

7. MONEY AND BANKING

Full forms :-

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | KYC | - Know Your Customer |
| 2. | PAN | - Permanent Account Number |
| 3. | PIN | - Personal Identification Number |
| 4. | NEFT | - National Electronic Fund Transfer |
| 5. | RTGS | - Real Time Gross Settlement |
| 6. | BSBDA | - Basic Saving Bank Deposit Account |
| 7. | ATM | - Automated Teller Machine |
| 8. | O.D | - Over Draft |
| 9. | CC TV | - Closed Circuit Television |
| 10. | MICR | - Magnetic Ink Character Recognition |

Important points

- * Money makes many things.
- * Exchange of goods without use of money is called 'Barter system'.
- * Notes are issued by the R.B.I
- * SHG means Self Help Groups.
- * Exchange of goods for money is called Price system.
- * Besant'' - a gold coin was the standard currency of Roman period.
- * "Pana - a silver coin was the standard currency of Mauryan period.
- * The early bankers in India are; Jagat seths of Bengal; shah of Patna; Arunji Nathji of Surat, chettiars of Madars.
- * A cheque is as unconditional order in writing drawn by a customer on his bank, requesting the specified bank to pay on demand.
- * Now - a - days banking activity is being done with computers with internet and other electronic means of communications, which is called as Electronic Bankinng or Internet banking.
- * Most of the Banks are providing Debit card, credit card, Net banking, phone banking for their customers to use the banking services on online.
Ex : BHIM PAY, PHONEPAY.
- * Money is durable and it can be kept for future use.

- 1) Silver 2) Copper 3) Gold 4) Broze
5. "Pana - a silver coin belonged to _____ period ()
1) Mauryan 2) Aryan 3) Roman 4) Dravidian
6. In 1606 major trading centre in Europe is ()
1) London 2) Amsterdam 3) Paris 4) Rome
7. Expand ATM ()
1) Automatic Teller machine 2) Automated teller machine
3) Any time money 4) All time money
8. Choose the correct matching ()
1) Jagatseths - (a) Bengal
2) Shahs - (b) Surat
3) Chettiars - (c) Patna
4) Arunji nathji - (d) Madras
1) a,c,b,d 2. a,c,d,b 3. c,a,b,d, 4) c,a,d,b
9. The facility that enables us to make payment for purchases, without having bank balance ()
1) Debit card 2) Credit Card
3) ATM Card 4) None of these
10. GST full form ()
1) Gross Sales Tax 2) Goods Sales Tax
3) Goods and Services Tax 4) Gross and Services Tax
11. Which is more safer regarding cheques ()
1) Crossed Cheque 2) Open Cheque
3) Both 1, 2 4) None of these
12. RBI was established in ()
1) 1930 2) 1932 3) 1934 4) 1935
13. Early bankers paper money is called ()
1) Paper 2) Coins 3) Cheques 4) Hundis
14. Which is not example 'app' for transferring money from one account to another ()
1) Phone pay 2) SBI BHIM 3) Tez App 4) Hotstar
15. COD full form ()
1) Credit on Delivery 2) Cash on Delivery
3) Credit on Demand 4) Cash on Demand
16. _____ is a medium of exchange ()
1) Goods 2) Money 3) Service 4) Things
17. _____ is the largest commercial bank in India ()

