



ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ-ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಪಾಠ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ

2025-26

ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

ಎಂಟನೇ ತರಗತಿ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

ಬನಶಂಕರಿ 3ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560085

ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

8 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ

ಎಂಟನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಪಾಠ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ. ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೋರಿ (Question Bank)

ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ	
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರಶ್ಮಿ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ	
ಡಾ. ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ್ ಚಂದ್ರ K V., ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ H N, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, DSERT, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಡಯಟ್ ಸಹಕಾರ	
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಆಡಳಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಡಯಟ್ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಕುಮಾರಿ ಕೆ ವಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಡಯಟ್ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ
ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ	
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ಪಾಠ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ರಚನಾ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡ	
1. ಶ್ರೀ ಹೂವಣ್ಣ ಹೆಚ್ ಬಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಡಯಟ್ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ 2. ಶ್ರೀ ಶೇಖರಪ್ಪ ಪಿ ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಯು.ಸಿ ಬರೂರು ತಾ:ಸಾಗರ 3. ಶ್ರೀ ನವೀನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಯು.ಸಿ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ 4. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನ ಎಲ್ ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಮಂಡಗಟ್ಟಿ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	5. ಶ್ರೀ ಸುರೇಂದ್ರ ಎಂ ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಜಯನಗರ ತಾ:ಹೊಸನಗರ 6. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರಜನಿ ಎನ್ ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಕೋಡು ತಾ:ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ 7. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸವಿತ ಎಂ.ಆರ್ ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ನಗರ ತಾ:ಹೊಸನಗರ 8. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಕೆರೆ ತಾ:ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ
ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಕರು	
ಶ್ರೀ ವೇಣುಗೋಪಾಲ್. ಸ.ಶಿ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಶಾಲೆ, 6ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಜಯನಗರ,ಯಡಿಯೂರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ-03, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	

SOCIAL SCIENCE

8Th STANDARD

Lesson-Based Assessment Material (Question Bank and Answer Key}

Sl. N o.	Unit Name and Learning Outcomes	
1	SOURCES Learning Outcome: • Identify major sources in historical writing. • Understand the importance of sources in historical studies. • Comprehend prehistoric sources..	
2	BHARATHAVARSHA GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF INDIA AND PREHISTORIC PERIOD Learning Outcome: • List the geographical features of India. • Identify neighboring countries of India. • Understand the lifestyle of humans in prehistory. • Categorize the stages of the Stone Age.	
3	ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATIONS: SINDHU-SARASWATI CIVILIZATION AND VEDIC CIVILIZATION Learning Outcome: • Compare the urban planning, city life, and decline of the Indus-Saraswati civilization with modern urban systems/planning. • Analyze the lifestyle during the Vedic period.	
4	PROMINENT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD Learning Outcome: • Analyze the great civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China and compare them with ancient Indian civilizations. • Describe the development and contributions of Greek and Roman civilizations.	

5	SANATANA DHARMA learning outcome: • Understand the meaning and scope of Sanatana Dharma. • Appreciate India's cultural heritage and develop a sense of unity in diversity.	
6	JAINISM AND BUDDHISM Learning Outcome: • Understand the background of the rise of Jainism and Buddhism. • Comprehend the principles of Jainism and Buddhism. • Compare the teachings and lifestyles of Jainism and Buddhism.	
7	MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE Learning Outcome: • Understand the concept of political science. • Identify political thinkers and their contributions. • Recognize the importance of political science.	
8	CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP Learning Outcome: • Understand the meaning and difference between citizen and citizenship. • Learn about the facilities provided by the nation to citizens. • Identify the difference between a citizen and a foreigner. • Describe the methods of acquiring and losing citizenship.	
9	MAN AND SOCIETY Learning Outcome: • Analyze the relationship between man and society and the process of socialization. • Name early sociologists. • List the importance of studying sociology.	
10	MAN AND CULTURE Learning Outcome: • Understand the concept of culture. • Appreciate cultural diversity and customs.	

11	EARTH OUR LIVING PLANET Learning Outcome: • Understand the size of the Earth and the distribution of water bodies. • Identify continents and oceans on a world physical map. • Analyze the importance of latitudes and longitudes.	
12	LITHOSPHERE Learning Outcome: • Understand the internal structure and composition of the lithosphere. • Analyze the causes and effects of internal and external forces of the Earth. • Recognize the importance of groundwater.	
13	ATMOSPHERE Learning Outcome: • Understand the meaning, importance, composition, and structure of the atmosphere. • Name the components of weather. • Differentiate between weather and climate.	
14	MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS Learning Outcome: • Understand the meaning and importance of studying economics. • Classify economic activities. • Define production and factors of production.	
15	MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS STUDIES Learning Outcome: • List the objectives of business. • Categorize types of businesses. • Understand the meaning and importance of business. • Analyse the production activities and problems of cottage and small-scale industries. • Understand the ethical principles of business.	

16	MAURYAS AND KUSHANAS Learning Outcome: • Understand the administration and contributions of Emperor Ashoka & Mauryas. • Appreciate the architectural contributions of the Kushanas. • Compare the administration of the Mauryas and Kushanas with modern administration.	
17	THE GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS Learning Outcome: • Name the famous kings of the Gupta and Vardhana empires. • Describe the contributions of the Gupta Empire to literature and science. • Appreciate the literary and educational contributions of the Vardhanas. • Develop the skill to identify the extent of the Gupta Empire on a map of India.	
18	SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES SHATHAVAHANA, KADAMBA, GANGA Learning Outcome: • Describe the administration, art, and architectural contributions of the Satavahanas, Kadambas, and Gangas in South India. • Identify the empires of the Kadambas and Gangas on a map.	
19	CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI AND THE PALLAVAS OF KANCHI Learning Outcome: • Understand the empire expansion during the reign of Pulakeshi II of the Badami Chalukyas. • Comprehend the administrative system of the Badami Chalukyas. • Appreciate the contributions of the Kanchi Pallavas to literature, religion, art, architecture, and education.	
20	RASHTRAKUTAS OF MANYAKHETA AND CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA Learning Outcome: • Describe the contributions of the Rashtrakutas to administration, literature, and architecture. • Understand the development, administration, and literary contributions of the Kalyana Chalukyas. • Identify the extent of the Rashtrakuta Empire on a map of India.	

21	THE CHOLAS AND HOYSALAS OF DWARASAMUDRA Learning Outcome: • List the expansion and contributions of the Chola Empire to various fields. • Compare the self-governance system of the Chola period with the current local government system. • Understand the literature, art, and architectural style of the Hoysala Empire.	
22	DEMOCRACY Learning Outcome: • Understand the concept of democracy. • Identify types of democracy and understand their differences. • List the characteristics and factors necessary for the success of democracy. • Learn about the electoral system. • Analyze the responsibilities of mass media in a democracy. • Understand the Right to Information Act, 2005.	
23	LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT Learning Outcome: • Understand the background of the formation of local self-governments. • Study the objectives and functions of local self-governments. • Understand the structure, administration, responsibilities, and duties of various local institutions.	
24	SOCIOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE Learning Outcome: • Understand social interactions and the role of individuals in everyday life. • Recognize the importance of non-verbal communication in social interactions.	
25	KINDS OF SOCIETIES Learning Outcome: • Examine the evolution of different types of societies in comparison with modern society. • Classify various types of societies. • List the characteristics of different types of societies.	

26	HYDROSPHERE Learning Outcome: • Name various water bodies. • Categorize ocean floor landforms based on their characteristics. • Name ocean currents and their types. • Understand the importance of ocean conservation. • Identify and name water bodies on a map of India.	
27	BIOSPHERE Learning Outcome: • Understand the meaning and importance of ecological balance. • Analyze the causes and effects of environmental pollution. • Describe measures to prevent environmental pollution.	
28	BASIC CONCEPTS OF ECONOMICS Learning Outcome: • Name the basic concepts of economics. • Understand the interrelationship between demand, supply, distribution, and production. • Differentiate between national income and per capita income.	
29	EMERGENCE OF DIFFERENT BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS Learning Outcome: • . Categorize types of business organizations. • List the forms, advantages, and disadvantages of partnership businesses.	
30	LARGE-SCALE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS Learning Outcome: • Understand the characteristics, types, advantages, and disadvantages of cooperative societies. • List the existence, types, structure, advantages, and disadvantages of joint-stock companies. • Understand the functioning and establishment of large-scale, small-scale, and multinational companies in India.	

CHAPTER 1: SOURCES

7. What are sources? (E)

8. Which book was written by Chand Bardai? (E)
9. Name the king that was patronized the Srivijaya. (E)
10. What are the two famous books of Ceylon? (E)
11. What is numismatics? (E)
12. Where is Taj Mahal located? (E)
13. What do the Roman coins indicate that was found in Bengaluru? (D)
14. Who wrote the book "Geography"? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

15. What are the types of sources? (E)
16. Classify the archaeological sources. (E)
17. Name the foreign literary sources. (E)
18. Name the inscriptions that were contributed to the indigenous literary composition. (E)
19. Justify how oral sources contribute to the shaping of Indian history. (E)
20. How do historians construct history? (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

21. Explain how literature contributes in construction of Indian history. (A)
22. Prepare information about sources with the help of teachers and family members. (A)

CHAPTER 2: BHARATHAVARSHA

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Learning Outcome:

- List the geographical features of India.
- Identify neighbouring countries of India.
- Understand the lifestyle of humans in pre-history.
- Categorize the stages of the Stone Age.

I. Multiple Choice Questions. Identify the correct choice below

1. The length of coastline of India is (E)
A) 7100 kilometers
B) 6800 kilometers
C) 6100 kilometers
D) 8500 kilometers
2. The river that divides India into two equal parts is (E)
A) Yamuna River
B) Ganga River
C) Indus River
D) Narmada River
3. The neighboring country to the south of India is (E)
A) Sri Lanka
B) Pakistan
C) Bangladesh
D) Bhutan
4. Indian foreign trade in ancient times was carried through (E)
A) Land route
B) Sea route
C) Air route
D) Rail route
5. India is located in this part of the Asian continent (E)
A) Southern part
B) Northern part
C) Eastern part
D) Western part
6. Traces of ash of the prehistoric period were found at (E)
A) Hunasagi
B) Kurnool
C) Harappa
D) Lothal

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

7. What is prehistoric period? (E)
8. How many states and union territories are there in India? (A)
9. Which mountain range has the highest peaks in the world? (E)
10. Name the banks of river that ancient Vedic civilizations were emerged. (E)
11. Which powerful states were rose due to the development of ports? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

12. India is a subcontinent mention the reason. (A)
13. Which are countries that were shared land borders with India? (E)
14. "The prehistoric period" is called as prehistory period, Why? (A)

1. The Indus Valley Civilization was found in the year of (E)
A) 1920-1921
B) 1925-1926
C) 1911-1912
D) 1947-1948
2. The person who led the excavation of India's ancient civilization was (E)
A) Dayaram Sahani
B) R.D. Banerjee
C) John Marshall
D) Cunningham
3. Fire altars were found at (E)
A) Kalibangan and Lothal
B) Mohenjo-Daro
C) Harappa
D) None of these
4. The site that has an efficient rainwater harvesting system (E)
A) Kalibangan
B) Dholavira
C) Lothal
D) Harappa
5. A large dockyard was found at (E)
A) Dholavira
B) Lothal
C) Kalibangan
D) Mohenjo-Daro

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

6. Who declared the "Harappan Civilization" for the first time? (E)
7. Mention the period of the Vedic civilization. (E)
8. State the origin of the term veda (A)
9. Which was the most ancient Veda? (E)
10. Which was mandala and sukta of the Rigveda that was the caste system mentioned? (E)
11. Name the main occupation during the later Vedic period. (E)
12. How many hymns are there in the Rigveda? (A)
13. Name two major civilizations of the world. (E)
14. How Saraswathi river was called? (A)
15. Where is the most of the ruins of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization found? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

16. What was the ancient civilization of India called? (E)
17. Name the Vedas. (E)
18. How did civilizations originate? (D)
19. Describe the town planning of Harappa. (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

20. Explain the significance of the of Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro. (A)
21. Describe the unique features of the production of daily-use items in the Indus Valley Civilization. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in seven or eight sentences.

22. List out the unique features of the town planning of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization. (A)
23. Describe the social and political systems of the Vedic period. (A)

CHAPTER 4: PROMINENT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

Learning Outcome:

- Analyze the great civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China and compare them with ancient Indian civilizations.

- Describe the development and contributions of Greek and Roman civilizations.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The civilization that was discovered on the banks of river Nile is (E)

A) Egyptian Civilization	B) Maya Civilization
C) Indus Civilization	D) Inca Civilization
- The king who conquered Persia in the 4th century B,C,E was (E)

A) Cambyses	B) Alexander
C) Augustus	D) Cleopatra
- The first writing in Mesopotamia was developed by (E)

A) Babylonians	B) Assyrians
C) Sumerians	D) Chaldeans
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were constructed by (E)

A) Amytis	B) Nebuchadnezzar
C) Sammu-ramat	D) None of these
- The Huang Ho River flows in this nation (E)

A) China	B) America
C) India	D) Russia
- The length of the Great Wall of China is (E)

A) 100 kilometers	B) 5000 kilometers
C) 10000 kilometers	D) 2000 kilometers
- The deity worshipped by the Incas was (E)

A) Earth	B) Moon
C) Sun	D) Sea
- Hieroglyphics the system of writing belongs to the period of (E)

A) Mayans	B) Egyptian Civilization
C) Babylonians	D) Indus Civilization

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

- Name the language of the Romans (E)
- Who called Mesopotamia as land of two rivers? (E)
- How Egyptian kings were called? (A)

12. What is "mummy"? (E)
13. What is "pyramid"? (E)
14. Which king built the city of Alexandria? (E)
15. Which was the epicentre of the Mesopotamian civilization? (E)
16. How the places of worship of Sumerian are called? (A)
17. Who was the famous king of Babylonia? (E)
18. Which was the first dynasty of Chinese civilization? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences. (E)

19. Huang Ho River is called as "China's Sorrow". Why? (A)
20. What are the characteristics of Hammurabi's Code? (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

21. Mention the historical significance of the Great Wall of China. (A)
22. Shang kings spent much of the time in warfare. Justify (D)
23. Write about the talent of crafting gold jewelry of Inca (E)
24. Sun was considered as worshipping God by the Incas. Give reasons. (A)

CHAPTER 5 & 6: SANATANA DHARMA JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

Learning Outcome:

- Understands its meaning and scope of sanatana Dharma
- Understands the greatness of Indian culture and fosters a sense of unity in diversity.

