

## SOCIAL-I

### UNIT –I VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

I. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. The four dynasties of Vijayanagar Kingdom with reference to prominent rulers of each dynasty.

The four dynasties of Vijayanagar kingdom were.

1. Sangama dynasty
2. Saluva dynasty
3. Tuluva dynasty
4. Aravidu dynasty

2. Battle of Talikota

- The sultans of Deccan Kingdoms succeeded in forming a league to fight the vijayanagar empire. The combined forces of the enemies met at Talikota in 1565. In the ensuing battle, known as Rakasa Tangadi [ battle of Talikota ] Vijayanagar was defeated .

3. The structure of governance in vijayanagar kingdom.

- The empire was divided into different mandalams, nadus, sthalas and gramas.
- Each province was administered by a governor called Mandalesvara.

4. The five independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate.

The five independent Deccan kingdoms were Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

5. The educational reforms of Alaud-din Hasan Shah.

- The founder of the Bahmani kingdom, Ala-ud-din Hasan shah was educated at Multan at the initiative of Zabar khan, a general of Ala-ud-din Khalji
- On his accession, he took special care in finding a school to educate his sons
- His successors founded schools in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar
- Boarding and lodging at the king's expenses were provided in these schools.

### Unit-II The Mughal Empire

I. Answer in one or two sentence.

1. Write the circumstance that led to the Battle of Panipat in 1526

- In 1505, Babur led his first expedition towards India.
- He did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524
- Then a greater opportunity came knocking Dilawar khan, who was Dault khan Lodi's son, and Alam khan, who was the uncle of sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526 and occupied Delhi and Agra.

2. Mention the Humayun recapture the Delhi throne in 1555.

- Shershah defeated Humayun at chausa (1539) and again at Kanauj (1540)
- Humayun, defeated and overthrown, had to flee to Iran.
- With the help of the Persian ruler shah tahmasp of the safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555.

3. Write a note on Mansabdari System.

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
- According to this system, the nobles, Civil and military officials were combined to form one single service.
- Everone in the service was given a mansab, meaning a position or rank.
- Mansabdar rank was dependent on Zat and Sawar.

II. Under each heading.

1. Akbar :

a. Who was Akbar's father?

Akbar's father was Humayun

b. At which age Akbar was crowned the king?

Ans: At the age of 14

c. Name the regent of Akbar.

Ans: Bairam Khan

d. Whom was defeated and killed by Bairam Khan in the second battle of Panipat.

Ans: Hemu

2. The central administration of the Mughals.

a. Who was the supreme head of the Mughal administrative system.

Ans: The Emperor

b. Who was in charge of the revenue and expenditure?

Ans: The Wazir or Diwan

c. Who was in charge of the army?

Ans: Mir Bhakshi

d. Name the Chief Judge

Ans: The Qazi

### Unit -III

#### Rise of Marathas and Peshwas

I. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. The impact of Bhakti movement on Marathas

- The spread of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness of their identity and oneness.
- It promoted a feeling of unity, especially in terms of social equality, among the Marathas.

2. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.

- Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were taxes conceived during the times of the Great Maratha Ruler Shivaji Maharaj.
- Chauth means one – fourth of the revenue as protection money.
- Sardeshmukhi means an extra one-tenth as the Chieftain's due.

3. Role of Kamavisdar in Maratha revenue administration.

- Kamavisdar was empowered to maintain a small body of soldiers to police the administrative area from where tribute or tax had to be collected.

4. Execution of Shambhaji by Mughal Army.

- Marathas under Shambhaji were in no position to resist the Mughals.
- Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda.

- Then Shambhaji was captured by the Mughals and after torture, put to death

5. Battle of Panipat fought in 1761.

- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at Panipat near Delhi in 1761.
- The Maratha's attempt to extend their domain beyond Punjab was checked by the king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- Abdali invaded eight times before finally marching onto Delhi.
- The Marathas were now divided among several commanders, who approached the battle with different tactics. Artillery decided the battle in January 1761.

II. Under each heading.

1. Shivaji

a. When was Shivaji born?

Shivaji was born in 1627

b. Who was his mother?

His mother was Jijabai

c. Who was Shivaji's teacher and guardian?

Dadaji Kondadev was his teacher and guardian.

d. Name the fort captured by him near Poona.

Kondana fort.