- 1) RBI 2) HDFC 3) PNB 4) SBI
18. Which is NOT TRUE of the following about RBI ()
- 1) RBI was established in 1935
- 2) RBI head qurater is in Mumbai
- 3) RBI is banker's bank
- 4) RBI head qauarters are in Delhi
19. One rupee coin or note is issued by ()
- 1) RBI 2) SBI
- 3) Ministryof Finance 4) None of these
20. _____ is a bank, which gives credits for Agricultural developoment, village and cottage Industries. ()
- 1) RBI 2) PNB 3) SBI 4) NABARD
21. Full form of SIDBI ()
- 1) Small Industries Development Bank of India
- 2) Small Indian development Bank for Industries
- 3) Savings Bank for Industrial Developoment Bank
- 4) None of these
22. Find the correct statements ()
- 1) TDS - Means Tax Deduction at Source
- 2) Money is medium of exchange
- 3) 'Besant' - a gold coin of Maurayan period
- 4) 'Pana' - a diamond coin
- 1) 1 and 2 are correct statements
- 2) 3 and 4 statements are correct
- 3) 1 and 3 are correct statements
- 4) 2 and 3 are correct statements
25. Find the odd one ()
- 1) Cheque 2) Demand Draft
- 3) Hundis 4) 108 Service
26. Present RBI Governor is ()
- 1) Mr. Banwar lal 2) Mr. Urjit Singh Patel
- 3) Ramesh Kumar 4) None of these
27. Find out wrong statement
- a) In the Roman Period "Besant" - a gold coin was the standard currency
- b) Another name of paper currency is hundis

- c) In India state Bank of India is responsible for printing and circulating the money
- d) In the mauryan period “Pana” a silver coin was the standard currency
- 1) D 2) B 3) A 4) C
28. Match the following
- a) The banking facility that helps () 1) Net banking to make payments without taking money with us.
- b) The banking facility enabling () 2) Credit card us to deposit or withdraw cash 24 hours a day
- c) The facility that helps us to () 3) Debit card Perform banking transactions over the Internet
- d) The facility that enables () 4) A.T.M us to make payment for
- 1) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- 3) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 4) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
29. Find out False statement about Basic saving Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA)
- a) Having zero balance
- b) We can't get services of Electronic payments
- c) To open account there are no conditions like minimum age, income, minimum balance
- d) Account holders will be allowed a maximum of four withdrawals in a month
- 1) A 2) B 3) D 4) C and D
30. Which one is not related to small accounts
- a) In this account money should not exceed 1 lac
- b) At any time minimum balance should not exceed 50,000
- c) Withdrawal should not exceed 10,000 in a month
- d) Small accounts valid upto 13 months
- 1) A,B,C 2) D c) C d) B,C,D
31. Which of the following is correct statement regarding current Account
- a) Many businessmen have current account for their business transactions
- b) No restrictions on the number of times deposits or withdrawals
- c) Bank does not pay any interest on money deposited in a current account
- d) Bank collect service charges
- 1) A,D,C 2) B,C,D 3) A,B,C,D 4) D

32. Find out the false one
- a) B.S.B.D.A : Basic saving bank deposit account
 - b) N.E.F.T : National electronic fund transfer
 - c) S.H.G : Self help group
 - d) A.T.M : Any time money
- 1) B and C 2) A and B 3) D 4) A
33. Findout False statement
- a) A fixed deposit is a term deposit, which cannot be withdrawn from the bank for a fixed period of time
 - b) The rate of interest is higher on a fixed deposit
 - c) The power to issue one rupee note is R.B.I
 - d) The power to issue coins is vested in - Finance department
- 1) D 2) C 3) B and C 4) A and D

8.IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON LIVELYHOOD

Problems of workers in power looms :-

- * Low salary
- * Pay on piece rate basis
- * No social security
- * House less ness
- * Health realted problems
- * Inventions contributed to Industrial Revolution

S.No	Inventions	Scientists
1	Steam Engine -	James watt
2.	Cotton gin -	James Harg Reaves
3.	Telegraph -	Samuel F.B. Moors
4.	Telephone -	Alexander Graham bell
5.	Sewing Machine -	Isac Singer

Important Points :-

- * Technology leads to development of all sectors.
- * Technology is the practical application of knowledge.
- * When a new machine or method of production is created for the first time is called in invention.
- * Henry Ford of USA, started the Assembly line method of production to produce cars quickly which led to mass production.
- * Technical change leads to more jobs.
- * CH - Combined Harvester.
- * Textile Industry is the second Largest employer after agriculture in india.
- * Mills produce high quality cloth, where as powerlooms produce low quality cloth.
- * Powerlooms mushroomed during the last five decades in India.
- * Service sector include activities that support agriculture and Industries.
- * Changes in communication technology made it faster, and available to all. If created new jobs in MNCS, mobile sales etc.
- * MNC- Multi National companies.
- * Teaching, Banking, Transport.. etc. comes under service sector.
- * There are 3 sectors in an Indian Economy.

