

SOCIAL STUDIES

REVISION and MODEL QUESTIONS

Answer the following

1) Write a note on the famous Chicago Conference.

Ans: In 1893, at the Chicago Conference of World Religions, Swami Vivekananda upheld the greatness of India by advocating tolerance of all religions, and maintaining that all religions were true. In this manner, he introduced Indian culture to the world.

2) Name the states where Alluvial Soil are found.

Ans:- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana and Brahmaputra valley of Assam. Besides, Narmada and Tapti valley and the coastal plains on both sides of the peninsular plateau also have this kind of soils

3) Where do we find highest temperature In India during summer season?

Ans:- We find highest temperature in Rajasthan's Ganganagar (records a maximum of 52°C in summer)

4) What are steps taken by Govt eradicate illiteracy problem in India?

Ans:- Government has taken up many steps to eradicate illiteracy problem. 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' has been launched in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6-14 years. It provides education to girls, physically challenged and Priority for women awareness. In 1988 'National Literacy Mission' has also been established by Government of India to make illiterates literates. 'Sakshara programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy. Recently through Article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right. Right to Education-2009 has been guaranteed. Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years.

5) Write about Islands of India

Ans: There are totally 247 islands belonging to India. Of them, 204 are in the Bay of Bengal and 43 are in the Arabian Sea. In the Gulf of Mannar, there are a few coral islands. Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal are formed from hard volcanic rocks. Lakshadweep islands are coral islands. India's extreme southern tip is located in the great Nicobar island. This is called Indira Point.

6) Write the Characteristics of Banks

Ans:- The Characteristics of Banks are:

1. **Dealing with money** : Banks are financial institutions which deal with the money of the public.

2. **Individual/Firm/Company**: Bank may be a

person, firm or a company. Banking company means the institution that deals with money.

3. **Acceptance of deposits** : Banks accept deposits from the public. These deposits are returned whenever the customers demand it or after a prescribed period. Banks provide security to these deposits. Banks act as custodians of the deposits of the public.

4. **Lending loans**: Banks advance loans to Industrial sector, Agricultural sector, Education, House construction and for other purposes.

5. **Payment and withdrawal** : Banks facilitate the customers to withdraw their deposits in the form of cheques or drafts.

6. **Agency and Utility services**: Banks provide various banking facilities to its customers. They include general utility services and agency services.

7. **Profit and Service Orientation** : A bank is a profit seeking institution having service oriented approach.

8. **Ever increasing functions** : Banks continuously expand and diversify their functions, services and activities.

9. **Connecting link** : Banks act as connecting links between the depositors and borrowers. Banks collect surplus money of the customers and lend the same to those who are in need of money.

10. **Banking Business** : The main activity of the bank is banking business that is accepting deposits from the customers and lending the same to those who need money. It is not a subsidiary to any other business.

11. **Name identity** : Banks always add 'bank' to their names. ex:- Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank, State Bank of India, etc., It enables the customers to know in which bank, that they are dealing with money

7) What was the reasons for Second Anglo-Mysore War?

Ans:- The British attempted to break the 'Madras Treaty' When Madhava Rao attacked Srirangapattana with the Maratha army, Hyder Ali expected the British to support him as per the Madras Treaty. But, the British rejected the request of Hyder Ali and went against the Madras Treaty. Mahe, the French colony was under the hold of Hyder Ali. The British attacked Mahe and captured it. This became the reason for Second Anglo-Mysore War.

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