

A.P.S.W.R.E.I SOCIETY AMARAVATHI, A.P



STUDY MATERIAL PAPER- I

Class X

Social Studies

Dear Students,

Govt. of A.P is implementing New Model Paper, i.e 50 Marks Paper. You are advised not to mere depending on the questions annexed after each lesson in the subject. We have taken serious efforts to give you the useful material for this purpose.

1. ACADEMIC STANDARDWISE WEIGHTAGE TABLE

S.No.	Academic Standard	Percentage	Marks
1.	Conceptual understanding	40%	20
2.	Reading the text (given), understanding and interpretation	10%	5
3.	Information skills	15%	7.5
4.	Reflection on contemporary issues and questioning	10%	5
5.	Mapping skills	15%	7.5
6.	Appreciation and sensitivity	10%	5
Total		100%	50

2. QUESTIONWISE WEIGHTAGE TABLE TO DIFFICULTY LEVEL

S.No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions	Marks	Percentage
1.	Difficulty	08	10	20
2.	Average	23	30	60
3.	Easy	08	10	20
Total			50	100

3. QUESTIONWISE WEIGHTAGE TABLE TO TYPE OF QUESTIONS

S.No.	Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Allotted Marks	Total Marks
1.	Objective Questions	12	½	6
2.	Very Short Answer Questions	8	1	8
3.	Short Answer Questions	8	2	16
4.	Essay Questions	5	4	20
Total		33		50

4. SYLLABUS

Paper	Units	Total Units	Map	Marks
Paper - I	1 to 12	12	India	50

CHAPTER - I. INDIA RELIEF FEATURES

SECTION-I

Objective Type Questions ½ M

1. Which longitude is taken as IST?

ANS. 82°30' East Longitude is taken as IST.

2. Through which city does IST pass?

ANS. IST passes through Allahabad and Kakinada

3. What are the regional names of Shivaliks?

ANS. Shivaliks are called Mishmi hills in Arunachal Pradesh and Cachar hills in Assam.

4. Which valleys are lying between the lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks?

ANS. Duns are lying between Lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks. Ex: Dehradun, Kotli Dun

5. Which is the second highest peak in Nilgiris?

ANS. Dodabetta

6. Which is the highest peak in south India?

ANS. Anaimudi in Palani hills

7. What is the highest peak in Eastern Ghats and where is it?

ANS. Aroya Konda at Chintapalli

8. Which inland drainage river is in Thar Desert?

ANS. Luni River

9. Where is Thar Desert?

ANS. Rajasthan

10. Which canal gives water to Thar Desert?

ANS. Indira Gandhi Canal

SECTION-II

Very Short Answer 1 M

11. Perennial river

ANS. Rivers flowing round the year are called perennial rivers. Ex: The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and Indus rivers.

12. Coral reefs

ANS: Islands formed with dead corals are called coral reefs. EG. Lakshadweep.

13. Laurasia

ANS. The north break-up part of Pangaea is called Laurasia also known as Angara land. (It consisted of North America, Greenland, Eurasia and north India.)

14. Gondwana land

ANS. The south break-up part of the Pangaea is called Gondwana land. (It consists of South America, Africa, Madagascar, and Arabia and south India.)

15. Purvanchal

ANS. The Purvanchal is the part of the Himalayas. It runs from Dihang valley towards North-eastern states. Regionally they are known as Patkai, Naga Hills, Khasi & Mizo hills.

16. Which one of these two cities i.e. Kolkata and Jaipur gets first sunrise and why?

ANS. Kolkata gets first sunrise because it lies to the east of Jaipur.

17. When the time of India is 10.30 Am. What would be the time of the Greenwich Mean Time

ANS. As Greenwich Time is 5hours 30 minutes backward to Indian time. So the time at Greenwich Time is 5.00 AM.

18. What is the name of the strait lying between India and Sri Lanka?

ANS. Palk Strait is between India and Sri Lanka.

19. The time of the longitude of 52°30' EL is 7 PM. what will be the time on Indian Standard Time

ANS. IST is of 82°30' EL. This is 30 longitudes ahead of 52°30' EL in the East. The difference of each longitude is 4 minutes. So, the time at IST is 9 PM.

20. The following are the geographical features of Ganga plains? What is the fourth one?

1. Bhabar 2. Bhangar 3. Khadar 4?

ANS. Terai which is the marshy land.

21. The following are the Himalayan mountain ranges. What is the third one?

1. Greater Himalayas 2. Shivaliks 3?

ANS. Lesser Himalayas.

22. Which hill station is different from others?

a. Shimla b. Nainital c. Chakrata d. Kodaicanal

ANS. Kodaicanal.

SECTION – III

Short Answers 2 M

23. The sun rises 2 hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the clocks

show the same time? Why?

ANS. 1. India is a width of 29 latitudes.

2. For each longitude, there is 4 minutes difference

3. So, there would be 29 different timings [with a difference of 4 minutes each]

4. It is not easy to follow all these timings. Following more than one timing would cause to Confusion.

5. The east longitude of 82°30' passes through the center of India

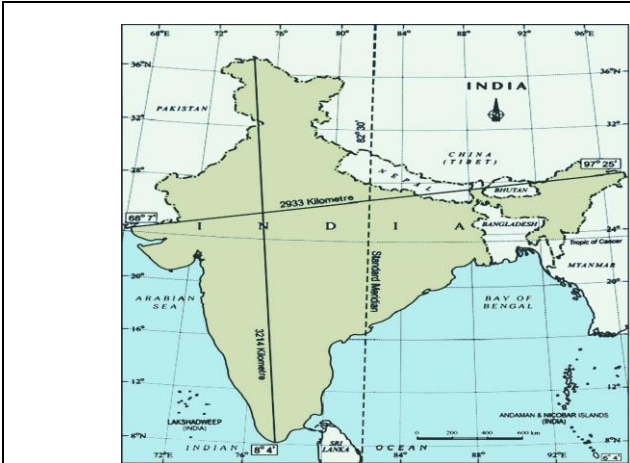
6. It is considered as the standard time of India

7. All Indians follow the time of 82°30' E longitude

24. Observe the picture and comment on?

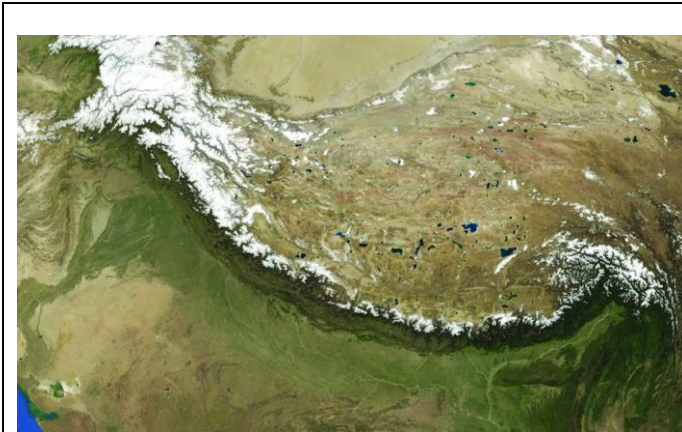
	<p>ANS- India is in the northern hemisphere. India is in the south Asia To the south of India is Indian Ocean. The parallel Lines are latitudes and vertical lines are longitudes</p>
--	---

25. What is the location of India?



ANS: India lies between $8^{\circ}4'$ NL and $37^{\circ}6'$ NL and $68^{\circ}7'$ EL and $97^{\circ}25'$ EL.

26. Observe the picture and find about the geographical features of India?



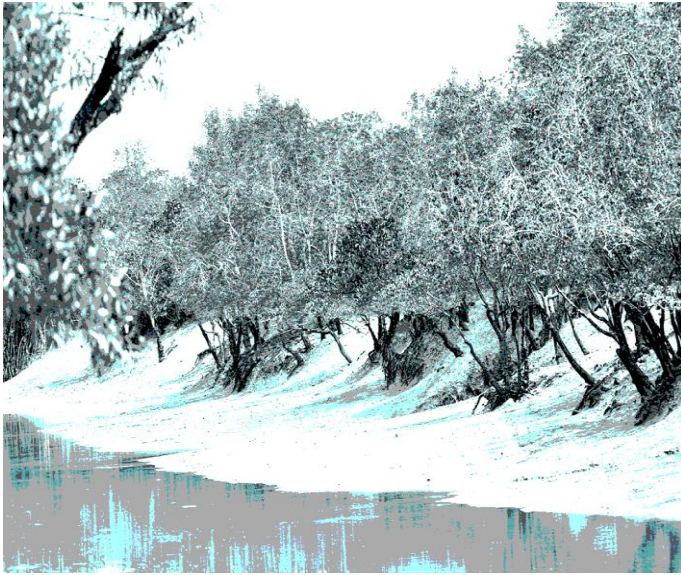
ANS- In this picture, the Himalayas, Indo-Genetic Plains and Thar desert are seen.

27. Which valley is this and where is it?



Ans: This is the Mawkdok Dympep valley in Meghalaya

28. Observe the picture and comment on it?



ANS- These are mangrove trees in Sunderban area, West Bengal. These trees protect the coastal area

SECTION – IV

Essay Answers 4 M

29. If Himalayas would not have been in its present position how would be the climate of India?

ANS. If there were no Himalayas the outcomes would be like this.

1. Blowing of central Asian cold winds over India.
2. Severe winter days would be in India.
3. No stoppage of monsoon winds.
4. Monsoon winds pass beyond India.
5. This leads to little rainfall.
6. In long run, India would become a desert.
7. There would be no glaciers.
8. Less rainfall with no glaciers makes no perennial rivers.

30. Which are the major physiographical divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayas region with that of peninsular plateau?

ANS. The major physical divisions of India are

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The great Himalayas. | 4. The peninsular plateau. |
| 2. The northern plains. | 5. Coastal plains. |
| 3. The Great Indian Desert. | 6. The island group. |

Himalaya's region	Peninsular region
1. They are in the form of an 'arch'.	1. They are in the form of "triangular".
2. They are very high.	2. They are not high.
3. It has glaciers.	3. It has no glaciers.
4. They are modern and developing.	4. They are old and degrading.
5. They are laid to the north	5. They are surrounded by the plains of the Ganga with the

<p>of Indo Gangetic plains. 6. They are formed with Sedimentary rocks. 7. Perennial rivers are born here . e.g. The Ganga. 8. Important hill stations are here e.g. Mussorie , Shimla</p>	<p>seas. 6. They are formed with Igneous rocks. 7. Non-perennial river are born here E.g. The Godavari. 8. Important hill stations are here e.g. Ooty , kodacial</p>
---	--

31. What is the influence of the Himalayas on Indian agriculture?

- ANS. 1.The Himalayas cause to monsoon rainfall in plains.
2. Perennial rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna are born here.
3. These rivers supply water to crops round the year.
4. So, this makes 2 to 3 cropping seasons in a same land in a year.
5. These rivers deposit fine soils.
6. Thus, Indo Gangetic plains are formed by the Himalayan rivers.
7. They are famous for wheat, rice, sugarcane crops etc.
8. These soils increases the agricultural production.
9. Water supply makes the Green revolution success.