I. Write the correct option from the four answers given for the following questions.

1. The teachings of Buddha were famous because of (E)
A) The four noble truth
B) Prakrit language
C) Simple dress code
D) The Eight Fold Path
2. These are considered as the foundations of Sanatana Dharma (E)
A) Traditions
B) Puranas
C) Vedas
D) Philosophies

3. Hinduism called Sanatana Dharma because of (E)
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A) It includes Vedic practices | B) It is based on Puranas and philosophies |
| C) It has a historical background | D) It has been practiced since ancient times |

II. Answer in one word or sentence.

4 In a tour you visited the Shravanabelagola and seen the white dressed Jain monks and which sect of Jainism that the monks belongs? (E)

5. What is Smriti? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

6. Name the Vedas composed during the early Vedic and later Vedic periods. (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

7. Choose the nations that was practise Buddhism from the following list (Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Indonesia , Russia, China, America, Nepal, Bhutan, Jaava, Tibet, Australia, Japan, Cambodia Malisia), (D)

8. ‘You lead joyful life by following the Eight Fold Path of Buddha’ justify (D)

9. Analysis the differences between the social system of the Vedic period and present day. (D)

10. List out the specialties of Sanatana Dharma. (d)

11. What are values that inculcated by adopting the teachings of Mahaveera and Buddha (D)

V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.

12. List out the presents values that were seen in the teachings of the Jainism and

Buddhism (E)

13. With the help of a teacher, understand the hymns available in the Vedas related to

Sanatana Dharma and write (D)

CHAPTER 7: POLITICAL SCIENCE

MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Understand the concept of political science.
- Identify political thinkers and their contributions.
- Recognize the importance of political science.

1. The father of political science is (E)
A) Herodotus
B) Aristotle
C) Plato
D) Socrates
2. The book "Republic" was written by (E)
A) Socrates
B) Aristotle
C) Plato
D) Herodotus
3. The book authored by Kautilya is (E)
A) Arthashastra
B) Political Science
C) Sociology
D) Mathematics

4. Mention the origin of the word "politics" (E)
5. Who gave the status of independent study to political science? (E)
6. What is political science? (E)
7. Why Aristotle is called as the father of political science? (E)

8. Mention the importance of political science. (E)

9. Which topics are discussed in the book "Politics"? (E)

10. Name the subjects studied in political science. (A)

11. Explain the contributions of Greeks to political science. (A)

12. The knowledge of political science is essential for everyone, Justify (D)

CHAPTER 8: CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the meaning and difference between citizen and citizenship.
- Learn about the facilities provided by the nation to citizens.
- Identify the difference between a citizen and a foreigner.
- Describe the methods of acquiring and losing citizenship.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Citizenship Act enacted in this year (E)
A) 1950 B) 1956 C) 1955 D) 1947
2. People temporarily residing in another country are (E)
A) Foreigners B) Natives C) Permanent citizens D) Criminals
3. The constitutional article that was related to fundamental duties is (E)
A) 76 B B) 53 B C) 51 A D) 73
4. The method that a person lost his citizenship when he acquire the citizenship by illegal means is (E)
A) Renunciation B) Deprivation C) Registration D) Termination
5. This country is the best example of granting dual citizenship (E)
A) India B) America C) Pakistan D) Canada
6. Jyothi was born in Karnataka in 1982. Her father is Indian, and her mother is American. Jyothi obtain Indian citizenship from the method of (D)
A) Descent B) Birth C) Registration D) Naturalization

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

7. Which type of citizenship that India granted to its citizens? (E)
8. Mention a method of obtaining Indian citizenship. (E)
9. Mention a method of losing Indian citizenship. (E)
10. Which country grants citizenship through property acquisition? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

12. What are the essential requirements to be called as citizen? (E)
13. State two benefits that citizens receive. (E)
14. Name the methods of obtaining citizenship. (E)
15. What are the two types of citizenship? (E)
16. What are the methods of losing citizenship? (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

17. What are the methods of obtaining Indian citizenship? (A)
18. Explain naturalized citizenship. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in seven or eight sentences.

19. Explain the duties of a citizen. (A)
20. Describe the difference between a citizen and foreigner. (D)

CHAPTER 9: SOCIOLOGY

MAN AND SOCIETY

Learning Outcome

- Analysis the relationship between humans and society and the process of socialization.
- Name early sociologists.
- List the importance of studying sociology.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The father of sociology is (E)
A) Herbert Spencer B) August Comte C) Max Weber D) Aristotle
2. The Indian university that introduced the Sociology for the first time is (E)
A) Mumbai University B) Hampi University C) Karnataka University D) Mysore university
3. The place where formal education is received (E)
A) School B) Neighborhood C) Home D) Family

4. Karl Marx is a philosopher from this country (E)

A) Italy

B) Japan

C) India

D) Germany

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

5. State the origin of the word "sociology" (E)

6. Define the sociology according to August Comte. (E)

7. What kind of animal is human? (E)

8. Why human society is called as a web of social relationships? (D)

9. How humans express their emotions? (A)

10. How does Aristotle describe human cannot live without society? (D)

12. What is the most important argument in scientific socialism of Karl Marx's? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

13. What is socialization? (E)

14. Why is language essential for humans? (A)

15. List two differences between animals and human. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

16. Explain the importance of study of sociology. (E)

17. The social environment is essential for human. Explain (A)

18. List out the problems that faced by a society without language (A)

19. Write a short note on G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, S.C. Dubey, and Iravati Karve. (A)

CHAPTER 10: MAN AND CULTURE

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the concept of culture.
- Appreciate cultural diversity and customs.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The word "culture" originates from this language (E)
A) Latin B) Greek C) Roman D) Hebrew
2. A culture with diverse customs, attire, and language is called as (E)
A) Folk tradition B) Custom C) Diverse culture D) Socialization
3. Activities that we engage repeatedly in daily life are (E)
A) Superstitions B) Folk traditions C) Customs D) Culture
4. The language we speak is inherited from our ancestors. the feature of the culture that Justify the following is (D)
A) Culture varies from society to society. B) Culture constantly changes.
C) Culture is transferred from one generation to another. D) Culture is not different.

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

5. What is culture? (E)
6. What is cultural diversity? (E)
7. Name any two folk traditions. (E)
8. Give an example of cultural diversity at your surroundings. (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

9. List out the values that you learn as a member of society. (A)
10. culture is transferred from one generation to another. Justify (D)
11. How do you respect the customs and traditions of other cultures like your own? (D)
12. Justify the concept of unity in diversity in India. (D)

11. THE EARTH -OUR LIVING PLANET

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the size of the Earth and the distribution of water bodies.
- Identify continents and oceans on a world physical map.
- Analysis the importance of latitudes and longitudes.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The position of Earth in terms of size in Solar System is (E)
A) Largest planet
B) Fifth largest planet
C) Fourth largest planet
D) Sixth largest planet
2. The largest ocean is (E)
A) Pacific Ocean
B) Atlantic Ocean
C) Indian Ocean
D) Arctic Ocean
3. The percentage of water in the Southern Hemisphere is (E)
A) 81%
B) 19%
C) 50%
D) 71%
4. The distance between one latitude to another on the surface of Earth is (E)
A) 111 km
B) 110.4 km
C) 100 km
D) 112 km
5. The prime meridian passes through Greenwich is (E)
A) 0° longitude
B) 180° longitude
C) 110° longitude
D) 82° longitude
6. The time difference between the Indian Standard time and Greenwich Meridian Time is
A) 5 hours
B) 6 hours
C) 5 hours 30 minutes
D) 6 hours 30 minutes

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

1. How many times larger is Earth's diameter compared to the Sun? (E)
2. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water? (E)
3. How many continents are found on earth? (E)
4. Which is the smallest ocean on Earth? (E)
5. Why the Southern Hemisphere is called the water-dominated hemisphere? (A)
6. How long time does Earth take to complete one rotation on its axis? (E)
7. How many time zones does Russia have? (E)
8. Which longitude is the basis for Indian Standard Time? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

1. What are the different names of the Earth? (E)
2. What are latitudes and longitudes? (E)
3. What is meant by standard time? (E)
4. Why Earth is called as unique planet? (A)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

1. Name the seven continents of Earth. (E)
2. How the location, direction, and distance of a place determined? (D)
3. What do you mean by International Date Line? (E)
4. Name the seven major latitudes. (E)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences

1. Latitude and longitudes play a significant role in determining the climate of a region. Justify (D)
2. Write a note on the importance of the International Date Line. (D)

12. LITHOSPHERE

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the internal structure and composition of the lithosphere.
- Analysis the causes and effects of internal and external forces of the Earth.
- Recognize the importance of groundwater.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The landforms formed by the denudation of the wind are (D)
A) Mushroom rocks, rock pedestals, sand dunes, loess plains
B) V-shaped valleys, waterfalls, flood plains, meanders
C) U-shaped valleys, mountain peaks, rock terraces, hanging valleys
D) Stalactites, sinkholes, underground caves, descending caves
2. Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) is located in the state of (E)
A) Karnataka B) Andhra Pradesh C) Goa D) Maharashtra
3. The sedimentary rock formed due to chemical weathering is (D)
A) Graphite B) Garnet C) Gypsum D) Limestone
4. The famous volcano of Italy is (E)
A) Mount Krakatoa B) Mount Pelee C) Mount Vesuvius D) Mount Fuji
5. The earthquake monitoring center in Karnataka is located at (E)
A) Hyderabad B) Dehradun C) Pune D) Gauribidanur

6. The Belum and Behara limestone caves are located in (E)
A) Karnataka B) Andhra Pradesh C) Kerala D) Rajasthan

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

1. What is lithosphere? (E)
2. How old is the Earth? (A)
3. Explain the primary composition of crust of the Earth? (A)
4. Name the zone that the crust meet the mantle(E)
5. Give an example of intrusive igneous rock. (E)
6. What is magma? (E)
7. What is the path of a river called? (E)
8. What is water pollution? (E)
9. What is a volcanic crater? (E)
10. Which scale is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

1. Name the different layers of the Earth's interior. (E)
2. What is the mantle? What are its two parts? (E)
3. What are the types of rock? (E)
4. Explain the forces that are acting on the Earth's crust. (D)
5. What is an active volcano? Give an example. (E)
6. What is weathering? (E)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

1. What is chemical weathering? Name four types. (E)
2. What is a glacier? What are its main types? (E)
3. Name the types of springs. (E)
4. Explain the organic weathering. (A)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences

5. Justify how human activities play a major role in causing the natural disasters. (D)
6. Suggest precautionary measures to prevent the adverse effects of earthquakes. (D)

13. ATMOSPHERE

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the meaning, importance, composition, and structure of the atmosphere.
- Name the components of weather.
- Differentiate between weather and climate

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The highest temperature recorded region of India is (E)
A) Ambika Nagar, Karnataka B) Ganganagar, Rajasthan
C) Kargil, Kashmir D) Nayakanahatti
2. The instrument that was used to measure air pressure is (E)
A) Barometer B) Richter scale C) Ammeter D) Voltmeter
3. The winds blowing at 40° latitude are called as (E)
A) Roaring Forties B) Furious Fifties C) Screaming Sixties D) Howling Seventies
4. The cyclonic winds in India are known as (E)
A) Cyclone B) Hurricane C) Laila D) Typhoon
5. The instrument used to determine the direction of wind is (E)
A) Anemometer B) Wind vane C) Barometer D) Richter scale
6. The local wind of India is (E)
A) Chinook B) Loo C) Sirocco D) Mistral
7. Nayakanahatti, located in the district of (E)
A) Shimoga B) Chitradurga C) Davanagere D) Udupi
8. The wettest place of the Earth is (E)
A) Mawsynram, Meghalaya B) Agumbe, Karnataka
C) Raili, Rajasthan D) Nayakanahatti, Chitradurga

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

1. What is the thickness of the atmosphere? (E)
2. What is the percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere? (E)
3. Name the layer of the atmosphere that found lowest air pressure. (E)

4. What is Insolation? (E)
5. Which zone receives the direct rays of the Sun? (E)
6. What are isobars? (E)
7. What is the instrument used to measure the speed of the wind? (E)
8. The winds blowing in India are the example of which type of winds? (E)
9. Define the periodic winds (E)
10. What is humidity? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

1. Describe the structure of the atmosphere. (E)
2. What factors that influence weather conditions? (E)
3. List the factors affecting the temperature. (E)
4. What is atmospheric pressure? (E)
5. List out the types of winds. (E)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

1. What are the causes for temperature inversion? (A)
2. What are clouds? Name their types. (E)
3. Write a note on weather and climate. (A)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences (4 Marks)

1. Write about the structure of the atmosphere. (A)
2. What is atmospheric pressure? Name the major pressure belts of the world. (E)

14. MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the meaning and importance of studying economics.
- Classify economic activities.
- Define production and factors of production

