precipitation which takes place in the form of mixture of water droplets and tiny particles of ice (5mm in diameter) is known as sleet. Sometimes raindrops fall through a layer of air below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . As they fall, the raindrops freeze into solid particles of ice. So, the mixture of water droplets and ice particles would fall on the earth surface.

**Freezing Rain:**

At other times raindrops falling through cold air near the ground do not freeze in the air. Instead, the raindrops freeze when they touch a cold surface. This is called freezing rain.

**Hail:**

The precipitation which consists of round pellets of ice which are larger than 5 mm in diameter is called hail or hailstones. A hailstone starts as an ice pellet inside a cold region of a cloud.

**Snow:**

Often water vapour in a cloud is converted directly into snow pieces due to lowering of temperature. The precipitation in the form of powdery mass of ice is known as snowfall. It is common in the polar and high mountainous regions.

**4. Explain the run – off and its types.**

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface. It replenishes groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer (it is an underground layer of water-bearing rock) or moves into a river, stream or watershed.

**Types of Runoff:**

Based on the time interval between the instance of rainfall and generation of runoff, the runoff may be classified into following three types

**1. Surface Runoff:**

It is the portion of rainfall, which enters the stream immediately after the rainfall. It occurs, when the rainfall is longer, heavier and exceeds the rate of infiltration. In

this condition the excess water makes a head over the ground surface, which tends to move from one place to another following land gradient and is known as overland flow. When the overland flow joins the streams, channels or oceans, it is termed as surface runoff or surface flow.

### **2. Sub – Surface Runoff:**

The water that has entered the subsoil and moves laterally without joining the water-table to the streams, rivers or oceans is known as sub- surface runoff. The sub – surface runoff is usually referred as interflow.

### **3. Base Flow:**

It is a flow of underground water from a saturated ground water zone to a water channel. It usually appears at a downstream location where the channel elevation is lower than the groundwater table. Groundwater provides the stream flow during dry periods of small or no precipitation.

## **Unit – 4                      Migration and Urbanisation**

### **I. Choose the correct answer**

1. People move from Rural to Urban mainly in search of better jobs.
2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as Emigrant
3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is Rural to Rural migration.
4. War is one of the Political causes of human migration.
5. The main reason for the development of urbanization in pre – historic period was Domestication of cattle

### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Urbanization is determined by three number of factors.
2. Poverty is the major push factor operating in rural areas.
3. Delhi metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world.

4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is voluntary migration.

5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of Towns and cities

### **III. Match the following**

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

### **IV. State whether the following statements are True or False**

1. Slums are generally found in cities. True
2. Mass migration is absent in the modern period. True
3. The process of Urbanisation has a short history. False
4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of environment. True
5. Transhumance is also referred as seasonal migration. True

### **V. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option the given ones**

Statement (A) – Urbanisation is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.

Reason (R) – Rural to Urban migration is not a predominant one.

- (a) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (b) Both A and R are incorrect
- (c) Both A and R are correct
- (d) A is incorrect and R is correct

Ans: A is correct but R is incorrect

## **VI. Answer the following questions in brief**

### **1. Define “Migration”.**

Migration has been defined differently by different experts. In general migration is defined as the permanent or semi permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people over a significant distance. So, the term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

### **2. What are the causes of rural to urban migration?**

- Ecological or Natural causes of migration
- Economic causes of migration
- Socio – cultural causes of migration
- Demographic causes of migration
- Political causes of migration

### **3. State the causes of the ecological or natural migration.**

- Natural causes include volcanic eruption, mankind changed considerably.
- At this stage, people continued to move from one region to another in search of fertile land for cultivation.

### **4. Name any two pull factor of migration.**

1. Availability of better job opportunity.
2. Fertile land

### **5. What is Urbanization?**

Urbanization refers to the process in which there is an increase in the proportion of population living in towns and cities.