32. Indo Gangetic plains have high density of population? Why?

- ANS. 1. Indo Gangetic plains are formed with the deposit s of the Himalayan rivers.
e.g. The Ganga, Yamuna etc.
2. The plains are very fertile.
3. The Himalayan rivers like the Ganga, the Yamuna flow across this region.
A. They supply water to crops round the year.
B. This makes 2 to 3 cropping seasons possible within a year.
4. Richest soils with free water supply rises the agricultural production
5. Variety of crops are grown here.
6. This ensures food security to the large Indian population.

33. How are the Eastern and Western coastal plains similar or different?

ANS.

Eastern coastal plains	Western coastal plains
<p>1. It lies between the eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. 2. It runs from west Bengal to Katya kumara. 3. It is divided into Bengal coast utkal coast circar coast and coromandal coast. 4. It has larger deltas. 5. It is wider and flat, 6. It has average rainfall. 7. It has lakes. 8. Food crops are grown.</p>	<p>1. It lies between the western Ghats and the Arabian sea. 2. It runs from Gujarat to kanya kumara 3. It is divided into Gujarat coast, konkan coast, canara coast. 4. It has no deltas. 5. It is narrow. 6. It has heavy rainfall. 7. It has no lakes. 8. Cash crops are grown.</p>
<p>Similarities: 1, They both are plains 2, They are between Ghats and the sea 3, Farming is main living source</p>	

34. Plateau regions in India do not support agriculture as much as the plain regions? Why?

ANS. 1. Plateaus have uneven surface but plains have.

2. So, water supply to plateaus is difficult.

3. Plateaus are dry and rain shadow areas.

4. Plateaus have less rainfall.

5. Here, rivers flow during the rainy season only.

6. The soil of plateaus has hard rocks.

7. The soil of plateaus is not rich.

8. So, the agriculture yield is low. So, plateaus do not support agriculture as in the plains.+

Chapter - 2. IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

SECTION-I

(Objective Answer (OT) ½ M

- 1. Expand PDS?**
A. Public Distribution System
- 2. What is the Life expectancy rate in India?**
A. 65.8 years
- 3. What is RTE and when was it made?**
A. Right To Education. It was made in 2009
- 4. What is the aim of RTE?**
A. compulsory free education in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
- 5. How many sectors is Economy is divided into?**
A. 3 groups
- 6. What is Primary sector?**
A. Agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, poultry, Dairy
- 7. What is Secondary sector?**
A. Industry, construction, electricity
- 8. What is Service sector? And it's another name?**
A. Service sector is also called as Tertiary sector. Transportation, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate
Tele-Communications, Community social and personal Services.
- 9. What is GDP?**
A. Gross Domestic Product
- 10. What goods are used to make the finished goods?**
A. Intermediate goods

SECTION-II

Very Short Answers 1 M

- 11. The sex ratio is 880 in Punjab” .What does this social indicator indicate?**
ANS. There is women discrimination in Punjab.
- 12. The GDP of a country ‘x’ is 1000000/- with a population of 200.What would be the percapita income of the country “x”?**
ANS. The percapita income of the country X is 5000 rupees
- 13. Where is Kudankulam nuclear project?**
A. Tirunelveli district in Tamilnadu.
- 14. Where is Abidjan?**
A. Ivory coast.
- 15. Expand WDR and which published it?**
A. World Development Report. It is prepared by World Bank
- 16. What is the percapita income of rich countries?**
A. 12600 dollars or above.

17. What is the percapita income of poor countries?

A. 1035 dollars or below.

18. Expand HDI?

A. Human Development Index

19. What is the rank of India as per HDI?

A. 136

20. Expand IMR?

A. Infant Mortality Rate.

21. Expand UNDP?

A. United Nations Development Programme

SECTION – III

Short Answers 2 M

22. What main criterion is used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the

limitations of the above criterion? If any? AS-I

ANS. The World Bank uses the average income or per capita income to classify countries.

Limitations: - 1.It does not tell the economical inequalities.

2. It does not tell the income of different social groups.

3. It does not tell the life standard of the people.

23. In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from

The one used by the World Bank? AS-I

ANS. 1. The World Bank uses national income and per capita income to measure the development.

2. The UNDP uses human development index (HDI).It consists of health indicators
Social indicators economical and educational indicators

24. Observe the picture and answer the following questions. AS-III



Now answer the following questions:

a. Who are the people benefited and who do not?

ANS. Industrialists and business people are benefited and local people in

Kudankulam are sufferers.

b. What should be the developmental goal for this country?

ANS. Generating electricity is the developmental goal of the country.

c. What can be some of the developmental goals for your village or town or locality?

ANS. Our village needs irrigation facility and store house for goods.

d. What are the issues of conflict between government and the people living in regions of nuclear power plant?

ANS. People protested this project against pollution and nuclear danger.

Government support this for generating current to meet the demand.

E. Do you know of any such controversy around development projects/policies?

ANS. In our village, leather industry is formed. People protested against this

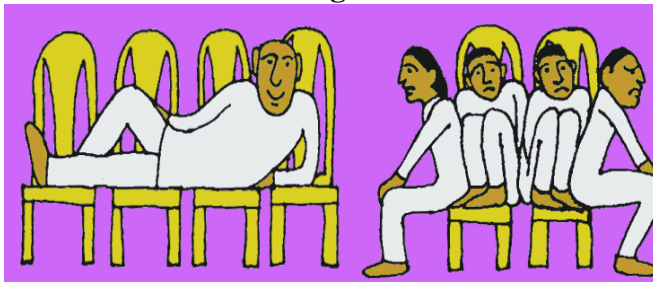
Factory for its pollution of the water bodies and ground water.

25. Here is a comparison between two countries. Country A has 25000/- Percapita income, with the life expectance rate of 70years and 80% of net attendance rate. Country B has 50,000/- percapita income with the life expectance rate of 50 years and 50% of net attendance rate. AS-III

What do you think that which country is good at human development?

ANS. Country A is good at human development index even though the Income of country A is less than country B.

26. Comment on this figure. AS-III



ANS. A few people are getting benefits from the developmental process and becoming rich. But, most of the people are unable to get the benefits of the development and remained Poor.

27. Identify the pictures to which sector they belong? AS-III



ANS. People working in field and mine belong to Primary sector, the man who is sitting belongs to service sector and the three people are belong to secondary sector.

28. Read the matter given below and prepare a table. AS-III

A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15, 00,000 workers in the city, 11, 00,000 worked are in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was Rs 6000 crores. Out of this Rs 3200 crores was generated in the organised

sector. Present this data as a table. What are the ways for generating more employment in the city?

ANS

	Workers	Income
Organised sector	400000	2800 crores
Unorganised sector	1100000	3200 crores
Total	1500000	6000 crores

SECTION – IV

Essay Answers 4 M

29. What is the relationship between women’s work outside their houses and gender bias? AS-IV

ANS. Gender bias refer to the running down of the women working outside the home are bread earners of the family.

1. This increases their self-confidence.
2. This increase their dignity in society.
3. They take decisions along with men regarding children’s health, education, birth upkeep etc.
4. They involve in social life and village politics.so, gender bias will be removed.

30. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girl education as compared to boys. Discuss?AS-IV

ANS. Less priority to girl education. This is due to

1. the male dominant society.
2. the thinking of boy child being the future bread earner.
3. the poverty.
4. the social norm to marry the girl child early.
5. less value given to the girl education by the society and religion.
6. assignment of house hold duty on girls.
7. the burden of pooling up the money to meet the expenses of education and marriage of a girl child.
8. The difficulty to find the suitor for the high educated girl child.
9. At present the society is treating the girl child equal with the boy.

31. What lessons can you draw about the importance of income from the fact that Himachal Pradesh has a better development ranking than Punjab? AS-I

ANS. HP is behind Punjab regarding per capita income. But HP is a head of the Punjab regarding the Human Development Index. This shows that.

- a. Quality of life depends on non-material things also.
- b. Money only cannot buy all goods that we need.
- c. Only the society provides public facilities.
- d. If there are no public facilities there would be no use of money.
- e. Social attitude shapes the development.

CHAPTER - 3. PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

SECTION-I

Objective Answers ½ M

01. What is Primary sector?

A. Agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, poultry, Dairy

02. What is Secondary sector?

A. Industry, construction, electricity

03. What is Service sector? And it's another name?

A. Service sector is also called Tertiary sector. Transportation, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Tele-Communications, Community social and personal Services.

04. What is GDP?

A. Gross Domestic Product

05. What goods are used to make the finished goods?

A. Intermediary goods

SECTION-II

Very Short Answers 1 M

06. "Rangaiah is a street vendor". In which sector is Rangaiah working?

Ans. Unorganised sector.

07. Prasad is working as a construction worker. Ramesh is working in a public sector. Who is working in organised sector?

ANS. Ramesh is in organized sector.

08. Ramesh lives on tailoring. Under which occupational sector is he working?

ANS. Service sector

09. What is the remaining occupation sector?

A. Primary sector B. Secondary c.?

ANS. Service sector

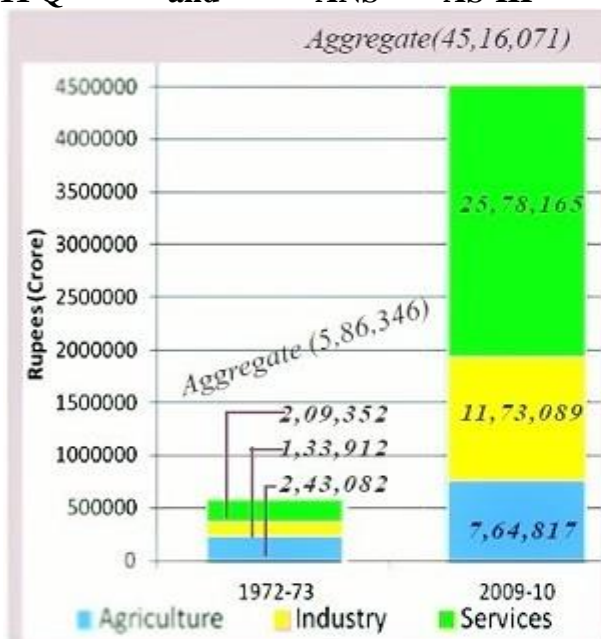
10. How many sectors is Economy is divided into?

A. 3 groups

SECTION – III

Short Answer 2 M

11 Q and ANS AS-III



Graph 1 : GDP by Agriculture, Industry and Service Sectors

Answer the following questions by looking at the chart:

- Which was the largest producing sector in 1972-73?

ANS--- AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Which was the largest producing sector in 2009-2010? ANS--SERVICE SECTOR

- Fill in the blank:

The total value of production of goods and services in India increased approximately 9 times between 1972-3 and 2009-10.

12 Q

and

ANS

AS-III

- The following table shows the percentage of workers employed in different sectors in India in 1972-73 and in 2009-10, i.e. after 37 years.

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1972-73	74%	11%	15%
2009-10	53%	22%	25%

- What are the major changes that you observe from the above table?
- From what you have read before, discuss what could be some of the reasons for these changes.