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The quality of goods or services that satisfies the human desires is called as (E)
A) Desire B) Utility C) Satisfaction D) Reward
2. Physical and intellectual work conducted for monetary benefit is (E)
A) Social activity B) Cultural activity
C) Economic activity D) Political activity
3. The book authored by Kautilya is (E)
A) Republic B) Arthashastra C) Politics D) Panchatantra
4. The word "Economics" is derived from these country (E)
A) Greek B) Roman C) American D) Indian

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

1. Who is considered as the father of economics? (E)
2. Which subject studies about the wealth? (E)
3. What is the base for all economic activities? (E)
4. Explain the origin of the term "economics" (A)
5. What does the government imposed on the goods and services that provides? (E)
6. What are productive activities? (E)

III. Answer the following in five to six sentences

1. Explain economic activities. (A)
2. List out the reasons of the necessary study of economics (A)

15. MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Learning Outcome: List the objectives of business.

- Categorize types of businesses.
- Understand the meaning and importance of business.
- Analyse the production activities and problems of cottage and small-scale industries.
- Understand the ethical principles of business.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Cottage industries are commonly found in (E)
 A) Towns B) Cities C) Villages D) Big city
2. Purchasing of the goods from other countries for own use is (E)
 A) Import B) Export C) Re-export D) Trade
3. These traders buy goods in large quantities and sell them in small quantities to consumers are (E)
 A) Wholesalers B) Retailers C) Manufacturers D) Distributors
4. Primary sector: Agriculture :: Tertiary sector..... (E)
 A) Dairy farming B) Industry
 C) Mining D) Transport
5. Selling of the goods by one nation to other country is called as
 A) Re-export B) Export
 C) Import D) retail trade

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

1. Who are hawkers? (E)
2. What is internal trade? (E)
3. Give an example for a country engaged in re-export trade. (E)
4. Give an example for a cottage industry. (E)
5. What is the main objective of trade? (E)
6. Which symbol is used to indicate the quality of agricultural products? (E)
7. Write the full form of ISI. (E)
8. State one advantage of advertising. (E)

III. Answer the following in five to six sentences

1. What is trade? Mention the types. (E)
2. The retailers are the final link in the distribution of goods. Justify (D)
3. List out the advantages of wholesale trade. (A)
4. What is foreign trade? Name components of the foreign trade (E)
5. What is industrial enterprises. (E)
6. Prepare a list of goods produced in cottage industries. (E)
7. Mention the measures to avoid time constraints. (E)

16. MAURYAS AND KUSHANAS

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the administration and contributions of Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya Empire.
- Appreciate the architectural contributions of the Kushanas.
- Compare the administration of the Mauryas and Kushanas with modern administration.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The founder of the Mauryan Empire was (E)
A) Ashoka B) Bindusara C) Chandragupta Maurya D) Chanakya
2. The famous book of Chanakya is (E)
A) Ramayana B) Abhijnana Shakuntala C) Arthashastra D) Mahabharata
3. The war that inspired Ashoka to accept the Buddhism was (E)
A) Paurava War B) Kalinga War C) Ujjain War D) Patna War
4. The language that was mostly used in Ashoka's rock edicts is (E)
A) Sanskrit B) Tamil C) Prakrit D) Persian
5. He was prominent emperor of the Kushan Empire (E)
A) Kanishka B) Harshavardhana C) Ashoka D) Chandragupta
6. The Gandhara style is related to (E)
A) Musical literature B) Dance C) Buddhist sculpture D) Jain inscriptions
7. The branch of Buddhism that developed during the Kanishka's reign was (E)
A) Hinayana B) Mahayana C) Lamayana D) Vajrayana
8. The religion adopted by the Chandragupta Maurya at the end of his life is (E)
A) Buddhism B) Vaishnavism C) Jainism D) Shaivism

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

9. What are other names of Chanakya? (E)
10. Which was the language used in the rock edicts of Ashoka? (E)
11. Which is the capital of the Kushanas? (E)

12. Whom did Ashoka send to Sri Lanka for spreading Buddhism? (E)

13. Who built the Sudarshana Lake near Junagadh in Gujarat? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

14. List out the texts that explain the history of Maurya (A)

15. List the prominent cities during Ashoka's reign. (A)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

16. Historians have described Ashoka as a great ruler. Analyze this statement. (D)

17. Describe Ashoka's administration. (D)

18. Explain the art and architecture of the Mauryan Empire. (A)

19. Write a note on Kanishka's administration. (A)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences

17. Draw a map of ancient India and mark the following places

A) Gandhara

B) Purushapura

C) Ujjain

D) Indraprastha

17. THE GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS

Learning Outcome:

- Name the famous kings of the Gupta and Vardhana empires.
- Describe the contributions of the Gupta Empire to literature and science.
- Appreciate the literary and educational contributions of the Vardhanas.
- Develop the skill to identify the extent of the Gupta Empire on a map of India.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. This Gupta emperor performed the Ashwamedha Yagna was (E)

A) Chandragupta I

B) Chandragupta II

C) Samudragupta

D) Kumaragupta

2. The Gupta emperor that founded the Nalanda University was (E)
A) Chandragupta II B) Samudragupta C) Narasimhagupta D) Chandragupta I
3. The Gupta emperor that earned the title 'Vikramaditya' was (E)
A) Srigupta B) Chandragupta II C) Chandragupta I D) Kumaragupta
4. The author of the astronomical text 'Pancha Siddhantika' is (E)
A) Varahamihira B) Aryabhata C) Vagbhata D) Kapila
5. Matter is made of atoms is proposed by these ancient Indian scientist (E)
A) Kapila B) Dhanvantari C) Sushruta D) Charaka
6. The pillar at Mehrauli of Delhi is made by (E)
A) Bronze B) Brass C) Iron D) Copper
7. The scientist regarded as the father of Indian medicine is (E)
A) Bhaskara B) Sushruta C) Dhanvantari D) Charaka
8. Rajashri was the vice-chancellor in the university of (E)
A) Nalanda B) Varanasi C) Ujjain D) Prayag

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

9. Which Chinese traveller visited India during the Gupta period? (E)
10. Which is the most famous play written by Kalidasa? (E)
11. Name the two famous poets in the court of Harshavardhana? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

12. Name the prominent poets during period of Chandragupta II (E)
13. What are the sources of revenue during the Vardhana period? (E)
14. List out the major books written by Kalidasa. (E)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

15. Write a note on Nalanda University. (A)
16. What were the reasons for the decline of the Gupta Empire? (A)
17. Gupta period was a golden age of literature. Justify (D)
18. Describe the administrative system during the Vardhana period. (A)

19. Draw a map of India during the Gupta period and mark the following places (A)

- A) Thaneswar B) Pataliputra C) Delhi D) Narmada River

18. SOUTH INDIA:

SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES: SATAVAHANAS, KADAMBAS, GANGAS

Learning Outcome:

- Describe the administration, art, and architectural contributions of the Satavahanas, Kadambas, and Gangas in South India.
- Identify the empires of the Kadambas and Gangas on a map.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Satavahanas were vassals of this North Indian dynasty (E)
A) Mauryas B) Guptas C) Kushanas D) Nandas
2. The first independent Satavahana king was (E)
A) Simukha B) Mahapadma C) Mayuravarma D) Narasimhavarma
3. The language of the 'Gatha Saptashati' written by Hala is (E)
A) Sanskrit B) Oriya C) Kannada D) Prakrit
4. The religion followed by the Satavahanas is (E)
A) Jainism B) Buddhism C) Vedic D) Sikhism
5. The lake developed by the Mayuravarma is (E)
A) Chandravalli Lake B) Mandya Lake C) Kaduru Lake D) Lakkavalli Lake
6. The language used in the Talagunda inscription of the Kadamba period is (E)
A) Tamil B) Telugu C) Sanskrit D) Kannada
7. The famous Ganga king was (E)
A) Dadiga B) Durvinita C) Rachamalla D) Shri Purusha
8. The Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola was established by (E)
A) Bana Bhatta B) Chavundaraya C) Shivakumara D) Madhava

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

9. Name the capital of the Satavahanas. (E)
10. Who is the famous king of Satavahana? (E)
11. What is the tenure of Mahamastakabhisheka of the Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola Was performed? (E)
12. What was the other name of Ganga kingdom. (E)
13. Satavahana dynasty was declined, Why? (A)
14. What are the administrative languages during period of Kadamba? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

15. Name four literary works of the Ganga period. (E)
16. Which are the dynasties ruled in South India? (E)
17. Name the major trade centers of the Satavahana period. (E)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

18. What are the contribution of the Kadambas to the culture of Karnataka and India? (E)
19. The society during Gangas was influenced by many values. Justify the statement (D)

19. THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI AND THE PALLAVAS OF KANCHI

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the empire during the reign of Pulakeshi II of the Badami Chalukyas.
- Comprehend the administrative system of the Badami Chalukyas.
- Appreciate the contributions of the Kanchi Pallavas to literature, religion, art, architecture, and education.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The title Dakshinapatheshwara was earned by (E)
A) Vishnuvardhana B) Raja Jayasimha C) Pulakeshi II D) Harshavardhana
2. The author of the Sanskrit play 'Kaumudi Mahotsava' is (E)
A) Kappe Aryabhata B) Vijjika C) Ravikirti D) Shiva Bhattacharya

3. The city of Mahabalipuram near Kanchi was built by (E)
A) Kirtivarma B) Mahendra Varma C) Narasimha Varma D) Vishnuvardhana
4. This place is known as the cradle of temples (E)
A) Aihole B) Pattadakal C) Badami D) Hampi
5. This city is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO (E)
A) Badami B) Mahakoota C) Pattadakal D) Aihole
6. The famous sculptural work at Mahabalipuram during the period of Pallava is (E)
A) Arjuna's Penance B) Ekambaranatha
C) Madhukeshwara D) Taj Mahal
7. He is the first king of the Pallava dynasty (E)
A) Mahendra Varma B) Shivaskandavarma
C) Mayura Varma D) Narasimha Varma
8. The foreign traveler that visited Kanchi during the Pallava period was (E)
A) Shahiyan B) Al-Biruni C) Megasthenes D) Hiuen Tsang

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

9. What are the titles earned by Pulakeshi II (E)
10. Name the Pallava kings of Kanchi. (E)
11. Which dynasty gave the name Karnataka? (E)
12. Why Pulakeshi II defeated the Mahendravarma? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

13. 'Chalukyas were lovers of literature. Justify the statement (D)
14. Pulakeshi II was a great king of Chalukya, Justify the statement (D)
15. Explain the contributions of the Pallavas of Kanchi in the field of architecture. (D)

20. THE RASTRAKUTAS OF MANYAKETA AND THE CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA

Learning Outcome:

- Describe the contributions of the Rashtrakutas to administration, literature, and architecture.
- Understand the development, administration, and literary contributions of the Kalyana Chalukyas.
- Identify the extent of the Rashtrakuta Empire on a map of India.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. This Rashtrakuta king constructed the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora (E)
A) Krishna I B) Govinda III C) Amoghavarsha D) Krishna II
2. The person responsible for foreign affairs in the Rashtrakuta Empire was (E)
A) Foreign Minister B) Administrative Minister
C) MahasandhiVigrahi D) Vijayapati
3. The adikavi of Kannada is (E)
A) Pampa B) Ponna C) Shri Vijay D) Ranna
4. Shrivijaya, the composer of Kavirajamarga, was in the court of (E)
A) Dhruva B) Amoghavarsha C) Krishna I D) Karka II
5. Adipurana and Vikramarjuna Vijaya was composed by (E)
A) Ranna B) Chavundaraya C) Ponna D) Pampa
6. The university that awards the “Nadoja” in the name of Adikavi Pampa is (E)
A) Hampi B) Belagavi C) Mysuru D) Dharwad
7. These king built the new city of Kalyana and made it as the capital (E)
A) Tailapa II B) Vikramaditya VI C) Someshwara I D) Jagadekamalla
8. The subject of ‘Mitakshara’ in Sanskrit composed by Vijaneshwara is (E)
A) Grammar B) Economics C) Law D) Philosophy

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

9. Which is the first text of Kannada? (E)
10. Which Kannada poet earned the title called Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti? (E)

11. What is another name of Gadhya Yuddha of Ranna (E)
12. Name the book written by Someshwara III the king of Chalukyas of Kalyana (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

13. Describe the educational system during the Rashtrakuta period. (D)
14. Explain about the Kailasa temple at Ellora. (A)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

15. Explain the administrative system of the Rashtrakutas. (A)
16. Explain the contributions of Kalyana Chalukyas in the field of literature (A)
17. Kalyana Chalukyas were patrons of art. Justify the statement (D)

21. THE CHOLAS AND HOYSALAS OF DWARASAMUDRA

Learning Outcome:

- List the expansion and contributions of the Chola Empire to various fields.
- Compare the self-governance system of the Chola period with the current local government system.
- Understand the literature, art, and architectural style of the Hoysala Empire.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The capital city of the Chola Empire was (E)
A) Kanchi B) Thanjavur
C) Madurai D) Pondicherry
2. This king is known as the architect of the Chola Empire. (E)
A) Karikala Chola B) Vijayalaya
C) Rajaraja Chola I D) Rajendra Chola I
3. The ancient name of the village 'Angadi' in Mudigere Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District was (E)
A) Sosevuru B) Belur
C) Dwarasamudra D) Somanathapura

4. The original name of Hoysala Emperor Vishnuvardhana was (E)
A) Ereyanga B) Nrupakama
C) Ballala D) Bittideva
5. The Kannada poet that composed the Harishchandra Kavya was (E)
A) Harihara B) Raghavanka
C) Kalhana D) Pampa
6. The Hoysaleswara Temple in Halebidu was built by (E)
A) Ketu Malla B) Somadanda Nayaka
C) Chavundaraya D) Sundarapandya

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence

7. Which Chola king built the city of 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram'? (E)
8. Which Kannada poet earned the title 'Kavi Chakravarti'? (E)
9. Which sect was founded by Ramanujacharya? (E)
10. Which temple was built in Thanjavur Rajaraja by Chola I ? (E)
11. Who is the architect of Chola Empire? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences

12. List out the features of Chola administration (A)
13. How Hoysalas encouraged literature. Explain (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

14. Rajaraja Chola I of Chola dynasty is considered a renowned king. Justify (D)
15. Vishnuvardhana the King of Hoysala was an exceptional ruler. Substantiate the statement. (D)

22. DEMOCRACY

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the concept of democracy.
- Identify types of democracy and understand their differences.
- List the characteristics and factors necessary for the success of democracy.