2. Ashtapradhan.

a) How were the eight ministers designated by Shivaji?

Ashtapradhan

b) What were Peshwas in Maratha empire?

Peshwa means Prime Minister in the Maratha empire.

c. By whom was the revenue system influenced by Shivaji?

The Mughals

d. Who decided the Civil cases in the Judicial administration?

The Panchayat.

## CIVICS

### UNIT-II- MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

#### 1. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. What is Media?

Ans: a. Media is the plural of the word medium.

b. Medium or media allows to communicate messages, thoughts, ideas, viems, etc.

2. How does the public get the news about the decision that are taken in the Legislative Assembly?

Ans: a. It can educate the voters and ensures the government is transparent and accountable.

b. Media carry every report of action of administration of the government. Based on the information the citizen can learn about the functioning of the government.

3. What are the Importance of Local Media?

Ans: The Media reports the news which of national and global importance. Where as local media addresses public locality.

4. Media is the fourth pillar of democracy justify.

Ans: a. Media ensures the transparency in the working of legislature, executive and judiciary.

b. It ensures that all people living in far off areas of country are aware of what's happening in rest of the country.

5. State any two responsibility of Media.

a. The media is expected to follow a code of conduct which should be reflected in their reporting and writing.

b. Sensational and distorted news should be avoided.

## SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY UNIT-II RESOURCES

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which one of the following is renewable resource?

Ans: Solar energy

2. Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?

Ans: Kamuthi

3. which is one of the first metals known and used by man?

Ans: Copper

4. Mica is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics industry.

Ans: Mica

5. Electricity produced from coal is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Thermal power

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. China is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.

2. Iron ores found at kanjamalai in Tamil Nadu.

3. Aluminium is produced from bauxite ore

4. Managanese is used in electrical batteries.

5. Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold

III. Match the following.

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Renewable resource    | - Wind energy      |
| 2. Metallic resource     | - Iron             |
| 3. Non-metallic resource | - Mica             |
| 4. Fossil fuel           | - Petroleum        |
| 5. Lime stone            | - Sedimentary rock |

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

1. Assertion(A) : Wind power is clear energy

Reason(A) : Wind turbines do not produce any emissions

Ans: A and R are correct and R explains A

2. Assertion(A) Natural gas is found with petroleum depositis

Reason (R) : It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

Ans: A and R are correct and R explains A

V. Answer the following.

1. Define – Resource

Anything which can be used for satisfying the human needs is called resource.

2. What are the uses of iron?

Iron is used for the construction of

- Machinery and machine tools
- Automobiles
- Large ships
- Structural components of buildings, bridges etc.

3. What are the major utilizers of solar energy in the world?

The major utilizers of solar energy in the world are

The power types of coal based on carbon content are

- India
- China
- Japan
- Italy
- States of America

4. Name the types of coal based on carbon content.

The four types of coal based on carbon content are

- Anthracite
- Bituminous
- Lignite
- Peat

5. Give a short note on Duralumin.

Duralumin is a very hard and light weight alloy of aluminium with copper and other elements.

VII. Distinguish the following.

1. Biotic resources and Abiotic resources

<b>Biotic Resources</b>	<b>Abiotic resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biotic resources are obtained from living and organic materials</li> <li>• It includes forests, birds, animals, man, coal petroleum etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abiotic resources are obtained from non-living and non-organic materials</li> <li>• It includes land, water, air, gold, iron, etc.</li> </ul>

2. Renewable resources and Non- renewable resources.

<b>Renewable Resources</b>	<b>Non- renewable</b>
• A resources that can be	• A resource that once

<p>used again and again is called renewable resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex: Solar energy, wind energy, hydropower</li> </ul>	<p>consumed cannot be replaced is called non-renewable resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex: Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
---	---

3. Metallic Resources and Non- Metallic resources

<b>Metallic Resources</b>	<b>Non- Metallic resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources that are composed of metals are called metallic resources</li> <li>• Ex. Iron, copper, gold, silver, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources that do not comprise of metals are called non-metallic resources</li> <li>• Ex : Mica, Limestone, gypsum, Dolomite, etc.</li> </ul>

**VII. Give reason.**

1. Aluminum has wide range of use compared to other metals.
  - Aluminum is light in weight, tough and cheaper
2. Water is considered as a great source of energy.
  - Water is used for producing hydroelectric power
  - Hydroelectric power is the cheapest and most versatile source of energy.