- Employment in agriculture is decreased
But employment in secondary and Service sectors is increased.
- Government has taken up large number of developmental programmes so that workers from agriculture shifted to other sectors.

13 Q

and

ANS

AS-III

Table: 1 Distribution of Workers in India, 2009-2010 (%)

Sector	Place of Residence		Sex		All workers
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Agriculture Sector	68	8	47	69	53
Industry Sector	17	34	34	16	22
Services Sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

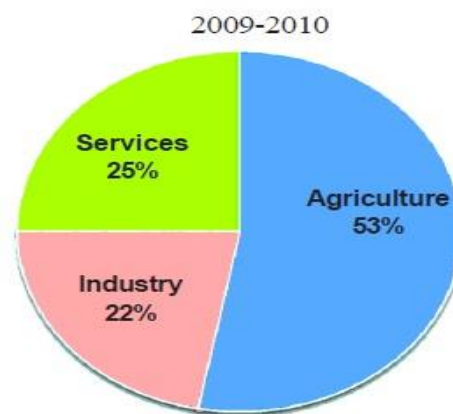
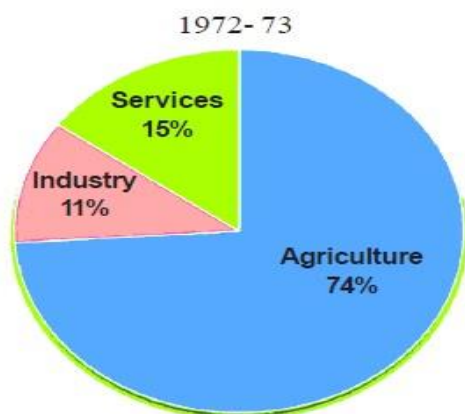
Read the above table and fill in the blanks:

- Majority of workers in agriculture are living in Rural areas.
- Most Female workers are employed in agriculture sector. Only a small section of Female is in industrial sector.
- More than 90% of urban workers are getting employment in Industry and Service sectors.
- Compared to males, female workers are getting employment in Agriculture and Industry sectors only to a small extent.

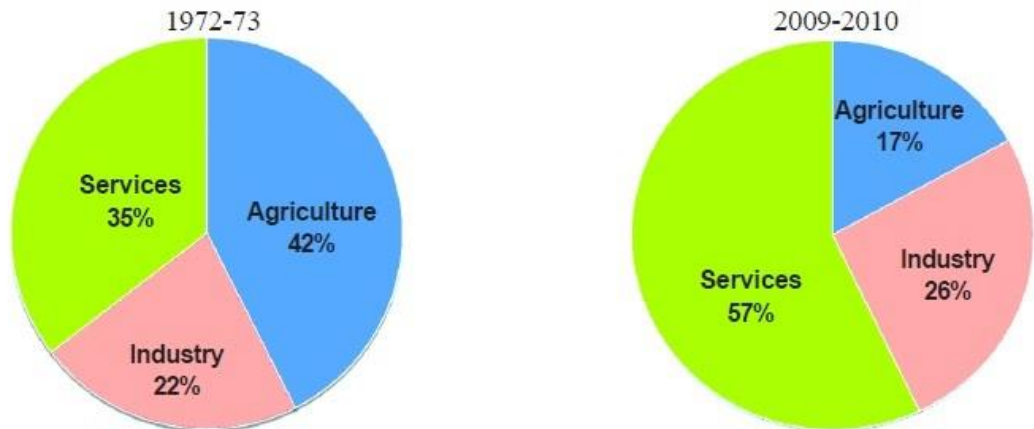
14 Q and ANS

AS-III

Graph 3 : Sectoral shares of employment



Graph 4 : Shares of three sectors in GDP



- Look at the above pie charts and fill in the following table.

Sector	Employment (%)		Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	1972-73	2009-10	1972-73	2009-10
Agriculture	42%	17%	74%	53%
Industry	22%	26%	11%	22%
Services	35%	57%	15%	25%

15. Ten labourers are working in the harvest of one acre paddy field instead of the AS-1 actual need of 7 labourers.

A. What kind of unemployment is this?

ANS. This is underemployment or disguised employment.

B. How many employees are to be shifted?

ANS. Three labourers are to be shifted.

16 How is service sector different from other sectors? AS-I

ANS. 1. Primary sector and Industrial sector produce goods.

2. But the service sector does not produce goods.

3. Service sector helps other sector in production.

Ex: 1. Banks provide money to buy machines.

2. Tractors help the farmers to till the land.

17. What do you understand by under employment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural area? AS-III

ANS. When people are working less than their potential .It is called under employment.

For example one hectare land gives work for 10 members. If 15 members are working in that land. 5 members are in under employment.

Urban areas: More than required workers are engaged in beedi making or building constructions.

18. What steps are to be taken to control under employment? AS-IV

ANS. 1.If Industries are formed locally the surplus labour will shift to factories.

2. If credits are provided to dig bore wells Farmers will be able to take second

Crop. It increases the working days.

3. Government should provide transportation and ware houses.
4. Farmers should be provided credit at low interest.
5. Government should provide seeds, fertilisers and pesticides in time.
6. Mixed cropping and multiple cropping should be encouraged.

SECTION – IV

Essay Answers 4 M

19. Do you think classification of economic activities into primary, secondary, and service sectors is

useful? AS-I

ANS. Classification of economy into primary secondary tertiary sector is useful. Why because.

1. How much goods and services are produced.
2. How many people are employed in each sector?
3. To classify organised and unorganised sectors of economy.
4. The share of different sectors in GDP.
5. To prepare the Budget of the nation.
6. To find out the areas to be developed.
7. Shifting of employees from one sector to other sector.
8. To prepare plans for the poor.
9. To prepare programs for under employment.
10. To set the growth rate and developmental goals.

20. The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues- wages, safety and health. Explain with examples. AS-IV

ANS. Problems of the workers in unorganised sector.

1. Low wages.
2. No bargaining power.
3. No job security.
4. Wages change from time to time and place to place.
5. No safety arrangements in factories and working sites.

Example: no drinking water facility, no medical facilities, no insurance facilities.

6. They have no rest rooms to take rest and meals.

Support of the government.

1. Government should make minimum wages act and implement it strictly.
2. Insurance facilities should be provided.
3. Medical facilities should be provided.
4. Government should implement the factory laws strictly.
5. Companies with no safety arrangements should be closed.
6. Workers should be supplied through NGOs or government agencies.

21. What are the difference between organized sector and un-organised sector? AS-I
ANS.

Organised sector	Un-organised sector
1. Organised sector refers to the working places where the terms of employments are regular.	1. Un-organised sector refers to the working places where the terms of employment are irregular.
2. They follow the rules and regulations of the governments. Eg. Minimum wages act, factories act, shops and enter praises act.	2. They ignore government rules and regulations.
3. Government sector and big industries come under this.	3. Agriculture, construction and small scale industries come under this.
4. Workers have paid leaves and holidays.	4. Workers have no paid leaves and holidays.
5. They are paid high.	5. They are paid low.
6. They have medical and insurance facilities.	6. They have no medical and insurance facilities.
7. They have good working conditions.	7. They have poor working conditions.
8. They have fixed hours.	8. They have no fixed hours.
9. They are paid for over time.	9. They are not paid for over time.
10. – +-They get pension attar retirement.	10. They do not get pension.

22

AS-III

- Classify the following list of occupations under agriculture, industry and service sectors. Give reasons for your classification:

Occupation	Classification
Tailor	SERVICE SECTOR
Basket weaver	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Flower cultivator	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Milk vendor	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Fishermen	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Priest	SERVICE SECTOR
Courier	SERVICE SECTOR
Workers in match factory	SECONDARY SECTOR
Money lender	SERVICE SECTOR
Gardener	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Potter	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Bee-keeper	PRIMIRY SECTOR
Astronaut	SERVICE SECTOR
Call centre employee	SERVICE SECTOR

CHAPTER - 4 CLIMATE OF INDIA

SECTION-I

Objective Answers ½ M

- 1) Which part of India is in Temperate zone?
A. North India
- 2) Which part of India is in Tropical zone?
A. South India
- 3) What happens if altitude increases?
A. Temperature decreases
- 4) What is the meaning of German word trade?
A. track
- 5) What are Upper air currents known?
A. Jet streams
- 6) Which monsoon winds give rainfall to most of India?
A. South-West monsoons
- 7) Which area would not get rainfall from June to September?
A. Tamilnadu
- 8) Which sea gets the source of tropical cyclones?
A. Bay of Bengal

SECTION-II

Very Short Answers 1 M

9. “Atmosphere changed within a day”. What type of atmospheric phenomenon is this?
ANS. Weather
10. What is the reason of the people in Gangetic plains suffer from sun stroke in the summer?
ANS. Loos winds are hot and dry.
11. Wheat is grown in winter. What kind of cropping season is this?
ANS. Winter crops are called Rabi crops.
12. The difference of temperature of place “A” between day and night is very less and place “B” is high. Which place is far away from the sea?
ANS. Place B is far away from the sea.
13. Chennai is at the sea level. Tirumala is at 700mts height.
Which place is colder?
ANS. Tirumala is colder.
14. There is high pressure is in the east and low pressure in the west.
How does the wind flow?
ANS. The wind blows from east to west.

SECTION – III

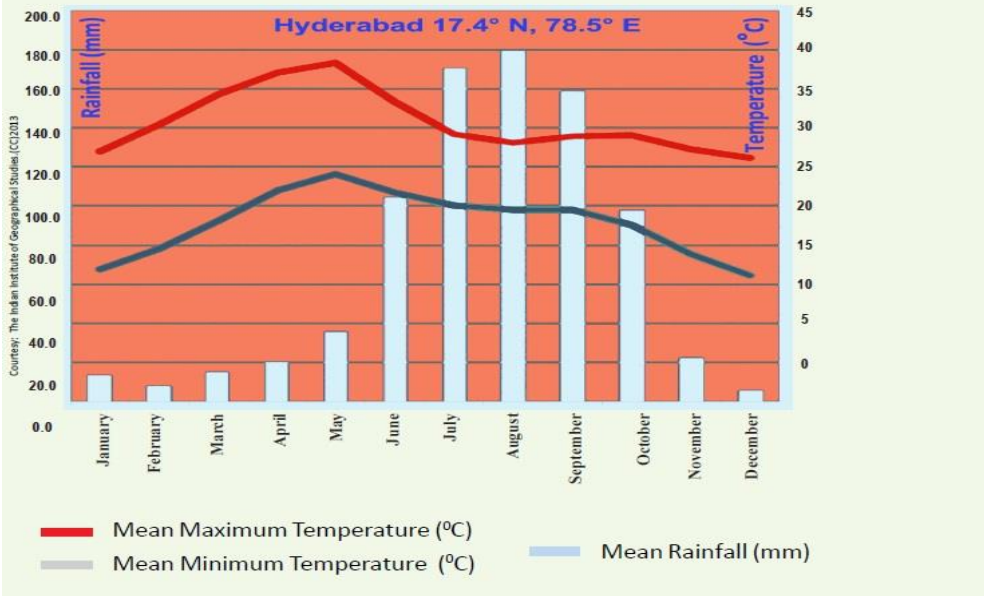
Short Answers 2 M

15

AS-III

Observe the following climograph and answer the following questions.