- Learn about the electoral system.
- Analyze the responsibilities of mass media in a democracy.
- Understand the Right to Information Act, 2005.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Right to Information Act enacted in the year of (E)
A) 2006 B) 2008 C) 2005 D) 1973
2. The minimum age required to vote in India is (E)
A) 18 years B) 21 years C) 16 years D) 14 years
3. The constitutional amendment that reduced the voting age to 18 years is (E)
A) 71st Amendment B) 62nd Amendment
C) 61st Amendment D) 23rd Amendment
4. The country that practices the direct democracy among the following is (E)
A) India B) Switzerland C) England D) Australia

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence

5. Define the origin of the word 'Democracy' (E)
6. What is democracy according to Abraham Lincoln? (E)
7. What are general elections? (E)
8. Who defined democracy as a way of life? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences

9. Explain the types of democracy.
10. State the features of democracy.

IV. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

11. What are the factors that led to the success of democracy? (A)
12. List out difference between the direct and indirect democracy. (A)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences

13. Democracy is superior to other forms of government. justify (E)
14. Explain the salient features of the democratic system (E)

23. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the background of the formation of local self-governments.
- Study the objectives and functions of local self-governments.
- Understand the structure, administration, responsibilities, and duties of various local institutions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the history of the Panchayat Raj system these constitutional amendments are considered as a milestone. (E)
A) 63rd and 64th Amendments B) 73rd and 74th Amendments
C) 93rd and 94th Amendments D) 83rd and 84th Amendments
2. In elections of local government this classes are facilitated with special reservation (E)
A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes B) Backward Classes
C) Women D) All of the above
3. The numbers of Bruhat Mahanagara Palike and Mahanagara Palike present Karnataka are (E)
A) 1 and 11 B) 1 and 10 C) 2 and 10 D) 2 and 11
4. The functions of the Mahanagara Palike was managed by (E)
A) Mayor B) Commissioner of Mahanagara Palike C) Governor D) The chief minister

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

5. When did the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act come into force? (E)
6. Who presides over the Gram Sabha meetings? (E)
7. What is the tenure of a Gram Panchayat? (E)
8. Mention term of meetings of Taluk Panchayat? (E)
9. State the tenure of the President and Vice-President of Zilla Panchayat? (E)
10. Who appoints the CEO of a Zilla Panchayat? (E)

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

11. Write about the objectives of local self-government. (A)
12. Mention sources of income of local self-government. (A)

13. What are additional functions performed by the Taluk Panchayats? (E)

14. Which are the main types of urban local bodies? (E)

IV. Answer the following in two to three sentences

15. Make a List of major functions of urban local bodies. (A)

24. SOCIOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE

Learning Outcome:

- Understand social interactions and the role of individuals in everyday life.
- Recognize the importance of non-verbal communication in social interactions.

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

1. What is social interaction? (E)
2. What is role awareness? (E)
3. What is necessary for conducting a conversation? (E)
4. What is social association? (E)

II. Answer the following in five to six sentences

5. State the importance of language. (A)
6. Explain role awareness with an example. (A)

25. KINDS OF SOCIETIES

Learning Outcome:

- Examine the evolution of different types of societies in comparison with modern society.
- Classify various types of societies.
- List the characteristics of different types of societies.

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

1. What tool is used for plough the agricultural society? (E)
2. Mention characteristic of hunter society. (E)
3. What is a pastoral society? (E)
4. Which society depends on agriculture for its livelihood? (E)
5. What was the basis for classification of society? (E)
6. Which society is depended on science and technology? (E)

II. Answer the following in five to six sentences

7. What are the different types of society? (E)
8. List out the characteristics of an agricultural society. (A)

26. HYDROSPHERE

Learning Outcome:

- Name various water bodies.
- Categorize ocean floor landforms based on their characteristics.
- Name ocean currents and their types.
- Understand the importance of ocean conservation.
- Identify and name water bodies on a map of India.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A semi-circular sea surrounded by the land is (E)
A) Bay B) Gulf
C) Isthmus D) Strait
2. The lake in India with the highest salinity is (E)
A) Sambhar Lake B) Dal Lake
C) Dead Sea D) Red Sea
3. The average salinity of ocean water is (E)
A) 50 parts per 1000 B) 45 parts per 1000
C) 35 parts per 1000 D) 60 parts per 1000

4. An example of isthmus is (E)
A) Gulf of Mannar B) Suez Canal C) Bay of Bengal D) Bering Strait
5. The average depth of the continental shelf is (E)
A) 100 fathoms B) 200 fathoms C) 300 fathoms D) 150 fathoms

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

1. Earth is called as Blue Planet. Why? (E)
2. Give an example for a strait. (E)
3. Which is the deepest ocean trench? (E)
4. Which water body has the highest salinity in the world? (E)
5. What is the time interval between two high tides? (E)
6. What type of tide occurs during full moon days? (E)
7. How deep do sun rays penetrate into water? (E)
8. Where salinity of the ocean is highly concentrated? (E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

1. What are the four parts of the ocean floor? (E)
2. What are ocean currents? Name their types. (E)
3. List the major currents of the Indian Ocean. (E)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

1. Explain the difference between gulf and bay. (D)
2. List the significance of the continental shelf. (A)
3. Explain how a maximum and minimum tide occurs? (D)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences

1. Ocean tides are beneficial to human life. Justify (D)
2. What precautionary measures should be taken for the conservation of oceans? (D)

27. BIOSPHERE

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the meaning and importance of ecological balance.
- Analyze the causes and effects of environmental pollution.
- Describe measures to prevent environmental pollution.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (E)

1. The ozone layer is found among the following
A) Mesosphere B) Stratosphere C) Troposphere D) Ionosphere
2. Protection of the ozone layer is everyone's responsibility. Identify the statement that supports this statement (D)
A) It can prevent the destruction of living beings B) It can prevent acid rain.
C) It can maintain atmospheric balance. D) It can prevent the greenhouse effect

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

3. What is environmental pollution? (E)
4. What is significance of the ozone layer? (E)
5. What is acid rain? (E)
6. What is ecology? (E)
7. What is biodiversity? (E)
8. Define air pollution according to W.H.O(E)

III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

9. What is ecological balance? (E)
10. What are the types of environmental pollution? (E)
11. Which regions are affected by acid rain? (E)
12. What are the human-made sources of noise pollution? (E)

IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences

13. What is environment? What are its types? (E)
14. Explain the adverse effects of water pollution. (E)
15. Why noise pollution is directly harmful to humans? (E)
16. What is the greenhouse effect? (E)

V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences

17. List out the major sources of water pollution. (E)
18. Suggest the measures of preventing water pollution. (E)
19. What are adverse effects of global warming? (E)

28. BASIC CONCEPTS OF ECONOMICS

Learning Outcome:

- Name the basic concepts of economics.
- Understand the interrelationship between demand, supply, distribution, and production.
- Differentiate between national income and per capita income.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The condition of production at the time of increase in the demand is (E)
A) Decreases B) Becomes neutral C) Remains balanced D) Increases
2. Using goods and services to satisfy desires is called (E)
A) Consumption B) Production C) Demand D) Supply
3. An example of physical labour is (E)
A) Teacher B) Doctor C) Scientist D) Farming
4. lawyer is an example for labour of (E)
A) Mental labour B) Physical labour C) Psycho-physical labour D) Primary labour

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

5. What is demand? (E)
6. What is per capita income? (E)
7. What is the quantity of goods and services available for sale at a known price in the market? (E)
8. What is time utility? (E)

III. Answer Briefly

9. "Demand is a symbol of a nation's progress." Justify the statement (D)

10. "Labour is crucial in nation-building." Justify the statement (D)
11. Prepare a list of physical labour activities performed by your family members(D)
12. What is consumption? Explain its types. (D)

29. EMERGENCE OF DIFFERENT BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the characteristics, types, advantages, and disadvantages of cooperative societies.
- List the existence, types, structure, advantages, and disadvantages of joint-stock companies.
- Understand the functioning and establishment of large-scale, small-scale, and multinational companies in India.
- Categorize types of business organizations.
- List the forms, advantages, and disadvantages of partnership businesses

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- A business run by a single owner is called as (E)
A) Partnership firm B) Sole proprietorship
C) Hindu undivided family business D) Dormant partnership
- The act that provisions the registration of partnership of firms is (E)
A) Indian Partnership Act, 1932 B) Indian Partnership Act, 1947
C) Indian Partnership Act, 1986 D) Indian Partnership Act, 1956
- The minimum age required to become a partner in a partnership business is (E)
A) 21 years B) 18 years C) 15 years D) 14 years
- Registered firms can file a law suit against a third party for debt recovery exceeding (E)
A) ₹1000/- B) ₹100/- C) ₹500/- D) ₹50/-

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

1. What is the maximum number of partners allowed in a financial partnership firm? (E)

2. Who oversees the management of a Hindu undivided family business? (E)
3. Which small-scale business organization exists only in India? (E)
4. What types of partners are not allowed new firms ? (E)
5. Mention the advantage of a sole proprietorship business. (A)
6. What is simple dissolution? (A)

III. Answer Briefly

1. Name different types of business organizations. (E)
2. What are types of private-sector organizations? (E)
3. What is a partnership business? What are its types? (E)
4. Explain the advantages of a partnership firm. (A)
5. List out the disadvantages of a sole proprietorship. (D)
6. Explain the benefits of registering a firm. (A)

30. LARGE-SCALE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Learning Outcome:

- Students will understand the operations of large-scale, small-scale, and multinational companies.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The first cooperative society of Karnataka was established in (E)
A) Bengaluru city B) Dharwad C) Kanaginahal of Gadag district D) Shivamogga
2. The act that regulates the joint-stock companies is (E)
A) Indian Companies Act, 1956 B) Indian Companies Act, 1976
C) Indian Companies Act, 1947 D) Indian Companies Act, 1957
3. The main objective of the cooperative society is (E)
A) All for one B) One for a few
C) One for all and all for one D) All for the society's leader
4. The first cooperative society of world was established in this country. (E)
A) India B) America C) Canada D) England

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

5. Which country established the multinational companies for first time? (E)
6. Where was the first stock market established in India? (E)
7. Who is owner of joint-sector organizations? (E)
8. Which are rules that regulate formation of cooperative societies in India (E)
9. Mention advantages of a farmers' agricultural cooperative society. (A)
10. What are the benefits to farmers from the cooperative markets (A)

III. Answer Briefly

1. List out the general characteristics of cooperative societies. (E)
2. What are the types of cooperative societies? (E)
3. How cooperative societies are beneficial? (A)
4. Multinational companies are a boon to their home country. justify(D)

SPECIAL NOTE : E – EASY A – AVERAGE D – DIFFICULT

KEY ANSWERS

Chapter 1: Sources

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Si-Yu-Ki
2. D) Coins
3. B) Halmidi Inscription
4. C) Cholas
5. B) Lavani
6. A) Ashoka

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

7. Buildings, inscriptions, coins, literary works, archaeological remains, and oral traditions that are helps in constructing the history are called sources.
8. The literary work written by Chand Bardai is *Prithvi Raj Raso*.
9. Shrivijaya was patronized by king Amoghavarsha
10. The two famous works from Ceylon are *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa*.
11. The study that provides information about the form, development and evolution of coins is called numismatics.
12. The Taj Mahal is located in Agra.
13. The source evidence indicated the trade relations with Rome existed 2,000 years ago.
14. The author of *Geography* was Ptolemy.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

15. Types of Sources are:

- 1) Literary sources
- 2) Archaeological sources
- 3) Oral sources
- 4) Traditions

16. Classification of Archaeological Sources:

- Inscriptions
- Coins
- Monuments
- Excavations

17. Literary Works of foreigners are

- Megasthenes – *Indica*
- Hiuen Tsang – *Si-Yu-Ki*
- Fa-Hien – *Gho-Ko-Ki*
- Ptolemy – *Geography*
- Barani – *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*
- Ceylon – *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa*

18. Inscriptions helpful for Indigenous Literary Works:

- Halmidi Inscription
- Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- Hathigumpha Inscription
- Uttaramerur Inscription
- Aihole Inscription
- Talagunda Inscription

19. Oral Traditions:

- Oral traditions are the history of human society's memories.
- They helps in understand India's diverse heritage.
- They are useful for understanding the local history.

- Information has been preserved orally from generation to generation.
- The Examples for oral literature is the story about Kempegowda, Sangolli Rayanna, Kittur Rani Chennamma and Sindhura Lakshmana

20. The historians follow the various methods to construct the History

- Historians use various sources to understand historical processes.
- They collect and study records.
- The findings are analyzed.
- An objective history close to the truth is constructed based on analysis.
- Historians undertake research with extensive training.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

21. Literary Sources:

- Written literature is classified into indigenous and foreign literature.
- It reflects the history of the respective period.
- It assists historians in analyzing historical information.
- Indigenous literature includes works like Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, Hala's *Gathasaptashati*, Banabhatta's *Harsha Charita*, Pampa's *Vikramarjuna Vijaya*, Buddhist *Tripitakas*, and Shrivijaya's *Kavirajamarga*.
- Foreign literature, such as Megasthenes' *Indica* and Hiuen Tsang's *Si-Yu-Ki*, provides substantial information.
- Works like Ptolemy's *Geography*, Ceylon's *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* shows the light on dynasties, kings, their achievements and the socio-political conditions and wars of the time.