1. Primary sector
2. Secondary sector
3. Service / Tertiary sector

- * Agriculture comes under primary sector.
 - * Industries comes under secondary sector.
 - * Banking, Doctors, Teachers comes under Tertiary or service sector.
 - * MNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
 - * The production of cloth is classified into 4 categories as mill, handlooms, hosiery and powerlooms.
 - * Tamilnadu state had the largest number of handlooms in 1988.
 - * India's Tele communication Network is the 3rd largest in the world.
 - * Mobile phones were introduced in India in 1995.
 - * Until 2002 persons receiving the call and making the call are required to pay.
 - * From 2003, those who make calls are required to pay.
 - * In 1940s there were only 40,000 powerlooms. Now nearly 23 lakh looms in India.
 - * Tamilnadu, Maharastra, Gujarat have a large number of Power loom units.
 - * Nearly 60 lakhs people are getting employment in Power looms.
 - * Nearly 50,000 powerlooms are being operated in Andhra Pradesh.
 - * All over India, the mobile phones have grown from 50 lakh subscribers in 2001 to over 92.9 crores subscribers by May 2012.
 - * The mobile connections are 20 times more than land lines.
 - * Jio, Airtel, Vodafone are some of the examples of mobile net works.
 - * Now -a-days we are using various mobiles apps for online shopping.
- Ex : - Amazon, Flipkart.. etc
- * Technology developed in every field from grindinng the dough to going into space.
 - * Tamilnadu state had the largest number of Power looms in 1988 and 2009.

* **Practice Bits:-**

1. Technology is the practical application of knowledge examples are ()
 1) TV 2) Computer 3) Mobile Phone 4) All of these

2. Combined harvester is useful for ()
 1) Harvesting 2) Threshing
 3) Cleaning 4) All the above
3. Powerloom production in India was introduced by ()
 1) Portugese 2) French 3) British 4) Indians
4. Assembly Line method of production is started by ()
 1) Henry Ford 2) Suzuki
 3) Hindustan motor 4) Rolls Royce
5. Which is responsible for changes in production process in Factories ()
 1) X- ray machines 2) Radio 3) TV 4) Steam Engine
6. Examples of communcation Technologies are ()
 1) Radio 2) TV 3) Computers 4) All the above
7. Traditional implements used in Indain Agriculture ()
 1) Wooden plough 2) Spade 3) Sickel 4) All of the above
8. Match the following ()
 1. Technology () a) Created for the first time
 2. Invention () b) Motor cars
 3. Henry ford () c) Practical application of knowledge
 1) C,a,b 2) B,a,c 3) C,b,a 4) B,c,a
9. Industrial revolution started in ()
 1) Japan 2) Australia 3) England 4) USA
10. India's Tele communication network is the _____ the largest in the world ()
 1) 1st 2) 2nd 3) 3rd 4) 4th
11. Modern technology and new skills created ()
 1) Under Empcoyment 2) New Jobs
 3) Un Employment 4) All the above
12. Green revolution was started by _____ in India ()
 1) Mr. Sunderlal Bahuguna 2) Mr. Ms. Swami nathan
 3) Norman Borlog 3) None of these
13. Chipko movement was stated by (or) Father of chipko movement was ()
 1) Mr. Sunderlal Bahuguna 2) Mr. Mahatma Gandhi
 3) Mr. Swaminathan 4) Mr. Borlog
14. Power looms in our country in 1940 were ()
 1) 40,000 2) 50,000 3) 30,000 4) 20,000