- A. Which month received highest rainfall?
- B. Which months experience highest and lowest temperature?
- C. Why is the maximum amount of rainfall between June and October?
- D. Why is the temperature high between March and May?
- E. Identify relief conditions causing variation in temperature and rainfall.



- A. August
- B. May has highest temperature and December has lowest temperature.
- C. South-West monsoons give maximum rainfall.
- D. The sun shines over India.
- F. Hyderabad is at high altitude. So the temperatures are very cold in winter.

16 COMMENT ON THIS.

AS-III

<p>The diagram shows Earth with latitude lines: North Pole, Arctic Circle (66.5° N), Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N), Equator (0°), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S), and South Pole. Sun's rays are shown as parallel green arrows hitting the Earth from the left. The angle of the rays is larger at the poles and smaller at the equator.</p>	<p>ANS. The same amount of sun rays falls on larger area in higher latitudes and smaller area on the Equator. So, temperatures decreases when we move from the Equator to the poles.</p>
---	--

17 How does this moderate the temperature of a place? AS-III

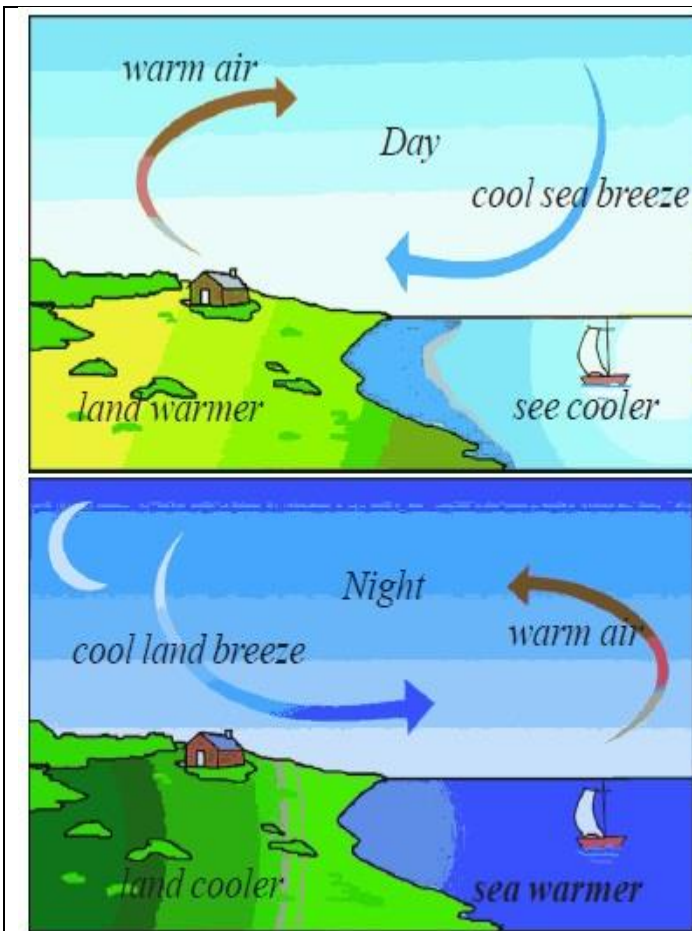


Fig 4.2 : How does this 'moderate' the temperature of such a place?

ANS. Land absorbs heat faster than the water. Land cools down faster than the water. When the warm air rises up, causing low Pressure. Cool winds from the sea blow over land. The same is reversal at night. By that time, cool winds on land blow over the Sea.

18. What is monsoon and how many kinds of are they in India?

ANS. There are two kinds of monsoons. They are South-West monsoons and North-East monsoons.

19. What is October heat?

ANS. Owing to conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather is oppressive. This is Known as October heat.

20. What are mango showers?

ANS. Pre monsoon showers are common in Andhra Pradesh. They help in the early ripening of mangoes. So, they are called mango showers.

21. What is the onset of monsoons?

ANS. South west monsoons enters India by the beginning of June. This is known as onset of monsoons.

22. Why does not Tamilnadu get rainfall during rainy season?

ANS. Tamilnadu state is in the direction of South-west monsoons. So, it does not get much rainfall

From June to September. It gets rainfall from retreating monsoons in October and November.

23. How many seasons are there in India and what are they?

ANS. Six seasons are in India. They are Vasanta, Gresham, Varsha, Sharad, Hemanth and Shisihra.

24. Comment on this. AS-III

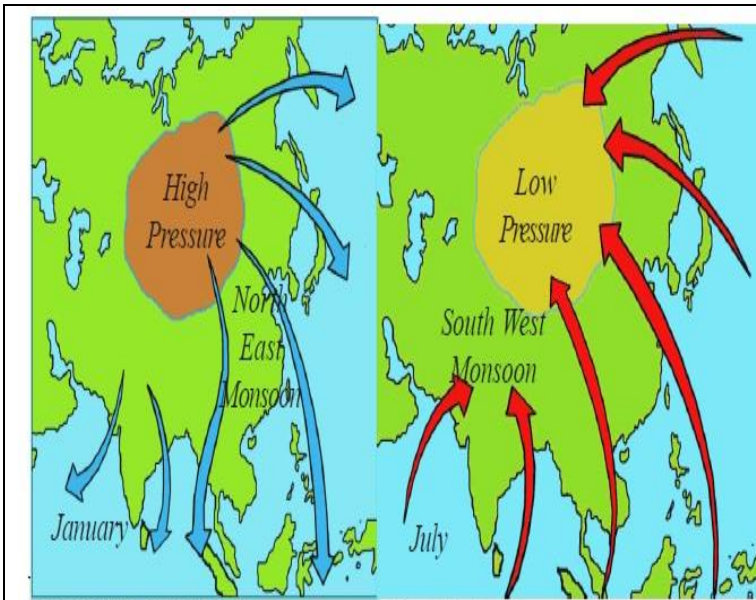


Fig 4.3 : Pressure and monsoon wind

ANS. South- West monsoons: During summer, low Pressure is formed in central Asia and Gangetic Plains. Winds from Indian ocean blow over India In south-west direction from June to September.

Retreating monsoons: BY October, low pressure Is formed in the Centre of the Bay of Bengal. The South west monsoons reversed in North-East Direction. Tamilanadu gets rainfall. Cyclones are Common in Bay of Bengal.

SECTION – IV

Essay Answers 4M

25. Describe India’s climate controls? AS-III

ANS. The factors that affect climate are called climatic controls. They are:

1. **Latitudes:** Low latitudes have high temperatures. High latitudes have low temperatures. As India is in low latitudes, the temperature is high.
2. **Land water relationship:** 1.Areas near the sea have moderate climate. Ex. Coastal areas.
2. Areas far away from the sea have severe climate.
3. **Relief:** Temperature decreaseswith altitude. So, top of the hills and mountains are very cold.
4. **Upper air currents:** These are known as “jet streams “.Eg. A jet stream at 25⁰NL gives cooling effect to the nearby air and causes to rainfall.

26. Write a short note on factors causes to climatic variations in hilly areas and desert? AS-III

ANS .**Hilly areas:** 1. Air gets heat from the earth’s radiation.

2. When we go up from the earth, the air pressure decreases.
 - a. Then, the air expands.
 - b. Then, less transfer of heat between air particles.

c. This causes to low temperature.

Deserts: Little rainfall causes to desert.

1. These areas are in rain shadow.
2. Absence of water causes to high temperatures.
3. So, deserts have high temperatures with no rain fall.

27. What are disagreements between developed and developing countries about AGW?

AS-IV

ANS. AGW means anthropogenic global warming.

2. Anthropogenic means “caused by humans”.
3. Global warming increases the average temperature of the earth.
4. IPCC (Inter –governmental panel on climate change) says that if greenhouses gases are reduced, this intern reduces the AGW.

This was failed due to disagreement between developed and undeveloped countries.

Views of developed countries: - Developing countries must cut down on burning fossil fuels like petrol, coal etc.

Views of developed countries: - 1. If fossil fuels are not used, economic development is not possible

2. By using fossil fuels in the past, developed countries developed.
3. Developed countries see the new way outs for developing countries for their progress.

28. Identify and list arguments that would support or oppose use of ground water in various contexts such as agriculture industries etc.? AS-IV

ANS. Ground water is the major source of drinking water and Irrigation.

Support the use of Ground water: 1.It is the major source of drinking water.

2. It is also important source for agriculture and industrial sectors.
3. Canal irrigation is not possible in all areas.
4. Seasonal and irregular rainfall.
5. This shuns the drought.
6. This increases the agricultural production.

Against the use of ground water:-1.There is a fall in the ground water level.

2. Wastage of the ground water.
3. Ground water belongs to all but is used by a few people.
4. Shortage of ground water for future generation.
5. This causes to false agricultural practices.

29. Write about the global warming and its effects? AS-IV

ANS. Global warming or green houses effect refers to the increase of average temperature Of the earth.

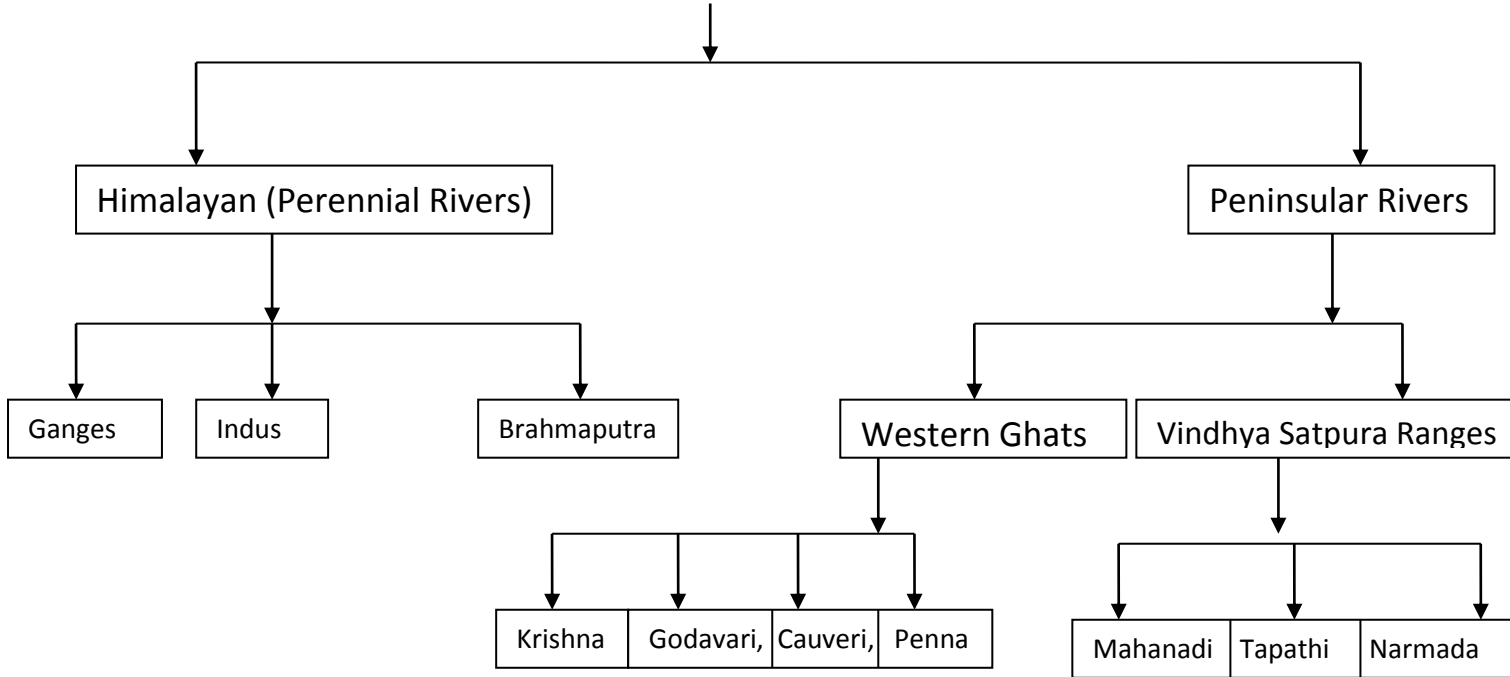
Greenhouse gases: - 1. Carbon di oxide, Methane, Sulpher di oxide etc. are green houses.
2. These gases mainly CO_2 and methane $[CH_4]$ trap the earth’s radiation which is escaping into the space.