Chapter 2: Bharatvarsha: Geographical Features of India and Prehistoric Period

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. A) 7,100 kilometers
2. D) Narmada River
3. A) Sri Lanka
4. B) Sea Route
5. A) Southern Region
6. B) Kurnool

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

7. The period before humans invented the art of writing is called the prehistoric period.
8. India has 28 states and 8 union territories, including the capital territory of Delhi.
9. The Himalayan mountain range is the highest mountain range in the world.
10. Ancient Vedic civilizations originated along the banks of the Indus-Ganga rivers.
11. The development of port cities led to the rise of the Pandya, Chera, and Chola dynasties.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

12. India is called a sub-continent because it encompasses diverse geographical features, cultures, languages, and religions.
13. India shares its land borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
14. The period before invention of the writing is called the prehistoric period. Due to the lack of evidence about language development and script usage, this period is also referred to as the pre-historic era.
15. Stone tools were essential for human survival in ancient times, leading them to settle in areas with suitable stones. Humans crafted tools from stones, and such areas are considered as industrial sites.
16. Invasions in India primarily occurred through the Khyber and Bolan passes. The period when humans made and used stone weapons is called the Stone Age.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

17. Stages of Stone Age are:

- The earliest phase is called the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age, dating back about two million years.
- It extended until around 12,000 years ago.
- This period is divided into three stages such as
 - Early Paleolithic
 - Middle Paleolithic
 - Late Paleolithic

**Chapter 3: Ancient Indian Civilizations: Sindhu (Indus)-Saraswati Civilization
and Vedic Period**

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. A) 1920-1921
2. C) John Marshall
3. A) Kalibangan
4. B) Dholavira
5. B) Lothal

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

6. John Marshall was the first person to declare it as "Harappa Civilization."
7. The Vedic period spans from 1500 BCE to 700 BCE.
8. The word "Veda" means knowledge (*vid*).
9. The oldest Veda is the *Rigveda*.
10. The *Purusha Sukta* in the *Rigveda* mentions the varna system.
11. The primary occupation during the Later Vedic period was agriculture.
12. The *Rigveda* contains 1,028 hymns.
13. Major world civilizations include:

- Egyptian civilization
- Mesopotamian civilization

14. The Saraswati River is called *Guptagamini*.

15. Traces of the Indus-Saraswati civilization are mostly found in Sindh and Punjab provinces.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

16. Names of the Civilizations are :

- Indus Valley Civilization
- Indus-Saraswati Civilization
- Harappa Civilization
- Mohenjo-Daro Civilization

17. The four Vedas are :

- *Rigveda*
- *Yajurveda*
- *Samaveda*
- *Atharvaveda*

18. **Origin and Development of Civilizations:**

- The origin and development of civilizations are fascinating.
- Nomadic communities settled and built permanent homes.
- They began producing food and learned animal husbandry.

19. **Structures of Harappan civilization:**

- Harappa had two or more divisions.
- The western part was smaller and elevated and it called as citadel.
- The eastern part was larger and lower, referred to as the village.
- Each section was surrounded by walls of burnt bricks, making them sturdy.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

20. **The structure of Great Bath :**

- It was built with burnt bricks.
- Care was taken to prevent water leakage from the bath.
- It had steps on both sides for access.
- There were rooms around the bath.
- Water was supplied to the bath from a well.
- A system was in place to drain used water, likely used by important individuals for bathing.

21. **Crafts and Industries of Harappa civilization:**

- Harappan people wove using cotton and silk.
- They carved on stones and ivory.
- They produced wool.
- They made furniture.
- They crafted tools like chisels and axes from bronze.

V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.

22. **Urban Planning in Harappa:**

- The lower area was a residential zone.
- Houses were built systematically.
- Roads and drainage systems were constructed.
- Houses had one or two stories.
- Burnt bricks were used for construction.
- House doors faced side lanes, with no windows facing the roads.
- Wells and bathrooms were present in every house.
- Domestic wastewater flowed into the drainage system, with manholes for cleaning and dedicated officials to oversee maintenance.

23. Vedic Period Social Structure:

Early Vedic Period:

- The *Rigveda*'s tenth mandala mentions the varna system.
- Society had four varnas: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras, determined by occupation.
- Women held a high status, and marriage has practiced.
- The king was called "Rajan," supported by institutions like Sabha, Samiti, and Vidhata.

Later Vedic Period:

- The caste system became hereditary and more complex.
- Women lost their social status, and practices like widow remarriage were banned.
- Child marriage and dowry systems emerged.
- The Vidhata institution disappeared, reducing the king's advisory bodies.

Chapter 4: Some Major Civilizations of the World

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Egyptian Civilization
2. B) Alexander
3. C) Sumerians
4. B) Nebuchadnezzar
5. A) China
6. B) 5,000 kilometers
7. C) Sun
8. B) Egyptian Civilization

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

9. The language of the Romans was Latin.
10. The Greeks called Mesopotamia the "land of two rivers."
11. The kings of Egypt were called Pharaohs.
12. A mummy is a body preserved by coating it with chemicals and wrapping it in thin cloth.
13. The tallest tower built over the tombs of Greek kings is called a pyramid.
14. The city of Alexandria was built by King Ptolemy.
15. The central location of Mesopotamian civilization was the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

16. The Sumerians' place of worship was called a ziggurat.
17. The famous king of the Babylonians was Nebuchadnezzar.
18. The first dynasty of Chinese civilization was the Shang dynasty.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

19. Impact of Floods on civilizations:

- The river changed its course during floods.
- Floods damaged the houses, causing hardship to settlements.
- Agricultural land and canals were destroyed due to floods.

20. Hammurabi's Code:

- Hammurabi's code based on the principle of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."
- It ensured that the same harm was inflicted on the perpetrator as he was caused to the victim.
- This code was formulated to protect Babylonian society, including women and slaves.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

21. The Great Wall of China:

- China originally consisted of many small states.
- These were later unified into seven large states.
- To protect the unified state, independent walls were built along the borders.
- These walls were connected to prevent invasions from the north.
- Construction of the Great Wall began in the 7th century BCE and continued until the 16th century BCE.
- Spanning 5,000 kilometers, it is one of the wonders of the world.

22. Shang Dynasty Military:

- Shang kings spent considerable time in wars and invasions.
- They gave significant importance to the military.
- Soldiers were given high status and respect.
- Soldiers wore bronze helmets and metal body armor.
- Archaeological findings include bronze knives, axes, bows, and arrows with metal tips used by them.

23. Gold Artistry in Peru:

- The Peru region was highly developed.
- Chest armor was crafted with gold.
- Images of the sun in temples were made of gold.
- Palace ornaments were also manufactured by gold.
- Various types of gold jewelry were created, showcasing their artistic skill in gold craftsmanship.

24. Inca Worship:

- The Sun was the primary deity of the Incas.
- They believed Viracocha was the creator deity.
- They considered the Sun as a link between Viracocha and humanity.
- Every Inca center had a Sun temple.

Chapter 5: Sanatana Dharma

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. D) Eightfold Path
2. D) Philosophies
3. D) Practiced since ancient times

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

4. The Jain monks who wearing white clothes are considered as the Shwetambara sect of Jainism.
5. Recalling post-Vedic compositions and Upanishads is called Smriti.

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

6. The four Vedas are *Rigveda*, *Yajurveda*, *Samaveda*, and *Atharvaveda*.
7. Buddhism is practiced in countries like Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, Bhutan, Tibet, Japan, and Cambodia.
8.
 - Gautama Buddha taught that the Eightfold Path can help overcome suffering.
 - It teaches how to manage stress in life.
 - Positive thoughts and decisions enable individuals to handle stress and it helps to lead a better life.

9. Differences Between Vedic Society and Modern Society:

Vedic Society	Modern Society
Joint family system	Nuclear family system
Varna system	Caste system
Sanskrit language	Use of various languages
Animal husbandry and agriculture	Agriculture, industry, commerce, etc.
Vedic literature	Regional languages
Communal property rights	Private property rights

10. Unique features of Sanatana Dharma are:

- it encourages everyone to be happy.
- Everyone be free from disease and negative thoughts.
- Everyone witness auspiciousness.
- No one be sorrowful.
- All living beings in the world always have happiness, peace, and tranquility.

11. Values from Buddha and Mahavira's Teachings:

- Suffering can be overcome, and stress can be managed through positive thinking and decisions, leading to a better life.
- Non-violence, simple living, self-reflection, and adherence to ethical rules guide disciplined life.
- Their teachings promote integrity, self-discipline, empathy, harmony, peace, and spiritual growth.

IV. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.

12. Buddha's Teachings could find the answers for Global Issues of today like:

- a) Buddha's teachings can address the contemporary global issues like war, economic crises, terrorism, and violence.
- b) Through the Buddhist and Jain principles, such as non-violence and compassion, can resolve the current problems.
- c) These teachings promote the peace and harmony and reducing conflicts.
- d) They encourage equitable distribution of resources, addressing economic inequality.
- e) the Practicing mindfulness and ethical living can counter terrorism and violence.
- f) By fostering the empathy and understanding, these teachings help to build a peaceful global society.
- g) Their emphasis on simplicity and contentment can mitigate the economic greed and crises.

13. Note on Peace Mantra in Sanatana Dharma:

- The peace mantra in the Vedas wishes the happiness for all.
- It prays for freedom from diseases and negative thoughts.
- It hopes everyone witnesses auspicious events.
- It desires that no one experiences sorrow.
- It extends wishes of eternal happiness, peace, and tranquility to all living beings.
- This mantra reflects the inclusive and compassionate ethos of Sanatana Dharma.
- It promotes universal well-being and harmony across all creation.

Chapter 7: Meaning and Importance of Political Science

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1. A) Aristotle
- 2. C) Plato
- 3. A) *Arthashastra*

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

- 4. The root of the word "politics" is *polis*.
- 5. The Greeks gave political science the status of an independent discipline.
- 6. Political science studies the state and human political activities.
- 7. Aristotle systemized the study of political science and is called as the "Father of Political Science"

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

- 8. Importance of Political Science is:

- It helps understand the origin and development of the state.
- It provides information about the structure and functions of state and central governments.

9. The book *Politics* discusses the origin, development, and functions of the state.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

10. Scope of Political Science:

- It studies political life of human being
- It examines the structure of the state.
- It explores the relationship between the state and government.
- It analyzes the origin and characteristics of the state.
- It studies political institutions and the administration of the state.
- It covers citizens' rights and responsibilities.

11. Greek Contributions to Political Science:

- Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were prominent political thinkers.
- Plato's *Republic* explains the references to political science.
- Aristotle authored the book *Politics*.
- *Politics* discusses the state's origin, development, and functions.
- Aristotle is honored as the "Father of Political Science."
- The Greeks gave political science the status of an independent science.

V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.

12. The Knowledge of Political Science is Essential because

- It helps understand the origin and development of the state.
- It educates about concepts like sovereignty, liberty, law and equality.
- It provides insights into good governance, war, and peace.
- It informs about the functioning of central and state governments.
- It fosters political awareness for establishing a modern welfare state.
- It develops qualities of citizenship and leadership.
- It enhances understanding of international relations.

Chapter 8: Citizen and Citizenship

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) 1955
2. A) Foreigners
3. C) 51A
4. D) Termination
5. B) America
6. A) Blood Relation

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

7. India provides single citizenship to its citizens.
8. Citizenship by birth is one of the method acquiring Indian citizenship.
9. Renunciation is one of the method losing Indian citizenship.
10. Mexico has a policy of granting citizenship through property acquisition.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

11. Qualities of a Citizen are:

A citizen is an individual who holds membership in a country, remains loyal to it, enjoys civil and political rights, and fulfills the fundamental duties assigned by the state.

12. Facilities for Citizens are:

Citizens receive security and protection from the nation.

They enjoy civil and political rights provided by the state.

13. Natural citizenship and naturalized citizenship are two methods of acquiring citizenship.

14. Types of Citizenship are:

- A) Single citizenship
- B) Dual citizenship

15. **Methods of Losing Citizenship are** Renunciation, termination, and deprivation.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

16. Methods of Acquiring Indian Citizenship are:

- Citizenship by birth.
- Citizenship by descent (blood relation).
- Citizenship by registration.
- Citizenship by naturalization.
- Citizenship through acquisition of new territory by the country.

17. Naturalized Citizenship is:

Foreigners can apply to the President of India to obtain Indian citizenship. In such cases, applicants must have resided in India for at least five years and fulfill the conditions prescribed by the government.

V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.

18. Duties of a Citizen:

- Upholding the Constitution.
- Respecting the national anthem and national flag.
- Following the ideals of freedom fighters.
- Upholding India's sovereignty and integrity.
- Ready to serve the nation.
- Protecting the country.
- Safeguarding national property.

- Adhering to the principle of non-violence.

19. Differences between a Citizen and a Foreigner:

- A citizen is a permanent resident of a country, while a foreigner is a temporary resident.
- Citizens have political rights, which foreigners do not.
- A citizen is loyal to their country, while a foreigner is loyal to their own nation.
- Foreigners can be deported for illegal activities, but citizens cannot be ordered to leave.
- Citizens enjoy the full rights and responsibilities, while foreigners have limited rights.

Chapter 9: Sociology – Human and Society

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) August Comte
2. A) Mumbai University
3. A) School
4. D) Germany

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

5. The term sociology originates from the Latin word *socius* and the Greek word *logos*.
6. Sociology is the science that studies the matters related to social order and progress.
7. Humans are social beings.
8. Society is essential for human development, and social relationships are necessary for human existence; hence, society is called a web of social relationships.
9. Humans express their emotions through language.
10. The statement “Humans are social beings” was propounded by Aristotle.
11. Karl Marx asserted that society is characterized by economic inequality.