### **6. List out any four most populous cities in the world.**

- Tokyo (Japan)
- Delhi (India)
- Shanghai (China)
- Mexico city (Mexico)

## **VII Answer the following questions in detail**

### **1. What are the different types of migration? Explain.**

Migration can be classified in several ways. They are:

1. Based on the movement associated with administrative limits.

- (a) Internal Migration
- (b) International Migration

2. Based on the willingness of the migrants for migration.

- (a) Voluntary Migration
- (b) Involuntary Migration

3. Based on the duration of stay of migrants in the place of destination.

- (a) Short term Migration
- (b) Long term Migration
- (c) Seasonal Migration

1. Based on the movement associated with administrative limits.

(a) Internal Migration:

- 1. The movement of people within a country is known as internal migration.
- 2. Further internal migration is classified into four types. They are,
  - Rural to Urban migration
  - Urban to Urban migration
  - Rural to Rural migration and
  - Urban to Rural migration

(b) International Migration:

Migration that occurs across the national boundaries are known as international migration.

2. Based on the Willingness of the migrants for migration:

(a) Voluntary migration:

- 1. If the migration takes place on perspus free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place.



(b) Involuntary migration:

1. If the migration takes place against the will of migrants is known as involuntary migration.

3. Based on the duration of stay of migrants in the place of destination:

(a) Short term migration:

1. The migrants stay outside only for a short duration before returning to the place of origin.

(b) Long term migration:

1. The migrants stay outside at least for a few years.

(c) Seasonal migration:

1. Usually a group of people migrates from their native places during a particular season and return after end of that season.
2. Transhumance is an another example of seasonal migration.

**2. Explain in detail about the various causes of migration.**

**1. Ecological or Natural causes of migration:**

- The causes operate under this category are natural ones. They include Volcanic eruption, mankind changed considerably.
- At this stage, people continued to move from one region to another in search of fertile land for cultivation.

**2. Economic causes of migration:**

- Economy is one of the most important causes of human migration from one area to another.
- The availability of fertile agricultural land, employment opportunities, development of technology etc. are some of the economic causes that attract the migration.

**3. Socio – cultural causes of migration:**

- Socio – cultural causes also play some roles in the process of migration.
- For example, women after marriage.

#### **4. Demographic causes of migration:**

- In demographic sense, the population composition like age and sex, over population and under population are the major causes of migration.
- Over population is considered as a push factor and under population to be pull factor in the context of migration.

#### **5. Political causes of migration:**

- Various political causes like colonization, wars, Government policies etc. have always been playing important role in human migration from time to time.

### **3. Discuss the problems of urbanisation.**

#### **1. Housing and Slums:**

- There is a lack of space for housing and a marked reduction in the quality of housing in the urban areas due to increase in population.

#### **2. Over Crowding:**

- Over – crowding leads to unhealthy environment in the urban areas.
- It also the cause of many diseases and riots.

#### **3. Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation:**

- No city has round the clock water supply in the world.
- Drainage situation is equally bad.
- The removal of garbage is a Himalayan task for urban local bodies.

#### **4. Transportation and Traffic:**

- Absence of planned and adequate arrangements for traffic and transport is another problem in urban centers.
- The increasing number of two wheeler and cars make the traffic problem worse.

## 5. Pollution:

- Towns and cities are the major polluters of environment.
- Several cities discharge their entire sewage and industrial effluents untreated into the near by rivers. Industries in and around the urban centers pollute the atmosphere with smoke and toxic gases.

# Civics

## Unit – 1      How the State Government Works

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Governor of a state is appointed by –President
2. The State Council Ministers is headed by –Chief Minister
3. Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature? The Governor
4. Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge? Chief Justice of the High Court
5. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is –62

### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. 29 States are there in India at present.
2. The tenure of the Governor is normally five years.
3. The District Judges are appointed by the governor
4. The Governor is the constitutional Head of the State.
5. Minimum age for elections as MLA 25 years.

## **II. Match the following**

1. Governor - Real head
2. Chief Minister - Nominal head
3. Legislative Assembly - Lower house
4. Legislative council - Upper house

## **IV. State true or false**

1. Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State. True
2. The Governor nominates two members of the Anglo – Indian Community to Legislative Assembly. False
3. The number of judges in the High Courts is not uniform and fixed. True

## **V. Choose the correct statement**

1. The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of
  - (i) President
  - (ii) Vice – President
  - (iii) Rajya Sabha members
  - (iv) Members of the Legislative Council of the State

Ans: i, iii & iv are correct

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

### **1. Name the two houses of the State legislature.**

The State Legislature consists of the Governor and one or two houses. The upper house is called the Legislative Council while the lower house is called the Legislative Assembly.