Reasons to increase Greenhouses gases:-1. Trees absorb CO_2 . Cutting of trees is called deforestation.
2. Burning of fossil fuels. EG: petrol, diesel, coal, tar etc.
3. Release of methane trapped under Tundra ice plates.
4. Industrialization.

- Effect of greenhouses:**
1. It effects the ozone layers which stops ultra-violet rays
 2. It effects the redistribution system of climatic pressure and temperature.
 3. Rise or temperature causes to melting of ice at poles and mountains. Rise of 2°C causes to the one metre rise of sea- level. This in turn, causes to millions of people homeless.
 4. It causes to irregular rainfall.
 5. This in turn causes to droughts and floods.
 6. Thin in turn effects the agriculture.
 7. Melting of ice at Himalaya's effect the fisherman and the agriculture in Gangetic plains.

Chapter – 5

Indian Rivers and Water Resources

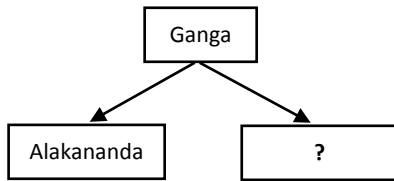


Section – I ½ M

1. Which of the following is a tributary Ganges?
Jhelum Chenab Kosi Ravi
Ans: Kosi
2. Name the place where the river Godavari Originates?
Ans: Triambak in Nasik
3. India has 3 drainage physiographic units
1. The Himalayas 2. Peninsular Plateau 3. ?
Name the Unit
Ans: The Indo-Gangetic Plain
4. Which two states are sharing the Tungabhadra water?
Ans: Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
5. Find the odd one out.
Chambal, Gandak, Krishna, Yamuna
Ans: Krishna
6. Fill in the box as per first pair
Ganga : Gangotri :: Brahmaputra : ?
Ans: Chemayungdung

7. River Ganga has twin sources

Fill in the box



Ans: Bhagirathi

8. The following is not a Himalayan river

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Indus (c) Ganga (d) Mahanadi

Ans: Mahanadi

9. Name the largest peninsular river system ?

Ans: The Godavari

10. In which state is the model village Hiware bazar located ?

Ans: Maharashtra

11. What is the river shown with ?



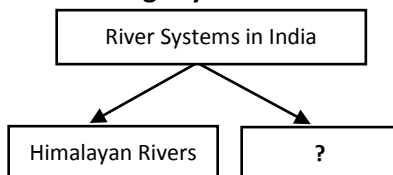
Ans: River Brahmaputra

12. Perennial rivers	The Ganga, The Brahmaputra, The Indus
Peninsular rivers	The Godavari, The Krishna, The Mahanadi

Q. Write any two rivers that do not have water all through the year.

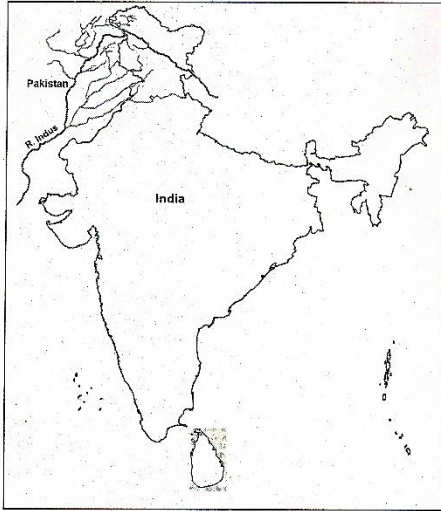
Ans: The Godavari, The Krishna.

13. The drainage system in India is categorised into



Ans: Peninsular river system.

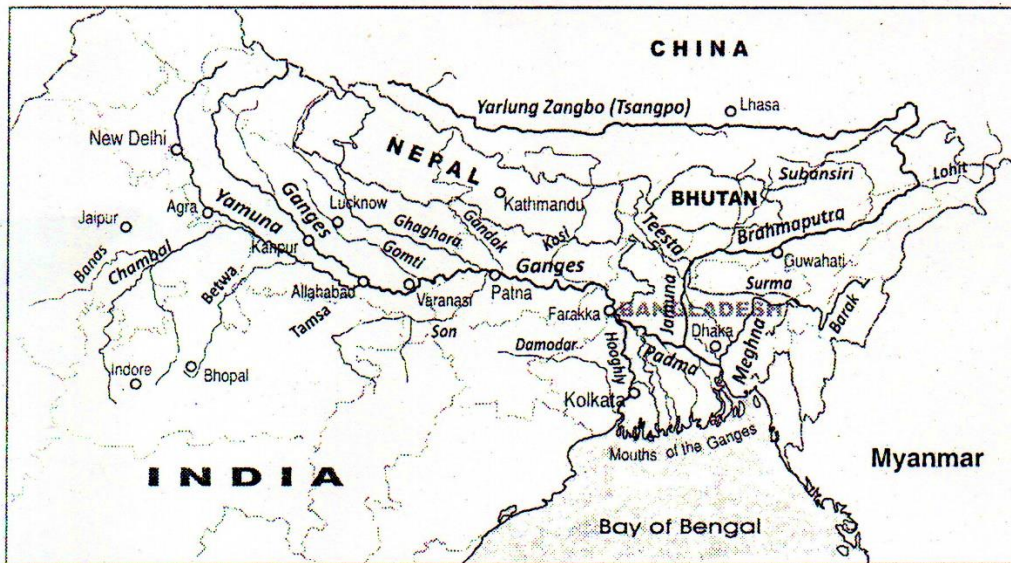
14. Identify the name of the river shown in the map



Ans: River Indus

Section- II **1 M**

1) Observe the map and answer the following questions



a) What is the river Ganga Called in Bangladesh?

Ans: River Ganga is called Padma river in Bangladesh.

b) On the banks of which river is Kolkata situated?

Ans: Kolkata is situated on the banks of river Hooghly (Hughly)

2) Name the tributaries of the river Indus?

Ans: The main tributaries of the Indus river in India are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satlej.

3) Which is the only river in the desert of Thar in Rajasthan ?

Ans: River Luni.

4) Find the reason for calling Himalayan rivers perennial:

- (1) They rise in plains
- (2) They flow into "V" shaped valleys
- (3) They are rain-fed
- (4) They flow continuously throughout the year

Ans: (4) They flow continuously throughout the year

5) Arrange the rivers from north to south according to their location (Godavari, Kaveri, Ganga, Penna, Krishna, Mahanadi)

Ans: Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Penna, Kaveri.

6) Write two slogans on water saving?

Ans: 1) Save Water – To secure your future
2) Walk in the desert – You will realise the cost of water.

7) Write two slogans on eradication of drought?

Ans: 1) Catch and store every drop of water
2) Rational use of water – saves future

8) Tungabhadra dam loses its storage capacity ? What is the reason?

Ans: With the accumulation of silt due to mining dust, soil erosion, debris etc., the reservoir loses its storage capacity.

9) Sources of Evaporation : Lakes, rivers, seas
Transpiration : Breathing by living things

Q. What is Evapotranspiration ?

Ans: The total amount of water added to the atmosphere through evaporation and transpiration is called Evapotranspiration.

Section – III 2 M

1) What are the four bandis or bans in Adarsh Gram Yojana ? (AS.1)

Ans: 1) Kurhad bandi - Ban on felling trees
2) Charai bandi - Ban on free grazing
3) Nas bandi - Family planning
4) Nasha bandi - Ban on Liquor

2) Should ground water regulation be primarily community - led, as in the case of Hiware Bazar ? (AS.4)

Ans: Yes, Ground water regulation should be primarily community led such as Hiware Bazar.

- 1) It should be supervised by the government strictly.
- 2) Because ground water should be considered as common pool of resource.
- 3) Need some norms to regulate and use the ground water like Hiware Bazar.
- 4) The success efforts of Hiware Bazar should become wide spread.

3) Write about Himalayan Rivers (AS.1)

Ans: Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra are major of the Himalayan Rivers.

1) River Indus:

1. The Indus originates near manasarovar.
2. It has five tributaries like Jhelum, Chenab, Raavi, Beas, Sutlej.
3. It flows through the jammu Kashmir and enters in Pakistan.

2) **River Ganges:**

1. River Ganga has many tributaries like Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi and Chambal etc.
2. It merges in the Bay of Bengal.
3. River Brahmaputra:

It rises near manasarovar. It submerge in the Bay of Bengal.

4) **“ 70% of the Earth’s surface water is polluted”. What are the reasons for the pollution? (AS.1)**

- Ans:**
- 1) Sewage and waste water
 - 2) Septic Tanks
 - 3) Ocean and marine dumping
 - 4) Mining Activities
 - 5) Chemical fertilizers and pesticides

Section – IV 4 M

1) **Today underground water is the main source of water for people..... There should be some restrictions. Do you agree with this? Write your opinion**

(or)

What do you suggest the people and the Government for he conservation of ground water (AS.2)

- Ans:**
1. Today Ground water is the main source for all needs.
 2. Excessive extraction of the ground water effects not only present generation but also future generations.
 3. According to the laws in our country, the landowner has the right on underground water in his land. This is injustice and unfair.
 4. The government should control water the indiscriminate using of the underground water resources.
 5. Due to increasing needs of population ground water will not be available for future generation.
 6. If there is no control over the usage of groundwater even now it turns into a curse for future generations.

Both of the people and government should control over drawing of underground water.

2) **“Ground water should be considered a common pool resource” Explain you view. (AS2)**

- Ans:**
- 1) Yes, ground water should be thought of a collective pool resource.
 - 2) Today underground water is the major source of water for people.
 - 3) Water should be treated as a collective pool resource which should be meant for all the people.
 - 4) When there is so much extraction it affects others in connected areas.
 - 5) It affects the stock of water that would be available for future.
 - 6) Therefore can’t allow individual to extract as much water as they wish.