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

12. **Socialization** is a process through which individuals learn language, reading, play, thought processes, and body language through society.
13. **Expression of Emotions:** Emotions like hunger, sleep, thirst, joy, and sorrow can be expressed through physical gestures. However, not all emotions can be conveyed through body language, making verbal language essential for understanding all types of emotions.
14. **Human vs Animal:** Humans have the ability to think, while animals do not. Humans have knowledge of spoken languages, whereas animals cannot speak.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

15. **Importance of Sociology:**

- It contributes to personality development.
- It provides solutions to social problems.
- It imparts knowledge about modern developments.
- It aids in the progress of backward and weaker sections.
- It supports the mental and physical well-being of humans.
- It helps understand that humans are social beings.

16. Example of Socialization (Kamala):

- In 1920, a girl named Kamala lived in the forests of Midnapur for nine years with animals.
- She ate raw meat and walked on all fours like animals.
- After living with humans, she learned to eat food, speak, and behave like other children.
- This example shows that without a social environment, humans behave like animals.
- A social environment is essential for human development.

17. Consequences of Lack of Language:

- Emotions could not be expressed effectively.
- Social transformation would not be possible.
- Direct communication would be impossible.
- Life would resemble that of animals.
- There would be no opportunity to share opinions.
- Society would suffer in silence.

Chapter 10: Human and Culture

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Latin
2. C) Diverse Culture
3. B) Folk Customs
4. C) Culture is transferred from one generation to another.

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

5. Culture is a complex system comprising knowledge, art, ethics, law, customs, and skills learned as a member of human society.
6. A culture that includes diverse customs, traditions, attire, beliefs, values, and languages is called a diverse culture.
7. Eating and sleeping are two examples of folk customs.
8. Using different languages, wearing varied attire, and celebrating various festivals.

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

9. Cultural Values:

- Mutual cooperation and responding to those who are in distress.
- Co-existence, respect for elders, truth, peace, and honesty.

10. Learning Culture:

- People learn language from elders.
- They imitate the celebration of festivals and adopt elders' behavior, customs, attire, and values.

11. Appreciating Other Cultures:

- Appreciating positive aspects of other cultures.
- Adopting good customs and participating in others' cultural practices.
- Encouraging others' cultural practices, inviting others to one's own, and highlighting similarities in traditions.

12. Unity in Diversity in India:

- India has the land of various religions, languages, regions, ethnicities, cultures, traditions, and races, yet there is unity.
- Despite diverse geographical environments, unity prevails.

Chapter 11: Earth – Our Living Planet

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Fifth largest planet
2. A) Pacific Ocean
3. A) 81%
4. B) 110.4 km
5. A) 0-degree longitude
6. C) 5 hours 30 minutes

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

7. The Earth's diameter is 107 times smaller than that of the Sun
8. Water covers 70.78% of the Earth's surface.
9. The Earth's landmass is divided into seven continents.
10. The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean on Earth.
11. The Southern Hemisphere is called the water-dominated hemisphere because 81% of it is covered by water.
12. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation on its axis.
13. Russia has 11 time zones.
14. India's standard time is based on $82^{\circ}30'$ East longitude.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

15. **Names for Earth** are the living planet, water-covered planet, unique planet, and blue planet.

16. **Latitudes and Longitudes:**

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn east-west on the globe. Longitudes are imaginary lines that intersect the equator and connect the North and South Poles.

17. **Standard Time:**

A country's standard time is based on the longitude passing through its center or a major city. This time is followed across the country and is called standard time.

18. **Earth is a Unique Planet:**

The Earth is the only planet in the solar system with life, providing a habitat for plants, animals, and humans. Its favorable distance from the Sun supports life, making it a unique planet.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

19. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia

20. **Role of Latitudes and Longitudes:**

The Earth is spherical, making it difficult to measure location, direction, and distance. Imaginary lines—latitudes (east-west) and longitudes (north-south)—are drawn to measure specific locations, directions, and distances. These geographical coordinates help in precise identification of places.

21. International Date Line:

The 180° longitude is known as the International Date Line, passing through the Pacific Ocean opposite the 0° longitude (Greenwich Meridian). It is drawn in a zigzag pattern to avoid landmasses. Travelers adjust their day and date for convenience when crossing this line.

22. Important Latitudes are :

- 0° latitude: Equator
- $23^{\circ}.30'$ North latitude: Tropic of Cancer
- $23^{\circ}.30'$ South latitude: Tropic of Capricorn
- $66^{\circ}.30'$ North latitude: Arctic Circle
- $66^{\circ}.30'$ South latitude: Antarctic Circle
- 90° North latitude: North Pole
- 90° South latitude: South Pole

V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.**23. Climatic Zones and Latitudes:**

- The regions between $23^{\circ} 30'$ North and South latitudes receive maximum solar heat and are considered the Torrid Zone.
- The climate in this zone is hot.
- Areas between $23^{\circ}.30'$ and 66.30° in both hemispheres receive moderate heat and are called the Temperate Zone.
- Regions from 66.30° to 90° North and South are considered the Frigid Zone due to low solar heat.
- Latitudes and longitudes help determine the climate of a region.

24. International Date Line:

- The 180° longitude is called the International Date Line, passing through the Pacific Ocean opposite the 0° longitude.
- It is drawn in a zigzag pattern to avoid landmasses.
- Traveling from east to west across this line results in losing one day.
- Traveling from west to east results in gaining a day (experiencing the same day twice).
- This line helps adjust time and date for travelers.

Chapter 12: Lithosphere**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A) Fungus, Crust, Sand Dune, Loess Plain
2. A) Karnataka
3. C) Gypsum

4. C) Mount Vesuvius
5. D) Gauribidanur
6. B) Andhra Pradesh

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

7. The outermost solid layer of the Earth is called as lithosphere.
8. The Earth is 4.6 billion years old.
9. The Earth's crust is composed of silica, aluminum, and magnesium.
10. The zone where the crust and mantle meet is called as Moho zone.
11. An example of an igneous rock is granite.
12. Molten or semi-molten rock material inside the Earth is called magma.
13. The path of a river's flow is called as riverbed.
14. Water pollution is also called as aquatic pollution.
15. The cone-shaped mouth of a volcano is called a volcanic crater.
16. The intensity of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

17. **Layers of the Earth's Interior** are the crust, mantle, and core.

18. **Mantle Layers:**

The second layer of the Earth's interior is the mantle, divided into the asthenosphere and mesosphere.

19. **Types of Rocks:**

Rocks are classified into three types: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.

20. **Forces of the Earth's Crust:**

The two forces affecting the Earth's crust are endogenic (internal) and exogenic (external) forces.

21. **Active Volcanoes:**

Volcanoes that erupt repeatedly are called active volcanoes. Example: Mauna Loa in the Hawaiian Islands.

22. **Weathering:**

The natural process of rocks breaking and disintegrating is called weathering.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

23. **Chemical disintegration:**

The process where rainwater combines with atmospheric gases to break down rocks is called chemical **disintegration**. The four types are oxidation, hydration, solution, and carbonation.

24. Glaciers:

Glaciers are masses of ice sliding down slopes in high mountain regions or polar areas. Their main types are continental glaciers and valley glaciers.

25. Types of Springs:

- Perennial springs
- Periodic springs
- Hot water springs
- Artesian wells

26. Biological Weathering:

- Biological weathering occurs when rocks are broken down by plants, animals, and human activities.
- It involves both physical and chemical processes.
- Roots of plants growing and thickening, burrowing animals, mining, and construction activities contribute to biological weathering.

V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.

27. Human Activities Causing Natural Disasters:

- Population growth leads to increased pressure on natural resources.
- Industrialization and urbanization degrade the environment.
- Deforestation, excessive rainfall, and drought disrupt ecosystems.
- Mining alters the Earth's surface.
- Environmental pollution, including land, water and air pollution, exacerbates natural disasters.
- These human activities increase the frequency of natural calamities.

28. Preventing Earthquake Damage:

- Issue early warnings about potential earthquakes.
- Keep residential areas away from earthquake-prone zones.
- Construct earthquake-resistant buildings.
- Stay safe indoors during an earthquake.
- Avoid living in hazardous areas.
- Stay cautious near windows, glass or walls during an earthquake.
- Avoid damaged bridges and roads post-earthquake.

Chapter 13: Atmosphere

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Ganganagar, Rajasthan
2. A) Barometer
3. C) Roaring Forties
4. A) Cyclone
5. B) Wind compass
6. B) Loo
7. B) Chitradurga
8. A) Mawsynram, Meghalaya

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

9. The thickness of the atmosphere is approximately 1,000 kilometers.
10. The proportion of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere is 78.08%.
11. Air pressure is low in the outer layer of the atmosphere.
12. The heat received by the Earth from the Sun is called solar heat.
13. Torrid Zone.
14. Lines that connect places with the same pressure are called isobars.
15. Anemometer.
16. Monsoons in India are an example of periodic winds.
17. Cyclones are winds that blow from high-pressure zones to low-pressure centers.
18. The moisture content in the atmosphere is called humidity.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

19. Layers of the Atmosphere are divided into five layers based on its characteristics:
Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, and Exosphere.
20. Weather Conditions:
Weather conditions include temperature, pressure, winds, humidity, rainfall and clouds.
21. Factors Affecting Temperature:
Latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, winds, ocean currents, clouds and rainfall influence factors of temperature.
22. Atmospheric Pressure:
Air has weight and exerts pressure on the Earth's surface. This is called atmospheric pressure.
23. Types of Winds:
 - Planetary winds
 - Periodic winds
 - Local winds
 - Cyclonic and anticyclone winds

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

24. Inversion of temperature:

In certain conditions, the temperature decreases with altitude in the atmosphere this Phenomenon is called as temperature inversion. It occurs in mountainous valley regions due to prolonged nights, clear cloudless skies, dry air, calm winds, and snow-covered mountain peaks.

25. Clouds:

When temperature of the atmosphere decreases, water vapor condenses into tiny water droplets, forming clouds.

Clouds are classified into three types based on their characteristics: Stratus clouds, Cumulus clouds, and Cirrus clouds along with Cumulonimbus clouds.

26. Weather and Climate:

- Weather refers to the short-term atmospheric conditions of a place, e.g., cloudy, sunny, or clear weather. The scientific study of weather is called meteorology.
- Climate refers to the long-term atmospheric conditions of a region, e.g., equatorial or desert climate. The scientific study of climate is called climatology.

V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.

27. Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere:

- The atmosphere is a mixture of various gases, dust particles, and water vapor.
- Nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, and ozone are found in atmosphere
- The atmosphere is divided into five layers.
- The Troposphere, the lowest layer, experiences all weather changes, with decreasing temperature and pressure as altitude increases.
- The Stratosphere, the second layer, contains ozone, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays, protecting life on Earth.
- The Mesosphere, the third layer, has extremely low temperature
- The Ionosphere (Thermosphere) has high temperature, and air molecules ionize, hence the name is Ionosphere.
- The Exosphere, the outermost layer, has very low pressure.

28. Atmospheric Pressure and Pressure Belts:

Air has weight and exerts pressure on the Earth's surface, known as atmospheric pressure.

Major pressure belts include:

- Equatorial Low-Pressure Belt
- Northern Subtropical High-Pressure Belt
- Southern Subtropical High-Pressure Belt
- Northern Sub polar Low-Pressure Belt Southern Sub polar Low-Pressure Belt
- Northern Polar High-Pressure Belt
- Southern Polar High-Pressure Belt

Chapter 14: Meaning and Importance of Economics

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Utility
2. A) Social Activity
3. B) Economics
4. A) Greek

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

5. The father of economics is Adam Smith.
6. Economics is the science that studies wealth.
7. The root of all economic activities is human desire.
8. The term economics comes from the words *oikos* and *nomos*.
9. The government imposes taxes on the goods and services.
10. Activities undertaken to produce goods and services are called productive activities.

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

11.

Humans engage in various economic activities to fulfill their desires by earning money. These activities are classified into four groups:

- Productive Activities: Activities involved in producing goods and services, e.g., agriculture, industry, fishing.
- Consumption Activities: Using goods and services to satisfy human desires.
- Exchange Activities: Activities involving the collection, transportation, buying, and selling of goods.
- Distribution Activities: Determining the value of production factors.

12. Importance of Studying Economics

- It helps understand and address issues like poverty and unemployment.
- It identifies causes for economic inequality and suggests the solutions.
- It provides solutions for meeting unlimited desires with limited resources.
- It guides decisions on what, how and by whom goods should be produced.
- It helps to find the causes for price fluctuations and find solutions.
- It emphasizes the need for resource conservation and efficient use.

Chapter 15: Meaning and Importance of Business

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Village
2. A) Import
3. B) Retail Trader
4. D) Transportation
5. B) Export

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

6. Hawkers are traders who carry the goods on their heads and sell them door-to-door.
7. Internal trade refers to business conducted within a country.
8. An example of a country engaged in re-export trade is Singapore.
9. An example of a cottage industry is pottery making.
10. The main objective of business is to earn the profit.
11. The *Agmark* symbol is used to indicate the quality of agricultural products.
12. Indian Standards Institute.
13. Introducing new products to customers.

III. Answer the following with two to three sentences.

14. Buying goods and selling them to customers is called trade. Types:
 - Domestic trade
 - International trade
15. The trade between two or more countries is called foreign trade. Its three types are:
 - Import
 - Export
 - Re-export

IV. Answer the following with two to three sentences.

16. Role of Retail Traders:
 - They buy goods from wholesalers and supply them to consumers.
 - They bear the losses in business.
 - They provide goods according to customers' preferences.
 - They offer credit facilities to customers.
 - They inform customers about alternative products and supply them.
 - They provide information about new products.
 - They supply goods in the quantities desired by customers.
17. Role of Wholesalers:
 - They assist retail traders.
 - They provide credit facilities to retailers.
 - They advertise on behalf of retailers.