## **2. Write the qualifications of the members of the Legislative Assembly?**

1. The candidate must be a citizen of India.
2. He/she must be 25 years and above.
3. The candidate must be of sound mind.
4. He/she must be an elector for any constituency in the state he is representing from.

## **3. How is the Chief Minister appointed?**

The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. He is the head of the State Council of Ministers.

## **4. How is the Council of Ministers formed?**

1. The party which gets majority seats in the election forms the government.
2. The leader of the majority party in the election is chosen as Chief Minister.
3. The Chief Minister chooses his ministers from the MLAs of his party.
4. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other ministers.
5. Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister form the State Government.

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

### **1. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.**

#### **Powers and functions:**

1. The Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State. All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
2. The Chief Minister plays an important role in the formation of the Council of Ministers. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other Ministers.
3. The Chief Minister supervises the activities of different ministries and advises them accordingly. He also coordinates the activities of different ministries.

4. The Chief Minister plays an important role in making policies of the State Government ensuring public interest. His voice is final in policy decisions of the State Government.

5. The Governor appoints different higher officials of the State Government on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.

## **2. Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.**

The main duty of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state. It can make law on the subjects mentioned in the state list and the concurrent list. However, during state emergency, it cannot exercise its legislative power.

1. The assembly has control over the State council of Ministers. The State council of ministers are responsible or answerable to the Assembly for its activities. The Assembly may pass a no confidence motion against the council of Ministers if it is not satisfied with the performance of the council of Ministers.

2. The legislative Assembly has control over the finances of the state. A money bill can be introduced only in the Assembly. The government cannot impose, increase, lower or withdraw any tax without the approval of the Assembly.

3. The elected members of the Legislative Assembly can take part in the election of the president of India and all members can take part in the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha from the state.

4. The Assembly also takes part in the amendment of the Constitution on certain matters.

5. So the government has three basic functions: making laws, executing laws and ensuring justice.

## **3. Write about the powers and functions of the High Court.**

1. The High Court has been empowered to issue writs of Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and for other purposes.

2. Every High Court has a general power of superintendence over all the lower courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction.

3. If a case is pending before a sub – ordinate court and the High Court is satisfied that it involves a substantial question of the constitutional law, it can take up the case and decide it itself.
4. The High Court controls all the subordinate courts in the State.
5. Like the Supreme Court, the High Court also acts as a Court of Record.

## **Unit – 2**

## **Citizen and Citizenship**

### **I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?  
acquiring property
2. Part II Article 5 – 11 of the Constitution of India deals with the Citizenship.
3. Who is called the first citizen of India? The President

### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Citizens of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.
2. Our Indian Constitution provides for only Single citizenship.
3. An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called Non – Resident Indian
4. All have right and Civic responsibility citizens.
5. Global citizenship is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.

### **III. State true or false**

1. USA has single citizenship. False
2. OCI card holder has voting rights in India. False

3. Citizen of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution.  
True

4. Nationality can be change and citizenship can not be changed. False

**IV. Consider the following statements. Tick (V) the appropriate answer**

1. Indian Citizen of a person can be terminated if

I. a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of some other country.

II. a person who has become a citizen through registration.

III. the Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.

IV. a citizen who is by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during war.

Ans: I and III are correct

2. Assertion – When Pondicherry becomes the part of India in 1962, the people lived there became Indian citizens.

Reason – It was done by one of the provisions of the Act of 1955 – by incorporation of Territory.

Ans: R is the correct explanation of A

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

**1. Name the types of citizens?**

There are two types of citizens, Natural and Naturalised citizens.

1. Natural citizens: are the citizens by birth.

2. Naturalised citizens: are the one who acquires citizenship.

**2. What are the Rights that a citizen can enjoy in our country?**

- Fundamental Rights
- Right to vote in the election to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature
- Right to hold certain public offices
- Right to become the Member of Parliament and State Legislature.