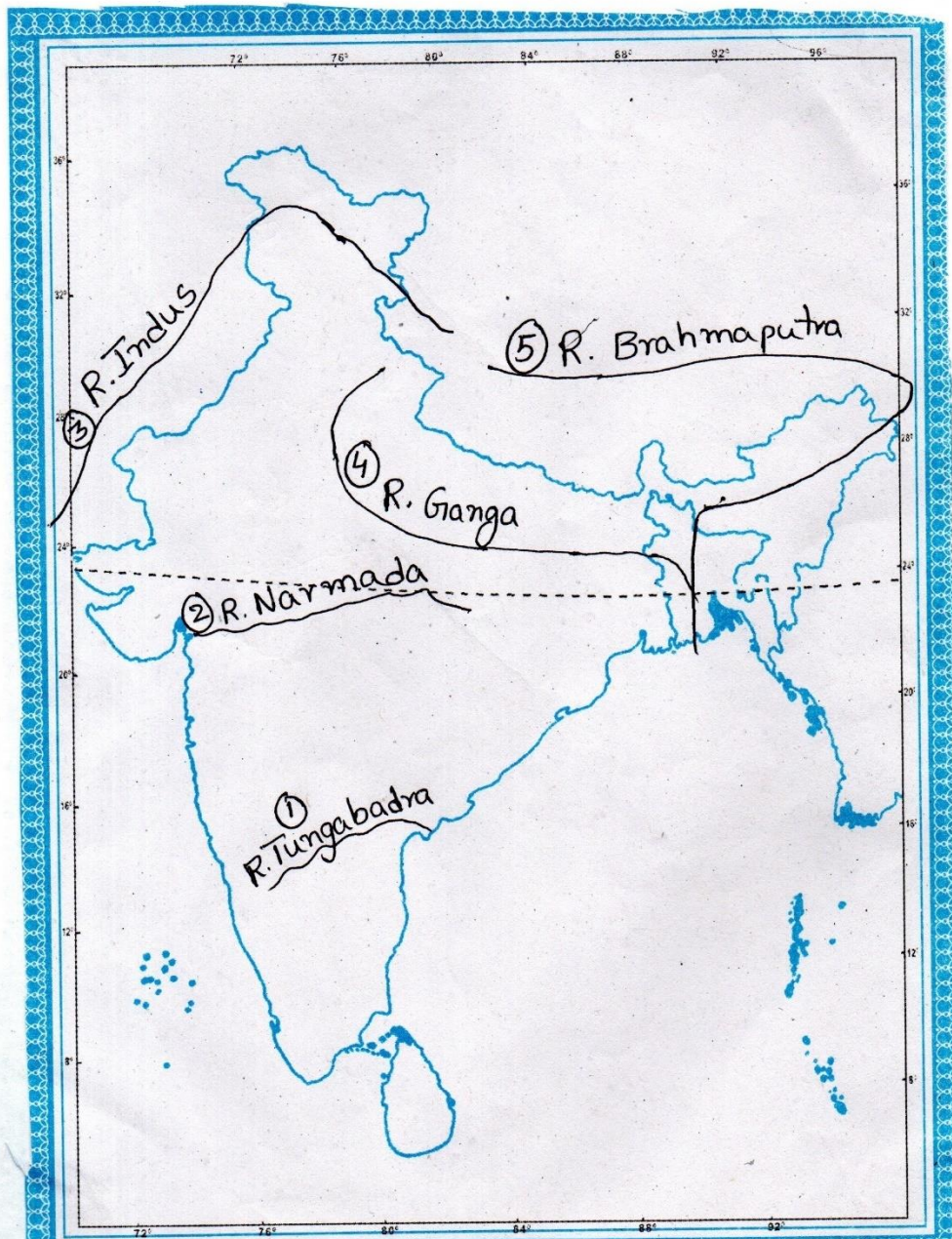
There should be some restrictions.

3) "The Ground water laws are both outdated and inappropriate" Explain. (AS.1)

- Ans:
- 1) Yes, the ground water laws are both outdated and inappropriate.
 - 2) They were developed at a time when ground water was a marginal source.
 - 3) Today deep tube wells have the potential to draw a lot of water.
 - 4) Ground water is mostly controlled by individual that own the land.
 - 5) Land owners were not restricted in the amount of water they can take out.
 - 6) First we should de link the connection between ownership of land and water drawn from the underground.

4) Locate the following in given India Map? (AS.5)

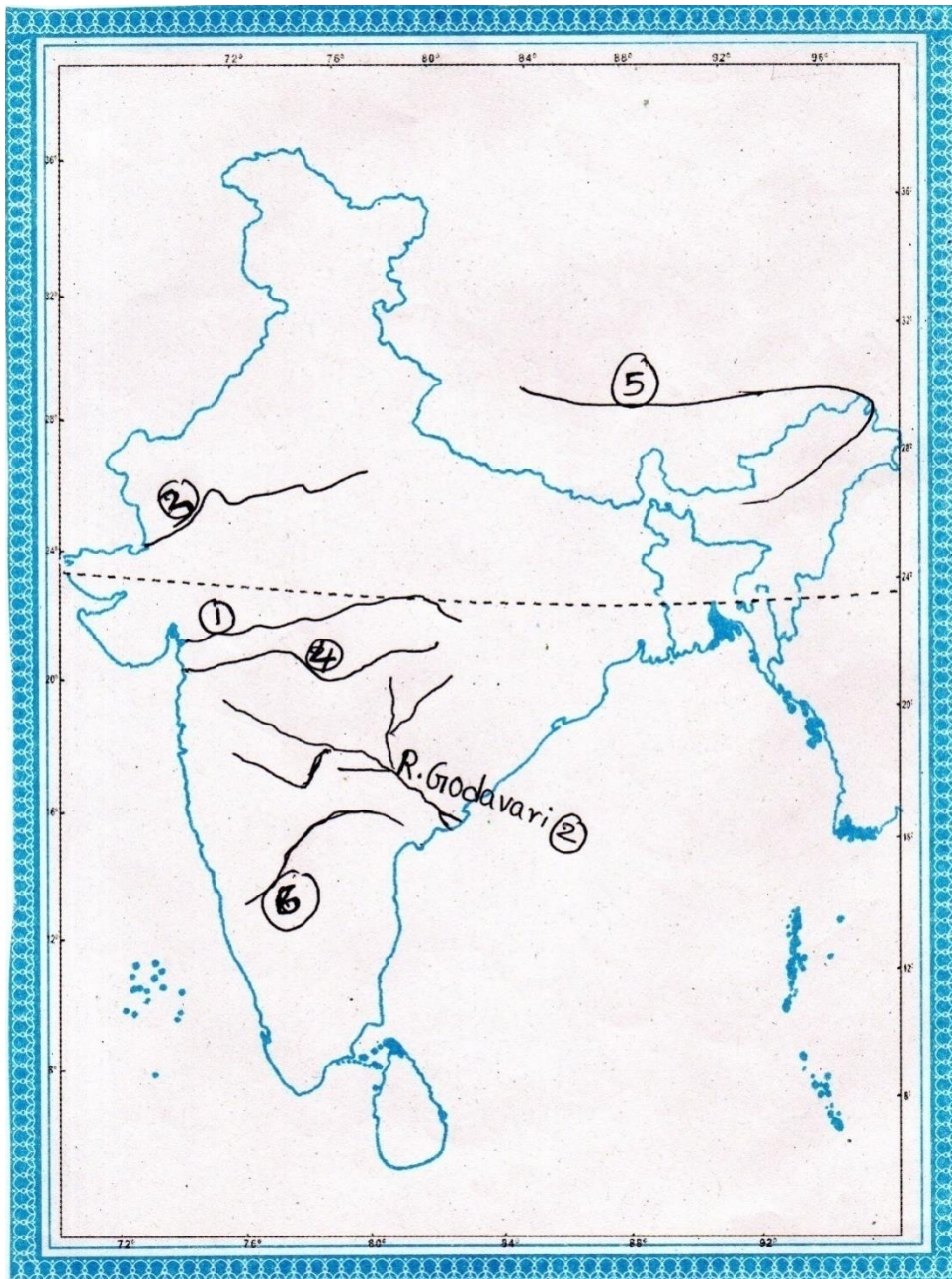
1. River Tungabhadra
2. River Narmada
3. River Indus
4. River Ganga
5. River Brahmaputra