- They provide market information.
- They keep low-profit margins.
- They advertise on behalf of producers.
- They help to store the manufactured goods.
- They provide market information to producers.

18. Types of Industries:

- Primary Industries:
 - Genetic industries
 - Mining industries
- Secondary Industries:
 - Manufacturing industries
 - Construction industries

19. Products of Cottage Industries are:

- Bamboo baskets
- Mats
- Pottery
- Stone carvings
- Wood carvings
- Blacksmith products

20. Warehouse:

- Goods are produced at different times, while consumption occurs at different times.
- To supply goods to consumers as they need, so goods must be stored.
- Warehousing systems facilitate the storage.
- Scientifically managed warehouses include the cold storage facilities.

Chapter 16: Mauryas and Kushanas

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Chandragupta Maurya
2. C) *Arthashastra*
3. B) Kalinga War
4. C) Prakrit
5. A) Kanishka
6. C) Buddhist Sculpture Art
7. B) Mahayana
8. C) Jainism

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

9. Other names of Chanakya are Vishnugupta and Kautilya.
10. The language of Ashoka's rock edicts is Prakrit.
11. The capital of the Kushanas was Purushapura.
12. Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka for religious propagation.
13. Chandragupta Maurya's governor was Pushyagupta.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

14. Sources of Mauryan History:

Megasthenes' *Indica*, Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, Vishakhadatta's *Mudrarakshasa*, rock edicts and pillars of Ashoka, and stupas are key sources.

15. Major Cities of Ashoka's Time:

Important cities during Ashoka's reign were Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjain, Kalinga, and Suvarnagiri.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

16. Contributions of Ashoka:

- He was a protector of human values like compassion.
- He established the peace and promoted non-violence.
- He was a patron of Buddhism
- He was an excellent ruler who led a value-based life.
- He unified and ruled a vast country like India.
- He gave importance to art, architecture, and inscriptions, earning the title "Father of Inscriptions."

17. Administration of Mauryas

- The Mauryan Empire had a centralized administrative system with power concentrated in the hands of the king.
- An officer class was established for governance.
- A robust espionage system was in place.
- The empire was divided into provinces, each governed by a prince.
- The king was assisted by ministers, priests, commanders, and princes.
- Administrative centers included Taxila, Ujjain, Dhauli, Suvarnagiri, and Girnar, with Pataliputra as the capital.

18. Kushana Empire under Kanishka:

- The Kushana Empire expanded significantly during the reign of Kanishka
- He initiated the Shaka Era in 78 CE.
- His capital was Purushapura, with Mathura as another key city.
- Buddhism flourished under his patronage.
- Scholars like Ashvaghosha, Vasumitra, and Sangaraksha were prominent.

- The fourth Buddhist council was held in Kashmir under his leadership, and he sent missions to Central Asia and China to propagate Buddhism

Chapter 17: Guptas and Vardhanas

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Samudragupta
2. C) Narasimha Gupta
3. B) Chandragupta II
4. A) Varahamihira
5. A) Kapila
6. C) Iron
7. C) Dhanvantari
8. A) Nalanda

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

9. The Chinese traveler who visited India during the Gupta period was Faxian (Fa-Hien).
10. The most famous play of Kalidasa is *Abhijnana Shakuntala*.
11. Two famous poets at Harshavardhana's court were Pushyabhuti and Bana.

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

12. The prominent poets during Chandragupta II are Kalidasa, Shudraka, and Vishakhadatta.
13. The main sources of income for the Vardhanas were land revenue, professional taxes, sales taxes, and other income sources.
14. The notable works of Kalidasa includes *Meghaduta*, *Raghuvamsha*, *Kumarasambhava*, *Ritusamhara*, and *Abhijnana Shakuntala*.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

15. Nalanda University:
 - Nalanda University was established by Narasimha Gupta.
 - It gained worldwide famous during the reign of Harshavardhana
 - Harshavardhana's sister Rajashri served as its vice-chancellor.
 - Renowned scholars and teachers worked at the university.
 - It had impressive buildings and accommodated 10,000 students.
 - Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) studied and later taught there, as mentioned in his work *Si-Yu-Ki*.
16. Decline of the Gupta Empire:
 - The Gupta empire faced continuous invasions by the Huns, leading to its decline.
 - Gupta empire lack of strong, well-equipped army.

- Administrative misuse of power weakened the empire.
- Priests received large donations, gaining economic exemptions.
- Farmers, residents, and skilled workers became subordinate to landowners.

17. Literary and Scientific Contributions of the Guptas:

- The Guptas patronized numerous poets, with Samudragupta himself being a poet.
- Chandragupta II encouraged literature, and Kalidasa wrote several works, including *Abhijnana Shakuntala*.
- Other notable works are *Mrichchhakatika* of Shudraka and *Mudrarakshasa* of Vishakhadatta
- Dharmashastras and Puranas were composed during this period.
- Scientists like Varahamihira, Bhaskara, Aryabhata, Charaka, and Sushruta made significant contributions.
- Charaka authored *Charaka Samhita*, and Sushruta wrote *Sushruta Samhita*.

18. Gupta Administration:

- The king's administration was supported by a council of ministers.
- Officers included Mahasandhivigraha, Mahabaladhikrita, Bhogapati, and Doota(Spy).
- The empire was divided into provinces.
- Land revenue was the primary source of income.
- Feudal lords caused administrative challenges.
- When the king weakened, feudal lords became independent.

Chapter 18: South India - Satavahanas, Kadambas, and Gangas

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Mauryas
2. A) Simuka
3. D) Prakrit
4. C) Vedic
5. A) Chandravalli Lake
6. C) Sanskrit
7. B) Durvinita
8. B) Chavundaraya

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

9. The capital of the Satavahanas was Shrikakulam.

10. The famous Satavahana king was Gautamiputra Satakarni.
11. The Mahamastakabhisheka of the Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola occurs every twelve years.
12. Another name for the Ganga kingdom was Gangavadi.
13. The Satavahana empire declined due to continuous invasions.
14. The administrative languages during the Kadamba period were Sanskrit and Prakrit.

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

15. Four notable texts from the Ganga period are *Dattaka Sutra*, *Shabdavatara*, *Vaddakatha*, and *Gajashtaka*.
16. The dynasties that ruled South India include the Satavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, and Pallavas.
17. Major trade centers during the Satavahana period were Nashik, Kalyan, Broach, and Bhatkala.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

18. Contributions of Kadamba to Indian Culture:
 - The Kadambas made distinctive contributions to Indian culture.
 - They established an efficient administrative system, promoted religious harmony, and contributed to the field of literature, art, and architecture.
 - The ancient Halmidi inscription in Kannada dates to this period.
 - They maintained an excellent education system, with agraharas serving as educational centers.
 - Governors, priests, ministers, and military commanders played key roles in administration.
 - The kingdom was divided into provinces, with provincial officers appointed to manage them.
19. Ganga Society:
 - Ganga society gave importance to valued truthfulness, loyalty, bravery, and patience.
 - Despite various castes and communities, society was interdependent.
 - The patriarchal joint family system was prevalent.
 - Young warriors and officials were renowned for their courage and patience.
 - These values enabled effective governance.

Chapter 19: Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Pulakeshi II
2. B) Vijjika
3. C) Narasimhavarma
4. A) Aihole
5. C) Pattadakallu
6. A) Arjuna's Penance
7. B) Shivaskanda Varma
8. D) Hiuen Tsang

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

9. *Dakshinapatheshwara* and *Lord of the Region Surrounded by Three Seas* are the Titles of Pulakeshi II
10. Pallava kings who ruled Kanchi were Shivaskanda Varma, Mahendravarma, Narasimhavarma I, and Aparajita.
11. The dynasty that gave the name Karnataka was the Chalukyas.
12. Narasimhavarma defeated Pulakeshi II because he refused to accept his supremacy.

III. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

13. Contributions of Chalukyas to Literature:
 - The Chalukyas encouraged literature, fostering the growth of Kannada and Sanskrit.
 - Kannada was their native language.
 - The Tripadi style of poetry developed during this period.
 - Many inscriptions were written in Kannada.
 - The inscription of Kappe Arabhatta includes Tripadi-style poetry.
 - Notable Sanskrit scholars include Kavishale, Vijjika, and Akalanka, with works like *Kaumudimahotsava* and *Hara Parvatiya* composed.
14. Achievements of Pulakeshi II
 - Pulakeshi II was the most powerful emperor of the Badami Chalukyas, expanding his empire significantly.
 - He defeated the Pallava king Mahendravarma.
 - He also defeated Harshavardhana of Vardhana dynasty, earning titles like *Dakshinapatheshwara* and *Lord of the Region Surrounded by Three Seas*.
 - He divided his kingdom into provinces, appointing his brothers as governors.
 - Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited the Chalukya capital.
 - Pulakeshi II was known as a just and compassionate ruler, beloved by his people.
15. Architecture of Pallava
 - Pallava kings promoted the architecture along with efficient administration.

- They built numerous palaces and stone temples.
- Exquisite sculptures were carved from single rocks.
- Stories from the Mahabharata and Bhagavata were depicted in carvings.
- The sculpture called *Arjuna's Penance* is a masterpiece.
- The Vaikuntha Perumal temple and the sea shore temple at Mahabalipuram are exemplary models of ancient Indian architecture.

Chapter 20: Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and Chalukyas of Kalyana

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Krishna I
2. C) Mahasandhi Vighrahi
3. A) Pampa
4. B) Amoghavarsha
5. A) Ranna
6. A) Hampi
7. C) Someshwara I
8. C) Kanuru

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

8. The first Kannada text is *Kavirajamarga*.
9. The Kannada poet who earned the title *Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti* was Ponna.
10. Another name for Ranna's *Gadayuddha* is *Sahasa Bhima Vijaya*.
11. The text *Manasollasa* was written by Chalukya king Someshwara III.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

12. Education Centers of Rashtrakutas:
 - Agraharas and monasteries were major educational centers.
 - Subjects like Sanskrit, Vedas, astrology, logic, and Puranas were taught.
 - Salotagi in Indi taluk, Bijapur district, was a prominent educational hub.
12. Ellora Temples:
 - The rock-cut temples at Ellora are a significant contribution to Indian art.
 - The monolithic Kailasa temple, built by Krishna I, is a marvel of architecture.
 - The temple Carved from a 100-foot-high rock, it includes the famous Dashavatara cave temple.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

14. Rashtrakuta Administration:
 - The Rashtrakutas followed a hereditary monarchy.
 - A council of ministers assisted the king.
 - The *Mahasandhi Vighrahi* handled foreign trade.

- The empire was divided into mandalas, vishayas, nadus, and villages.
- Village heads were called *Gramapati* or *Prabhugavunda*.
- Nadu officials were known as *Nadagavunda*, and revenue came from land taxes, professional taxes, and foreign trade duties.

15. Literature under Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas:

- Both dynasties focused on the development of Kannada and Sanskrit literature.
- Jain scholars enriched Kannada literature with works like *Gadayuddha*, *Panchatantra*, *Vikramankadevacharite*, *Dharmamruta*, and *Mitakshara*.
- Someshwara III wrote *Manasollasa*, a Sanskrit encyclopedia, and Jagadekamalla authored *Sangita Chudamani*.
- Vachana literature flourished, with prominent poets like Basavanna, Akka Mahadevi, Allama Prabhu, and Machayya.

16. Art and Architecture under Chalukyas of Kalyana:

- Their contributions to art is immense, with temples like Kashivishveshwara in Lakkundi, Mahadeva temple in Itagi, Mallikarjuna temple, and Trikuteshwara temple in Gadag.
- Music and dance flourished, with artists appointed for performances.
- Queen Chandralekha patronized scholars and dancers.
- Topics like music, dance, and jewelry are detailed in *Manasollasa* and *Sangita Chudamani*.

Chapter 21: Cholas and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Thanjavur
2. C) Rajaraja Chola I
3. A) Sosevuru
4. D) Bittideva
5. B) Raghavanka
6. A) Ketu Malla

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

7. The Chola king who built Gangaikonda Cholapuram was Rajendra Chola I.
8. The Kannada poet who earned the title *Kavi Chakravarti* was Ranna.
9. The sect founded by Ramanujacharya was Vishishtadvaita.
10. The temple built by Rajaraja Chola I in Thanjavur is Brihadeshwara Temple.
11. The architect of the Chola empire was Rajaraja Chola I.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

12. Chola Village Administration:

- Village autonomy developed significantly.
- Village assemblies, called *Gramasabhas*, were primary governing bodies, with names like *Tara Kuram* or *Perunguri*.
- Members are called as *Perumakkal* and they were elected through election. only Sanskrit scholars and wealthy individuals were eligible

13. Hoysala Literature:

- Kannada literature flourished with works like *Jagannatha Vijaya*, *Yashodhara Charite*, *Girija Kalyana*, and *Shabdamanidarpana*.
- Sanskrit works such as *Shribhashya* and *Shriguna Ratnakosha* were also composed.

IV. Answer the following questions in seven or eight sentences.

14. Achievements of Rajaraja Chola I:

- Rajaraja Chola I was a renowned Chola king. He was a brave, exceptional warrior and skilled administrator.
- As the architect of the Chola empire, he strengthened its foundation and expanded its territories.
- He built a naval force and conquered Sri Lanka.
- Tamil influence grew in Malaysia and Singapore.
- He initiated overseas trade and commerce.
- The Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur was built by him is world-famous.