### **3. Mention any three qualities of a good citizen.**

1. Loyalty to the Constitution.
2. Obeys laws.
3. Contributes to society and community and performs civic duty.
4. Quality of goodness and justice.
5. Respecting diversity.

### **4. Name the five ways of acquiring citizenship.**

- By Birth
- By Descent
- By Registration
- By Naturalisation
- By incorporation of Territory

### **5. What do you know about the citizenship Act of 1955?**

This act is to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship. The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship. They are by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

## **VI. Answer the following**

### **1. On what grounds that the citizenship of a person is cancelled?**

#### **1. Renunciation:**

(is a voluntary act) when a person after acquiring the citizenship of another country gives up his/her Indian citizenship.

#### **2. Termination:**

(takes place by operation of law) When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country; he/she automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen.

#### **3. Deprivation:**

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

## Unit – 3

## Understanding Secularism

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Secularism means an attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
2. India is a land of multi – religious faith & multi – cultural beliefs
3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in 1976
4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state? Preamble of the Constitution
5. Right to freedom of religion is related to –Fundamental rights
6. According to Article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions? Religious instruction
7. The country will be considered as a secular country, if it bans religious instructions in the state – aided educational institutions.

### II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Religion does not teach us animosity
2. Secularism is a part of democracy which grants equal rights to people
3. Atheism is a lack of belief in god and gods.
4. The basic aim of our constitution is to promote and unity and integrity of the nation
5. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

### 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. Holvoake          | – | coined the word .secularism |
| 6. Raiaram Mohan Roy | – | social reformer             |

### IV. State true or false:

1. There is state religion in India False
2. The term secularism has been derived from the Greek word. False
3. The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration. True
4. Jainism originated in China. False
5. Government of India declares holidays for all religious festivals. True

### V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer

1. (i) Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterized by religious diversity.  
(ii) The word secularism was not mentioned in the Constitution when it was adopted in 1950.  
(iii) Article 26 deals with payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.  
(iv) Akbar's tomb situated at Sikandara near Agra.

Ans: i, ii and iv only

2. Assertion (A): A foreigner can practice his own religious faith in India.  
Reason (R): The freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution not only for Indians but also for the aliens also.

Ans: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

3. Assertion (A): Secularism is invaluable in India.  
Reason (R): India is a multi – religious and multi – cultural country.

Ans: A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

4. Find out the wrong pair.

- (a) Din-i-Illahi – A book
- (b) Khajuraho – Hindu temple
- (c) Ashoka – Rock Edict
- (d) Iqbal – Poet

Ans: Din-i-Illahi – A book

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

**1. Name some of the Indians who contributed to spread of secularism.**

- i. Rajaram Mohan Roy
- ii. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- iii. Rabindranath Tagore
- iv. Mahatma Gandhi and
- v. B.R. Ambedkar

**2. What does secularism mean?**

- i. Secularism means an attitude of tolerance towards other religions and peaceful co – existence of citizens belonging to different faiths.
- ii. It is a policy of neutrality and equality by the states towards all religious communities

**3. State the objectives of secularism.**

### **Objectives of Secularism:**

- 1. One religious group does not dominate another.

2. Some members don't dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. The state does not enforce any specific religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

#### **4. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?**

It is important to separate religion from state because, a secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as state religion.

#### **5. What are the characteristic features of a secular state?**

- i. Principle of Liberty – The state permits the practice of any religion
- ii. Principle of Equality – The state does not give preference to any religion over another.
- iii. Principle of Neutrality – The state remains neutral in religious matter.

#### **6. Mention any three Constitutional provisions related to secularism.**

- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth etc.
- Article 16 – Equality, of opportunity in public employment.
- Article 29(2) – A ban on discrimination in state-aided educational institution.

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

#### **1. Why we need secular education?**

- i. To remove narrow mindedness and makes dynamic and enlightened view.
- ii. To develop moral and humanistic outlook.
- iii. To train the youth to be good citizen.
- iv. To strengthen democratic values like liberty, equality and fraternity and co-operative living.
- v. To give wider vision towards life.
- vi. To develop an attitude of appreciation and understanding of others point of view.
- vii. To develop the spirit of love, tolerance, co – operation, equality and sympathy.
- viii. To synthesis materialism and spiritualism.