15. Which is not true regarding CH ()
- 1) CH means combined harvester
 - 2) CH is one of the important machine used for paddy harvest.
 - 3) It can not threshes the crop
 - 4) It winnowing
16. Which are wrongly matched ()
- 1) James watt - telegraph
 - 2) J.L. Baird - cotton gin
 - 3) Marconi - Radio
 - 4) Thomas alva edison - electric bulb
17. Which is the correct statement ()
- 1) Industrial Revolution started in china
 - 2) Banking comes under service sector
 - 3) Agriculture comes under secondary sector
 - 4) Teaching comes under primary sector
18. Expand MNREGA ()
- 1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - 2) Mahatma Gandhi National Real employment guarantee Act
 - 3) Mahatma Gandhi nutritional rural empowerment generation
 - 4) None of these
19. Find out the true statement
- a) Since 1980s power looms have the for largest share of cloth production in India.
 - b) Nearly 60 lakh persons are getting employment in power looms
 - c) Tamil Nadu state had the largest number of power looms in 1988 and 2009.
 - d) Punjab state had the least number of hand looms in India.
20. Find out the false statement
- a) Until 2002 persons receiving the call and making the call were required to pay
 - b) From 2003, those who make calls are required to pay
 - c) India stood second place in Telecommunication services
 - d) Private companies continue to expand their share in the Telecommunication services
- 1) A and D 2) B and C 3) A,B,C, D 4) A,C,D
- 1) B 2) D 3) A 4) C

9 PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE GOVERNMENT

Important Points :-

- * The basic facilities like clean drinking water, proper sanitation, minimum food, Education and health are required for all.
- * The system of hospitals and health centres run by the govt. for the people is called public Health care system.
- * India is the fourth largest producer of medicines and large exporter of medicines in the world.
- * Approximately 15,000 new doctors qualify every year.
- * At every village an 'ASHA' worker, and Anganwadi centre are opened.
- * There is a wide range of private health facilities that exist in our India.
- * ASHA- Accredited social Health Activist.
- * MPHA - Multi purpose Health Assistant.
- * PHC - Primary Health Centre.
- * PHC - Located at the mandal level.
- * PHC - Covers a population of 30,000.
- * For every 5000 people there is subcentre in rural areas.
- * For every 4 to 5 PHC there is a Community Health centre.
- * Community Health centre is a 30 bed Hospital.
- * Area hospital at Divisional level, which covers 100 beds.
- * At District level is the district hospital.
- * In 1950, there were 2717 hospitals in India.
- * In 1991, there were 11,174 hospitals.
- * RMP - Registered Medical practitioners.
- * The Arogya sri scheme was started as a medical insurance scheme to white card holding families.
- * '108', '104' are very good / excellent services.
- * 104 - provides medicines in Rural areas.
- * 108 - reaches to provide first aid to accident victims and emergency cases.
- * WHO - world Health Organisation.

- * In A.P, about 33% children below 5 years of age were characterised as under weight
- * About 31% of women, 25% of men are under nourished.
- * B.M.I - Body Mass Index.
- * Many deaths can be prevented if people have access to safe drinking water.
- * Care, Appolo are examples of private hospitals.
- * Gandhi Hospital, NIMS (Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hospital..... etc are examples of govt. Hospitals.

Practice Bits :-

1. PHC stands for ()
 1) Physically Handicapped 2) Primary Health centre
 3) Polio Health centre 4) Primary Health Council
2. India's position in the production of medicines ()
 1) 1st 2) 2nd 3) 3rd 4) 4th
3. The following health facilities are not owned and controlled by govt ()
 1) Private 2) Public 3) Joint 4) Mass
4. The following is a volunteer who helps people in getting health services in village level ()
 1) ASHA worker 2) AKSHA worker
 3) ASHISHA worker 4) None of these
5. Local systems of medicine are looked after by (Ex : Ayurveda, Unani etc) ()
 1) AYUSH 2) ASHA
 3) Anganwadi 4) None of these
6. Which of the following is health scheme of A.P. Govt. ()
 1) Arogyasri 2) Jeevana Jyothi
 3) LIC 4) All of these
7. Right to Life, comes under _____ Article of Indian Constitution ()
 1) Article 24 2) Article 17 3) Article 21 4) Article 15
8. Approximately _____ new doctors qualify every year ()
 1) 10,000 2) 12,000 3) 14,000 4) 15,000
9. First aid in emergency is provided by _____ vehicle ()
 1) 104 2) 108 3) 308 4) 304
10. Area hospital has _____ beds ()
 1) 30 2) 40 3) 50 4) 100