15. Hoysala Contributions:

- Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana conquered Gangavadi and earned the title *Talakadugonda*.
- To commemorate his victories, he built the Keertinarayana Temple in Talakad and the Chennakeshava Temple in Belur.
- His efforts to expand the empire were thwarted by Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI.
- Ramanujacharya, unable to propagate Vishishtadvaita in the Chola kingdom, sought refuge under Bittideva and spread it across Karnataka.
- General Ketu Malla built the Hoysaleswara and Shantaleswara temples in Halebidu.
- Many Jain basadis and temples were constructed during this period

Chapter 22: Democracy

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) 2005
2. A) 18 years
3. C) 61st Amendment
4. B) Switzerland

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

5. The word “democracy” derived from the words *Demos* and *cratia*.
6. According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
7. Elections that were held every five years are called general elections.
8. Herman Finer defined democracy as a way of life.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

9. Types of Democracy:

- Direct Democracy
- Indirect Democracy

10. Two Characteristics of Democracy:

- Democracy is a government of the people.
- Representatives make laws on behalf of the people.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

11. Indirect Democracy:

- People elect their representatives through periodic elections.
- Elected members formulate laws and manage administration.
- India follows an indirect democratic system.

12. Types of Democracy:

- Direct Democracy: People directly form their government through elections and create rules and laws for their progress.
- Indirect Democracy: People elect representatives in periodic elections. These representatives make laws and administer governance.

V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.

13. Characteristics of Democracy:

- It grants rights and freedoms to citizens.
- Protects citizens through an independent judiciary.
- It is based on the principle of equality.
- Allows people to elect competent leaders.
- Decisions are made through public opinion and discussion.
- Provides opportunities for personal development.
- An opposition party checks the misuse of power by the ruling party.
- Fosters nationalism, patriotism, and unity in diversity among citizens.

14. Features of Democracy are:

- It is the government of people.

- People elect their representatives.
- Representatives create laws on behalf of their people.
- It is based on universal adult franchise.
- All citizens are equal before the law.
- Political parties exist in this system.
- It focuses on the all-round development of citizens.
- Democracy opposes personality cults.

Chapter 23: Local Self-Governments

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) 73rd and 74th Amendments
2. D) All the above categories
3. B) 1 and 10
4. B) Municipal Corporation Commissioner

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

5. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act came into force in 1993.
6. The Gram Sabha is chaired by the Gram Panchayat President.
7. The administrative term of a Gram Panchayat is five years.
8. The term of Taluk Panchayat is five years.
9. The tenure of the District Panchayat President and Vice-President is thirty months.
10. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zilla Panchayat is appointed by the state government.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

11. Objectives of Local Self-Government:
 - Resolving local issues by involving local people.
 - Providing administrative knowledge to the common public.
12. Sources of Income for Panchayath:
 - Revenue from taxes on water, health, education, and library facilities.
 - Rent and lease from panchayath properties.
13. Functions of Taluk Panchayath:
 - Compiling annual plan proposals of Gram Panchayats and submitting them to the District Panchayath.
 - Implementing welfare programs as directed by the state government or District Panchayath.
14. Types of Urban Local Bodies:
 - Municipal Corporation

- Town Panchayat, Municipality, City Corporation
- Cantonment Area

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

15. Functions of Urban Local Bodies:

- Preparing and approving budgets.
- Managing the overall administration of the city or town.
- Formulating effective urban plans.
- Registering births and deaths.
- Promoting cultural programs.
- Providing sewage systems and solid waste disposal facilities in cities.

Chapter 24: Sociology in Everyday Life

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

1. The interactions we have with many people in daily life are called social interactions.
2. The awareness of performing one's assigned role is called role consciousness.
3. Language is necessary for communication.
4. The daily interaction of two or more individuals through language and symbols is called social interaction.

II. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

5. Importance of Language in Communication:

- Language is essential for communication.
- It is needed to express opinions.
- Language helps express and share emotions.
- It is crucial for a child's educational development.
- Language aids in understanding the surrounding world.
- It is an integral part of comprehension.

6. Role Consciousness:

- Role consciousness refers to an individual performing their assigned role.
For example, in a hospital, doctors examine patients and prescribe necessary medicines and treatments.
- Nurses administer medicines and care for patients accordingly.
- In a school, teachers educate and students learn and face examinations.

Chapter 25: Types of Societies

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

1. The tool used for farming in an agricultural society is the plough.
2. People in hunting societies are constantly move from one place to another
3. A society that rears animals for livelihood is a pastoral society.
4. A society that depends on farming for survival is called as agricultural society.
5. Societies are classified based on primary occupations and activities of people.
6. A society depended on science and technology is called as industrial society.

II. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

7. Types of Societies:

- Hunting and food gathering society
- Pastoral society
- Agricultural society
- Industrial society

8. Characteristics of Agricultural Society:

- Agricultural Society depends on farming for livelihood.
- Agricultural products are the primary source of subsistence.
- People settle in one place.
- They engage in other activities alongside farming.
- They possess various skills related agriculture.

Chapter 26: Hydrosphere

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Gulf
2. A) Sambhar Lake
3. C) 35 parts per 1000
4. B) Suez Canal
5. A) 100 fathoms

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

6. Earth is called the blue planet because 70.78% of its surface is covered by water.
7. An example of a strait is the Bering Strait.
8. The deepest ocean trench is Challenger Deep.
9. The water body with the highest salinity is Lake Van in Turkey.
10. The time interval between two high tides is 12 hours and 26 minutes.
11. High tides occurring on full moon days are called spring tides.
12. Sunlight penetrates water up to a depth of 200 meters.
13. Salinity is higher in tropical oceans.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

14. Ocean floor Topography:

- Continental shelf
- Continental slope
- Deep-sea plain
- Ocean trenches

15. Ocean Currents and Salinity:

- Ocean currents are the continuous flow of surface water in a specific direction. Types of ocean currents include warm currents and cold currents.
- Ocean water is salty because salts remain in the sea as water evaporates over long periods.

16. Main Currents of the Indian Ocean:

- Mozambique, Madagascar, Agulhas and West Australian currents.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

17. Bay and Gulf:

- A bay is a narrow, elongated part of the sea extending into the land, smaller than a sea, varying in depth, shape, and size.
- A gulf is a semi-circular part of the sea surrounded by land, varying in depth, shape, and size.

18. Importance of Continental Shelf:

- The shallow coastal region of the sea is the continental shelf.
- It supports fishing.
- It aids navigation.
- It supports aquatic life and agriculture.
- It facilitates crude oil production.

19. Tides:

- Maximum tides occur when the Earth, Moon, and Sun are aligned.
- The combined gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon causes high tides.
- Minimum tides occur when the Moon is perpendicular to the Earth-Sun line.

V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.

20. Importance of Tides:

- They are useful for large-scale navigation.
- They help build ports and dockyards.
- They keep ports clean.
- They aid in salt production.
- They support fishing.
- They contribute to electricity generation.
- They attract tourists.
- They support commercial production.

21. Ocean Conservation:

- Ocean conservation is critical today. Oceans are vital for humans and countless species are becoming polluted.
- Preventive measures include transporting crude oil via pipelines instead of ships.
- Stop dumping nuclear waste into oceans.
- Prevent industrial chemical pollutants from reaching the sea.
- Control waste disposal at ports and coastal towns.
- Protect coastal sand beaches from degradation.
- Create clean, attractive tourist destinations and raise awareness among locals and tourists.

Chapter 27: Biosphere

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Tropical Zone
2. A) Prevents species extinction

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

3. Undesirable changes in the surrounding environment are called environmental pollution.
4. The ozone layer protects from ultraviolet rays.
5. Rainwater containing sulfuric acid, carbon monoxide, and other acids is called acid rain.
6. Ecology is the science that describes the relationship between organisms and their physical, chemical, and biological environments.
7. The variety of plant and animal species in a region is called biodiversity.
8. Air pollution occurs when substances from human activities mix with the air, harming human health and property.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

9. Ecological Balance:

- The harmonious and balanced relationship between the natural environment and various species is called ecological balance.
- It occurs naturally in ecosystems.

10. Types of Environmental Pollution:

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution
- Noise pollution

11. Regions Affected by Acid Rain:

- Poland, Czech Republic, and southeastern Germany in Europe.

12. Man-Made Sources of Noise Pollution:

- Industrial noise, mining noise, aircraft noise and explosive noise.

IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

13. Environment:

- The surroundings where living organisms and biological materials exist are called the environment.
- It includes natural or geographical environments and cultural or man-made environments.

14. Effects of Water Pollution:

- Water becomes contaminated.
- Diseases like cholera, tuberculosis, and jaundice spread.
- It causes the death of aquatic life.
- It harms agriculture.
- It leads to environmental imbalance.
- It reduces oxygen levels in water.

15. Effects of Noise Pollution:

- Permanent hearing loss.
- Heart-related diseases and heart attacks.
- Mental health issues.
- Sleep disturbance, lack of concentration, headaches, and fatigue.

16. Greenhouse Effect:

- The greenhouse effect occurs when carbon dioxide and other harmful gases trap heat emitted from the Earth, increasing atmospheric temperature.

V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.

17. Causes of Soil Pollution:

- Soil erosion and landslides.
- Volcanic eruptions.
- Decay and decomposition of plants and animals.
- Industrial waste.
- Urban waste.
- Agricultural and domestic waste.
- Oil spills.
- Nuclear waste.

18. Global Warming and Its Effects:

- The Earth's temperature is rising daily, known as global warming.
- Atmospheric temperature has increased significantly in recent years.
- Effects include shifting climate zones, melting glaciers, rising sea levels, environmental imbalance, and melting ice in the Himalayas, Arctic and Antarctic.

Chapter 28: Basic Concepts of Economics

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. D) Increases
2. A) Consumption
3. D) Saving
4. A) Mental effort

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

5. The purchasing power for goods and services is called demand.
6. Per capita income is obtained by dividing the total income of the nation by its population.
7. The goods and services to be provided to the customer is called as Supply.
8. Storing goods when they are abundant and supplying them when scarce.

III. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

10. Impact of Demand on Production:

- Demand significantly affects the production sector.
- Increased demand leads to higher production, employment, income, and supply.
- It improves people's standard of living.
- It leads to increase the national income and progress of country
- The decrease in the demand reduces the production, income, and employment, lowering living standards and national progress.
- Thus, demand is a symbol of national progress.

11. Importance of Physical and Mental Labor:

- Both physical and mental labor is vital for a progress of the country
- A shortage of physical labor hampers the production.
- Mental labor drives national development.
- Everyone should be willing to perform physical labor.
- Society should not discriminate between physical and mental labor.
- Physical labor is essential for operating machines and tasks machines cannot perform.

12. Examples of Physical Labor:

- Farming
- Masonry
- Animal husbandry
- Pottery
- Basket weaving
- Brick making
- Construction activity

13. Consumption:

- Consumption is the use of goods and services for human satisfaction.

Chapter 29: Business Studies - Origin of Various Business Organizations

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Sole proprietorship
2. A) Indian Partnership Act, 1932
3. B) 18 years
4. B) Rs. 100/-

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

5. A partnership firm for financial business includes maximum of 20 partners.
6. The person looking over a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) business is called the *Karta*.
7. The small-scale business unique to India is the Hindu Undivided Family business.
8. New firms can include minor partners.
9. No legal formalities are required to start these firms.
10. Partnership firms can be dissolved within 14 days notice and the consent of other partners.

III. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.

11. Types of Business Organizations:
 - Private sector organizations
 - Public sector organizations
 - Joint sector organizations
 - Government-owned organizations
12. Classification of Business Organizations:
 - Small-Scale Organizations: Sole proprietorships, partnership firms, Hindu Undivided Family firms.
 - Large-Scale Organizations:
13. Partnership Business and Types:
 - A partnership is a business run by more than one person.
 - Types: Active partners, silent partners, nominal partners, minor partners.
14. Advantages of Partnership Firms:
 - Easy formation
 - Higher capital
 - Greater expertise
 - Reliability
 - Shared losses
 - Business confidentiality
 - Simple dissolution
15. Disadvantages of Sole Partnership
 - Limited capital
 - Limited managerial skills

- Difficulty in making sound decisions
- Sole responsibility for losses
- Closure upon owner's death or bankruptcy

16. Legal Actions for Non-Registered Firms:

- Can file a lawsuit for recovering debts over Rs. 100 from a third party.
- Can file a lawsuit for debt recovery from other partners.
- Can file a lawsuit against unregistered firms or partners.
- Can file a lawsuit for firm dissolution or account settlement.

Chapter 30: Large-Scale Business Organizations

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Kanaginahal, Gadag District
2. A) Indian Companies Act, 1956
3. C) One for all, and all for one
4. D) England

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

5. Multinational companies first emerged in the United States.
6. The first stock exchange in India was established in Mumbai.
7. Joint-sector organizations are co-owned by the government and the public.
8. The formation of cooperative societies in India is governed by the Cooperative Societies Act.
9. Members get loans at low interest rates, freeing them from moneylenders.
10. Farmers get fair prices for their crops without middlemen.

III. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

11. Characteristics of Cooperative Societies:

- They are voluntary organizations.
- Open to all without discrimination.
- No limit on membership.
- Follow a democratic model of governance.
- Each member has one vote, regardless of capital invested.
- They are subject to government oversight.

12. Types of Cooperative Societies:

- Credit cooperatives
- Marketing cooperatives
- Producers' cooperatives
- Consumers' cooperatives
- Farmers' cooperatives
- Housing cooperatives
- Miscellaneous cooperatives

13. Advantages of Cooperative Societies:

- Easy formation.
- Minimal capital requirement.
- Equal rights and responsibilities.
- Limited liability.
- One vote per member.
- Promotes savings habits.

14. Advantages of Multinational Companies:

- Access to raw materials at lower costs from host countries.
- Acquisition of technology and skills from host countries.
- Export of raw and finished goods to host countries for higher profits.
- Income from dividends, capital, and administrative agreements in host countries.
- Creates more job opportunities in the home country