## **2. Secularism is necessary for a country like India. Justify.**

India is a secular country because:

1. The word secular has been included into the preamble to the constitution (through 42nd Amendment).
2. It has no state religion.
3. It remains neutral in religious matters.
4. Freedom to religion is offered to all citizens.
5. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion.

## **VIII. HOTs**

### **1. Will the Government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice human sacrifice?**

The government will definitely intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice in infanticide, Ample reason can be given in support of the answer. No religion teaches us to kill any living being, kindness is the root of all religions. Even the law of our country also declares that killing a human being is illegal. It is also against human rights.

## **Economics**

### **Unit -1            Money, Savings and Investments**

#### **I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Which metals were used for metallic money? Gold, Silver, Bronze
2. Who introduced the paper money? British
3. The value of money is internal value of money & external value of money
4. Which is the Bank Money? Cheque
5. Pick out the incorrect one:  
Investment can be made in different vehicle. Pay tax

6. Who is responsible for the collection and publication of monetary and financial information? Reserve Bank of India

## **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Online Banking is also known as Net Banking
2. Money is what money does.
3. The term of bank is derived from German word.
4. Value of money is meant the purchasing power of money.
5. The Indian banking regulation act of 1949

## **III. Match the following**

- |                     |   |                              |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Barter system    | - | Exchanged goods for goods    |
| 2. Reserve Bank act | - | 1935                         |
| 3. E – Money        | - | Electronic Money             |
| 4. Savings          | - | Consumer's disposable income |
| 5. Black money      | - | Tax evaders                  |

## **IV. Write the one word answer**

**1. The word Money is derived from?**

The word Money is derived from Roman word “Moneta Juno”

**2. Which bank gives to both short term and long term loans?**

Rural cooperative credit institutions.

## **V. Choose the correct statement**

1. Barter system had many deficiency like –
- I. Lack of double coincidence of wants
  - II. No difficulties of storing wealth
  - III. Common measure of value
  - IV. Indivisibility of commodities

Ans: I, III and IV is correct

## **VI. Find out the odd one**

1. Recent forms of money transactions are

Ans: Barter system

2. Effects of black money on economy is

Ans: No effects on production

## **VII. Write short answer**

### **1. What is the Barter System?**

A barter system is an old method of exchange. Barter system is exchanging goods for goods without the use of money in the primitive stage.

### **2. What are the recent forms of money?**

Plastic Money and E – Money

### **3. Short note on E – Banking and E – Money.**

#### **1. E – Money:**

Electronic Money is money which exists in banking computer systems and is available for transactions through electronic system.

#### **2. E – Banking:**

Electronic banking, also known as National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), is simply the use of electronic means to transfer funds directly from one account to another rather than by cheque or cash.



#### **4. What are the essential of Money in your life?**

Money is used as the source to fulfill basic needs as well as comforts in life. It gets people accommodation, clothes, food and other things which add to luxury in life. It is an important source to live a healthy life too.

#### **5. What is the Value of Money?**

Value of money is the purchasing power of money over goods and services in a country.

#### **6. What is the Commercial Bank and its types of Deposits?**

A bank that offers services to the General public and companies is a commercial bank. The types of deposits in a commercial bank are

1. Time deposits. Example Fixed deposit
2. Recurring deposit and Demand deposit Example Current Account and Savings Account.

#### **7. What is Savings and Investment?**

- i. Savings represents that part of the person's income which is not used for consumption
- ii. Investment refers to the process of investing funds in capital asset, with a view to generate returns

#### **8. What is meant by Black Money?**

Black Money is money earned through any illegal activity controlled by country regulations.