11. WHO is an _____ organisation ()
 1) National 2) Local 3) International 4) State level
12. Vitamin A injection is given to children to prevent ()
 1) Polio 2) DPT
 3) Blindness 4) All of these
13. DPT vaccine is injected to _____ part of the body ()
 1) Right hand 2) Left hand 3) Buttock 4) Oral
14. HIV Full form ()
 1) Human Immuno deficiency virus
 2) Human Immuno virus
 3) Health immuno deficiency virus
 4) Health immuno virus
15. AYUSH comes under _____ ministry ()
 1) Agriculture 2) HRD 3) Education 4) Health
16. B.M.I stands for ()
 1) Body measured Indicator
 2) Base Mass index
 3) Body mass index
 4) None of these
17. _____ is Located at mandal level ()
 1) PHC 2) Area hospital
 3) Community health centre 4) All the above
18. The main aim of public / Govt. Hospital is ()
 1) To provide good health to public
 2) To avoid diseases
 3) For welfare of people & to be hygiene
 4) All of these
19. There were _____ hospitals in 1991 ()
 1) 10,174 2) 11,174 3) 19174 4) 11,274
20. _____ is the main cause of Malarial fever ()
 1) Flies 2) Rats 3) Mosquito 4) All of these
21. Reasons for doctors not accepting Rural posting ()
 1) Not having service motto
 2) Dissatisfaction in job
 3) Earning less compared to urban areas
 4) No minimum facilities in rural areas.
 1) Only 1 is correct 2) Both 3,4 correct
 3) Only 2 is correct 4) 1,2,3,4 correct

22. _____ provides eggs, good food to children to improve nutritious levels and immunity ()
 1) Anganwadis 2) ASHA group
 3) Both 1 & 2 4) None of these
23. M.D.M (Mid day meal scheme) first introduced in _____ state ()
 1) Tamilnadu 2) Kerala
 3) Andhra Pradesh 4) Karnataka
24. Public facilities are mainly related to the following ()
 1) People's basic needs 2) People's luxuries
 3) People's comforts 4) Not related to any one
25. The private Health centre are mainly concentrated in _____ regions ()
 1) Rural areas 2) Villages 3) Urban areas 4) Remote areas
26. People of a Nation expect the following to look after their basic needs ()
 1) Legislature 2) Government 3) Judiciary 4) Health minister
27. The system of Hospital & Health centres run by Govt. to care the needs of the people ()
 1) Public Health care 2) Joint health care
 3) Private health care 4) Individual health care
28. Find out the false statement ()
 a) India is the large exporten of medicines in the world
 b) India is the fourth largest producer of medicines
 c) PHC means primary health council
 d) We find more hospitals (2717) in India
 1. b and d 2. a and c 3. b only 4. c only
29. Identify the true statement ()
 a) For every 5000 people there is a subcentre in rural areas
 b) Primary Health Centre Covers a Population of 30,000
 c) Area hospital at divisional covers 100 beds
 d) Primary health centres are located at the mandal level
 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. All
30. Identify the true sentence ()
 a) 30 beds hospital is community health centre
 b) In A.P about 33% children below 5 years age were underweight
 c) About 31% of women 25% of men are under nourished
 d) 15,000 doctors are being qualified every year
 1. a & b 2. c & d 3. a,b & d 4. a,c,d