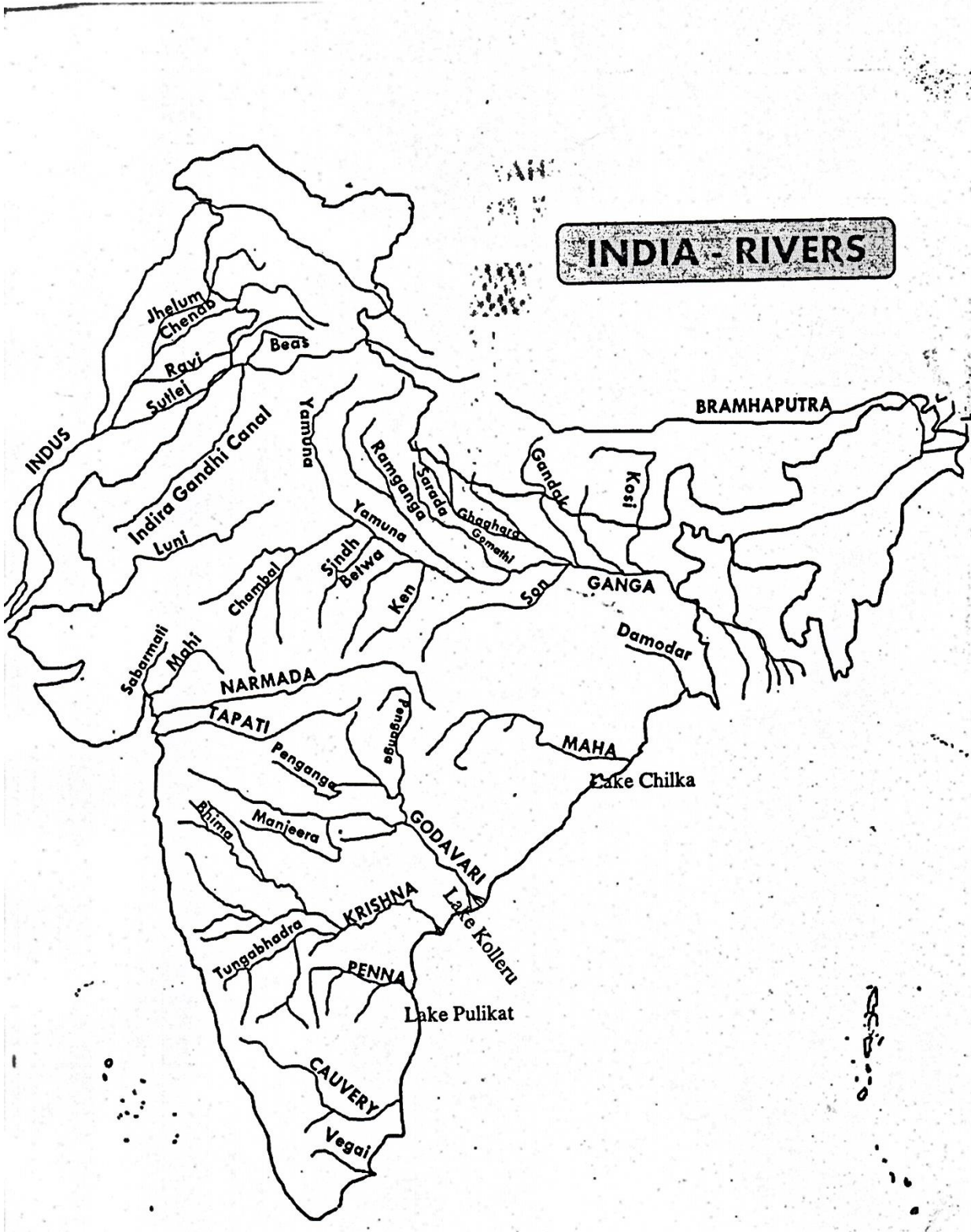


5) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

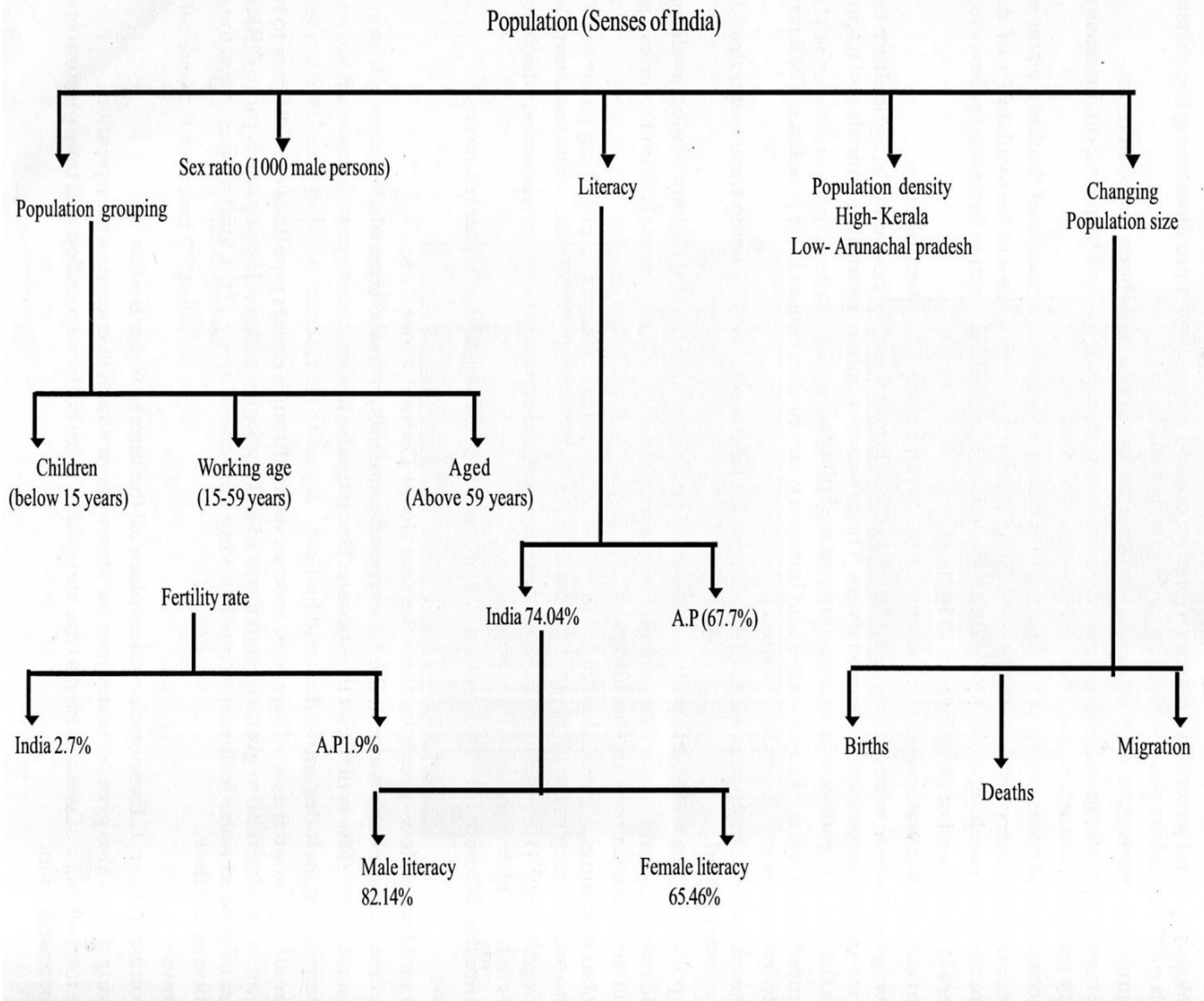
. (AS.5)

1. The River originate at Amarkantak (**River Narmada**)
2. The largest peninsular river (**River Godavari**)
3. The river that flows in Thar Desert (**River Luni**)
4. The river which flows into the Arabian sea (**River Tapi**)
5. What is the mother name of Brahmaputra (**Tsangpo**)
6. Through which states river Tungabhadra flows?
(**Karnataka, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh**)



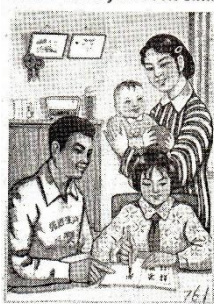


Chapter 6 - The People



SECTION – I ½ M

1. What does this poster indicate?



Ans: Small family is a boon.

2. The population density in Arunachal Pradesh is very low. Why?

Ans: Because it is a hilly region.

3. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.

Children : Below 15 years :: Working age : ?

Ans: 15 to 59 years

4. Find the odd one out with regard to reducing the differences in sex ratio.

Education Child marriages Infanticides Superstition

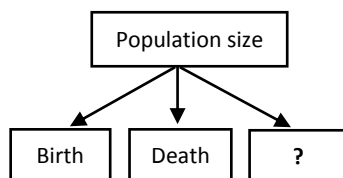
Ans: Education

5. When was taken the first census in India

a) 1772 b) 1872 c) 1820 d) 1773

Ans: 1872

6. The population size changes due to



Ans: Migration

7. What does the sex ratio indicate?

Ans: The sex ratio indicates a hidden form of discrimination.

8. According to 2011 census, which of the following statement is true?

1) The state of the lowest sex ratio is Haryana.

2) The state of the highest population density is west Bengal.

Ans: (1) is true

9. Population census in India is taken once in _____

a) 10 years b) 8 years c) 5 years d) 9 years

Ans: a) 10 years

10. The state which has the highest density of population?

Ans: Bihar. 1106 per sq.km

11. According to 2011 census, literacy rate of India is _____

a) 82.14 % b) 65.46 % c) 74.04 % d) 64.84 %

Ans: c) 74.04 %

12. The fertility rate in India during 1961 to 2011 is _____

Ans: Decreasing regularly

13. For measuring the percentage of literate population of a country, this age group is not considered?

- a) 7 years above b) 9 years above c) 0 - 6 years d) 14 years above

Ans: 0 - 6 years

14. Which state has positive sex ratio?

Ans: Kerala

15. The first complete census was taken in _____

Ans: 1881

Section – II **1 M**

1. Observe the following table and answer the questions

Gender Bias

Area	Haryana	Punjab	AP	Kerala
Sex ratio	879	895	993	1034

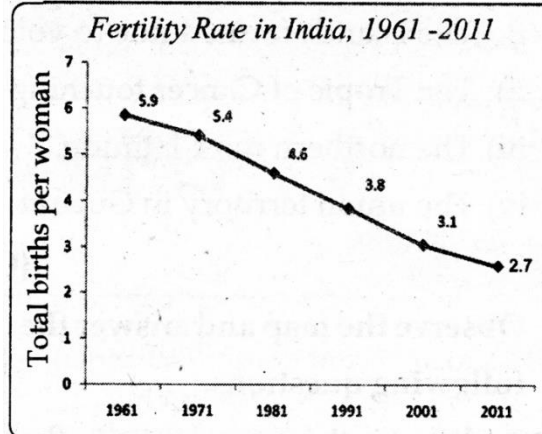
a) Gender discrimination is high in which state?

Ans: Haryana

b) The factor that helps to reduce the differences in sex ratio

Ans: Education

2. Answer the following questions based on the graph given below



a) What is the fertility rate recorded in 2011

Ans: 2.7

b) What is the trend of fertility rate during 1961 - 2011 ?

Ans: Fertility rate is decreasing

3. " we often hear people blaming population growth for all that problems we face" comment

Ans: Because the population plays a vital role in the development of a country.

4. What is working age population? (or) who are called as labour force?

Ans: The age group between 15 – 59 years is called working age population. People, in the age group of 15 – 59 are labour force.

5. As per 2011 census, the population has increased to 121 crores approximately in India. Write any two reasons for it.

- Ans:** 1) Improvement in medical facilities
 2) Early marriages
 3) illiteracy
 4) Superstitions against birth control
 5) Advancement in Medical science
 6) High birth rate and low death rate

6. write two slogans on population control?

- Ans:** 1. Small family is the ideal family.
 2. "We two, ours one" and one or none.
 3. More population - more problems
 4. control the population - Enjoy the nature

7. Write two slogans on gender equality?

- Ans:** 1. Who is aman ? who is a woman ? are we not one ?
 2. Treat equally either boy or girl
 3. Stop discrimination for a better nation
 4. Discrimination is a disease

8. What is the India's population as of 2011 ?

- Ans:** India's population as of 2011 is 121,05,69,573 (1210 millions)

9. What are the categories grouped into 3 broad categories

- Ans:** 1. Children (0 - 15 years)
 2. Working Age (15 - 59 years)
 3. Aged (above 59 years)

10. What is sex ratio ?

- Ans:** 1. Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the population
 2. Sex ratio in India as per 2011 census 1000 : 943
 3. Sex ratio in AP – 1000 : 993

11. What is population density ?

- Ans:** 1. People living per one square kilometre is called density of population.
 2. Density of population in India in 2011 was 382 persons per sq km.

Section – III **2 M**

1. Read the following paragraph

(AS.2)

A distressing aspect of gender bias in India

..... women's
education has been powerful force in reducing discrimination against women.