IX. World Political Map:

India, China, Australia, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, Russia, Japan, United states, Canada.

## **UNIT- 2 TOURISM**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The oldest types of tourism is  
Ans: Religious
2. In which state is the Kaziranga national park located?  
Ans: Assam
3. Which one of the following is not a beach of India?  
Ans: Miami
4. Which of the following is not a bird sanctuary in India?  
Ans: Kanha in Madhya Pradesh
5. In which district courtallam waterfalls is located?  
Ans: Tirunelveli

## II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The three main components of tourism together known as A3 concept
2. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of cultural tourism.
3. Suruli falls also called as cloud land falls or Megamalai falls
4. The second largest urban beach is Marina Beach
5. Expansion of TAAI Travel Agents Association of India.

## III. Circle the odd one:

1. Transport, Attraction, Accommodation, Amenities.

Ans: Attraction

2. Nainital, Shillong, Munar, Digha

Ans: Digha

3. Corbett, Sundarbans, Periyar Mayani

Ans: Mayani

4. Hogenakal, Kumbakkari, Suruli, Kalakad

Ans: Kalakad

5. Rishikesh, Ladakad, Gulmarg, Katagiri.

Ans: Gulmarg

## IV. Match the following.

1. Anamalai hills - Top slip
2. Monkey falls - Coimbatore
3. Darjeeling - West Bengal
4. Nature's Heaven - Javadi
5. Aquda Beach - Goa

## V. Consider the following statement and tick(✓)the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion(A) : Tourism is an essential activity for the life of the society. Reason (R) : Its direct impact on social cultural, education and economic sector of the nation.

Ans: A and R are correct R explains A.

2. Assertion (A) : One of the most popular beaches in Goa calangute in a treat for the adventure sports activities

Reason (R) Foreigners throng the beaches.

Ans: A and R are correct A explain R

## VI. Answer the following.

1. Define Tourism.

Tourism refers to a person who travels out of his usual environment for not more than 1 year and the less than 24 hours.

2. Write short note on ECO Tourism.

- Eco Tourism involves travel to destination where plants and animals thrive in a naturally preserved environment.
- Amazon rain forest, African forest safari are the famous ECO friendly attraction.

3. What are the basic elements of Tourism?

The basic elements of Tourism are

- Pleasant weather
- Scenic beauty
- Historical and cultural monuments

4. Name any five hill station in India.

- Ooty, Kodaikanal
- Darjeeling
- Shillong
- Munnar
- Gantok

5. Name any five beaches in Tamil Nadu.

- Kovalam
- Marina
- Kanyakumari
- Silver
- Muttukadu

## VI. Distinguish the following.

1. International Tourism and Historical Tourism

<b>International Tourism</b>	<b>Historical Tourism</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is undertaken to visit the places on international importance</li><li>• Ex: Singapore, Malaysia</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is undertaken to visit the places of historical importance.</li><li>• Ex. Tajmahal of India</li><li>• Pyramid of Egypt</li></ul>

2. Religious Tourism and Adventure Tourism

<b>Religion Tourism</b>	<b>Adventure Tourism</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is a type of tourism involving travel to religious places like temple, churches, etc.</li><li>• Ex: Kasi by Hindus Jerusalem by Christians,etc</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is a type of tourism involving travel to remote places challenging outdoor activities</li><li>• Ex: Sky dive in Australia,Bungee jumping in New Zealand.</li></ul>

### 3. Attraction and Accessibility

<b>Attraction</b>	<b>Accessibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is a place of interest where tourist visit typically for its historical significance, leisure and amusements</li><li>• Ex: Beaches, Historic monuments</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It means reachability to a particular place of attraction through various means of transport</li><li>• Ex: Road, rail, water and air</li></ul>

### **IX. Hots.**

1. Why do we like sightseeing so much?

We like sightseeing so much because we want to see all the famous places we learnt about when we were at school.

2. What are the ways to protect sanctuaries?

- Establishment of protected area
- Mass Education
- Rehabilitation of Endangered Species

3. List any five reasons for travelling.

- Travelling helps you learn who you are
- Travelling helps to learn many things
- Travelling makes many friends
- Travelling helps to learn new languages.
- Travelling develops skills