#### **9. What are the effects of black money on economy?**

- i. Dual economy
- ii. Tax evasion, thereby loss of revenue to government.
- iii. Undermining equity
- iv. Widening gap between the rich and poor

## **VIII. Write Brief answer**

### **1. What are the disadvantages of barter system?**

- i. Lack of double coincidence of wants,
- ii. Common measure of value
- iii. Indivisibility of commodities
- iv. Difficulties of storing wealth

### **2. Write about the evolution of Money.**

Money has evolved through different stages according to the time, place and circumstances.

#### **1. Commodity Money:**

In the earliest period of human civilization, any commodity that was generally demanded and chosen by common consent was used as money. Example Goods like furs, skins, salt, rice, wheat, utensils, weapons etc. Such exchange of goods for goods was known as 'Barter Exchange'.

#### **2. Metallic Money:**

With progress of human civilization, commodity money changed into metallic money. Metals like gold, silver, copper, etc. were used as they could be easily handled. It was the main form of money throughout the major portion of recorded history.

#### **3. Paper Money:**

(a) It was found inconvenient as well as dangerous to carry gold and silver coins from place to place. So, invention of paper money marked a very important stage in the development of money.

(b) Paper money is regulated and controlled by Central bank of the country (Reserve Bank of India). At present, a very large part of money consists mainly of currency notes or paper money issued by the central bank.

#### **4. Credit Money or Bank Money:**

(a) Emergence of credit money took place almost side by side with that of paper money. Example Cheque.

(b) The cheque (known as credit money or bank money), itself, is not money, but it performs the same as functions of money.

### **5. Near Money:**

The final stage in the evolution of money has been the use of bills of exchange, treasury bills, bonds, debentures, savings certificate etc.

### **3. What are the functions of Money? and explain it.**

Functions of money are classified into Primary or Main function, Secondary function and Contingent function.

#### **Primary or main functions:**

The important functions of money performed in very economy are classified under main functions:

1. Medium of exchange or means of payment – Money is used to buy the goods and services.
2. Measure of value – All the values are expressed in terms of money it is easier to determine the rate of exchange between various type of goods and services.

#### **Secondary functions:**

The three important of secondary functions are

1. Standard of deferred payment – Money helps the future payments too. A borrower borrowing today places himself under an obligation to pay a specified sum of money on some specified future date.
2. Store of value or store of purchasing power – Savings were discouraged under barter system as some commodities are perishable. The introduction of money has helped to save it for future as it is not perishable.
3. Transfer of value or transfer of purchasing power – Money makes the exchange of goods to distant places as well as abroad possible. It was therefore felt necessary to transfer purchasing power from one place to another.

#### **Contingent functions:**

- Basis of credit
- Increase productivity of capital
- Measurement and Distribution of National Income

#### 4. Explain the types of bank Deposits.

##### 1. Student Savings Account:

There are savings accounts some banks offer specifically for young people enrolled in high school or college, and they main feature more flexible terms such as lower minimum balance requirements.

##### 2. Savings Deposits:

Savings deposits are opened by customers to save the part of their current income. The customers can withdraw their money from their accounts when they require it. The bank also gives a small amount of interest to the money in the saving deposits.

##### 3. Current Account Deposit:

Current accounts are generally opened by business firms, traders and public authorities. The current accounts help in frequent banking transactions as they are repayable on demand.

##### 4. Fixed Deposits:

Fixed deposits accounts are meant for investors who want their principle to be safe and yield them fixed yields. The fixed deposits are also called as Term deposit as, normally, they are fixed for specified period.

#### 5. What are the difference between savings and investment?

<b>Basis for comparison</b>	<b>Savings</b>	<b>Investments</b>
Meaning	Savings represents that part of the person's income which is not used for consumption	Investment refers to the process of investing funds in capital asset, with a view to generate returns
Purpose	Savings are made a fulfil short term or urgent requirements	Investment is made to provide returns and help in capital formation
Risk	Low or negligible	Very high
Returns	No or Less	Comparatively high
Liquity	Highly liquid	Less liquid

## **6. What are the effects of black money on economy?**

Effects of Black Money on economy

1. Dual economy
2. Tax evasion, thereby loss of revenue to government.
3. Undermining equity
4. Widening gap between the rich and poor
5. Lavish consumption spending
6. Distortion of production pattern
7. Distribution of scarce resource
8. Effects on production.