Q. Due to the difference in sex ratio, what would be the impact on society ? Explain.

- Ans:** 1) Female population will decrease
 2) In future male population may find it difficult to bride
 3) Family system may collapse
 4) Gender bias may increase in the society

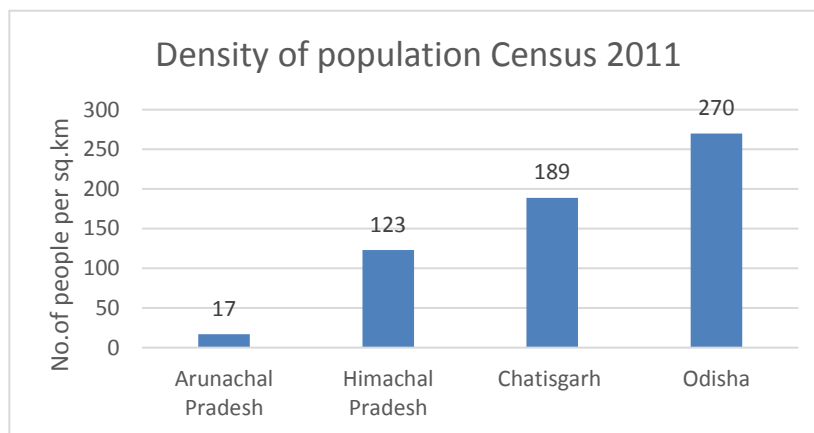
2. Draw a table based on the information given below

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the population. In 1951 there were 946 females per 1000 males in India. In 1991 there were 929 per 1000 males and 933 in 2001 and 943 in 2011 respectively.

Ans:

Sl.No	Year	Sex Ratio
1	1951	946
2	1991	929
3	2001	933
4	2011	943

3. **Observe the given graph and answer the questions(AS.3)**



a) Which state has the highest density of population ?

Ans: Odisha

b) Why does Arunachal Pradesh has the least density of population?

Ans: Unfavourable conditions due to mountain region.

4. **People often talk of population growth in alarmed tones. Why? (AS.4)**

Ans: 1) It population increase, availability of Infrastructural facilities will become less.

2) It may also leads to food shortage

3) Deforestation and global natural destruction is one of the problem

4) A huge population causes huge demands like foods, water, clothes etc.

5. **When the fertility rate is near 2, what does this imply ? Discuss (AS.4)**

Ans: 1) Fertility rate is defined as number of children a woman can bear till the end of her child bearing years.

2) if the fertility rate is near 2, it implies that, on an average, each and every mother in the population is able to bear more than one child.

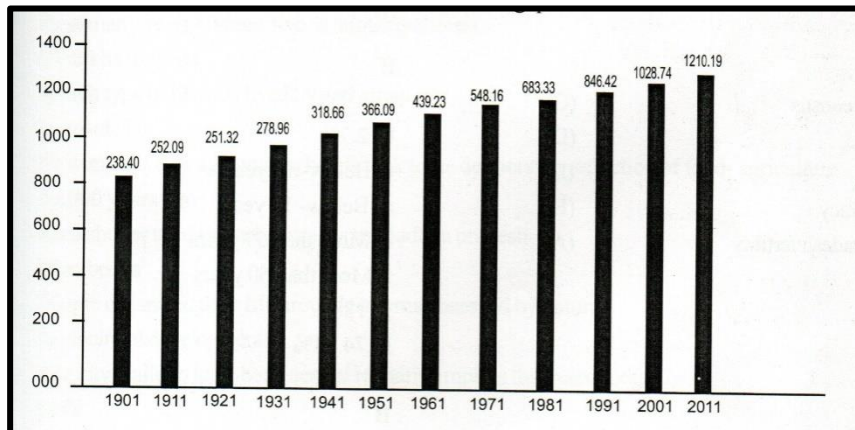
Section – IV

4 M

1. Observe the graph and Answer the questions given below

(AS.3)

Indian Population in Millions : 1901-2011



a) In which year did the population decrease ?

Ans: In the year 1921 the population decreased.

b) From which year onwards did the population increase continuously ?

Ans: From the year 1921 the population increased continuously.

c) In which decade is the population growth less ?

Ans: The population growth is less in the decade 1911 – 1921

d) For how many years is the census being taken in India ?

Ans: The census is being taken in India for 10 years once.

e) What problems would arise with population explosion ?

Ans: 1) Stress on environment 2) Unemployment

f) Why was the population of India increasing after Independence ?

Ans: 1) Improved medical facilities 2) Declination of the impact of famines

g) When will the next census will be taken ?

Ans: The next census will be taken in 2021

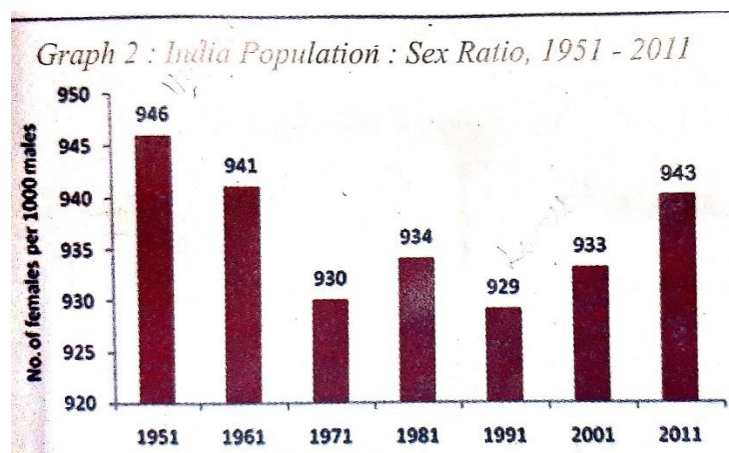
h) What could be the reason for the speed with population which increases took place after Indian Independence ?

Ans: High birth rates together with declining death rates lead to increase in population.

2. Observe the graph and answer the questions given below

(AS.3)

India Population Sex Ratio: 1951-2011



a) What does the above graph indicate ?

Ans: It indicates the sex ratio of India from 1951 to 2011

b) In which year the highest sex ratio was recorded ?

Ans: In 1951, the highest sex ratio was recorded

c) In which year the lowest sex ratio was recorded ?

Ans: In 1991, the lowest sex ratio was recorded.

d) How was the sex ratio calculated ?

Ans: the sex ratio was calculated as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.

e) What are the reasons for low sex ratio in India ?

Ans: illiteracy and gender discrimination.

f) How many times the female number is recorded more than 935 ?

Ans: 3 times

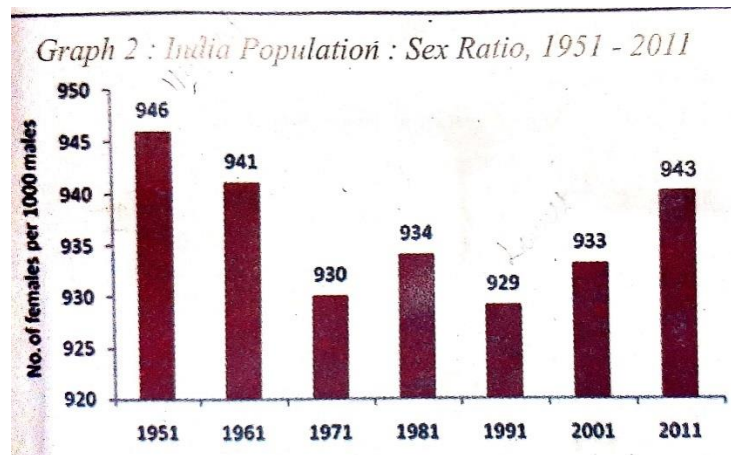
g) How many times census was taken up after Independence ?

Ans: 7 times

3. Plot the information on a bar graph. Write your observation (AS.3)

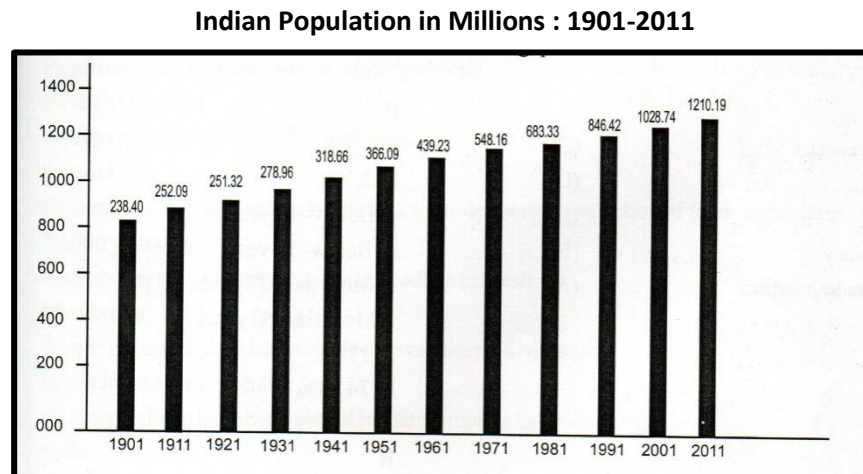
Sl.No	Year	No. of Females per 1000 males
1	1951	946
2	1961	941
3	1971	930
4	1981	934
5	1991	929
6	2001	933
7	2011	943

India Population Sex Ratio: 1951-2011



- Ans:
- 1) The above graph explains the sex ratio of India from 1951 – 2011
 - 2) Highest sex ratio was recorded in 1951
 - 3) Lowest sex ratio was recorded in 1991
 - 4) As per 2011 Census, sex ratio in India was 943

4. Write your observations about the population growth in India from the graph given below
(AS.3)



Ans: I observed the following reasons:

- 1) Population census have been taken for every 10 years.
- 2) From the year 1921 onwards, population increases very highly due to the following reasons:
 - a) Improved medical facilities
 - b) Declination of the impact of famines
 - c) The infant mortality rate dropped
 - d) High fertility rate due to early marriages

Chapter- 7. PEOPLE AND SETTLEMENT

Section - I ½ MARK QUESTIONS

1. Give an example for mega city? (AS1)

ANS. Delhi

2. Find the odd one out from the following. (AS1)

A) Site B) Situation c) History of the place d) Nomadic life style

ANS D) Nomadic life style

3. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair complete the Second Pair. (AS1)

Dubai international airport: Dubai::Suvarnabhoomi international airport:

A. Bangkok

4. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair complete the second pair. (AS1)

Indira Gandhi international airport: Delhi::Rajiv Gandhi international airport:

.....

A. Hyderabad

5. First largest city in India is..... (AS1)

A. Mumbai

6. Arrange the following from north to south. A) Delhi b) Bangalore c) Maharashtra d) Madurai (AS1)

A. A) Delhi b) Maharashtra c) Bangalore d) Madurai

7. Where is Pratapgad? (AS1)

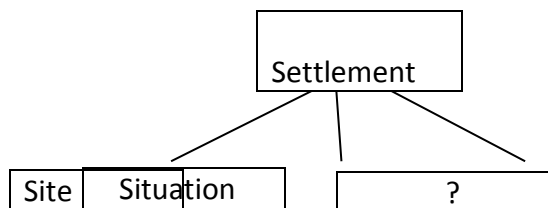
A. Maharashtra

8. Which city called natural port city? (AS1)

A) Yanam b) Krishna c) Godavari d) Visakhapatnam

A. D) Visakhapatnam

9. Find out the third one.



A. History of the place

10. One third of the population is in

A. Cities and towns

11. What is the population Delhi in 1951? (AS1)

A. 20,000

12. Who built fort in Pratapgad? (AS)

A. Chathrapathi Shivaji

13. Expand BMC? (AS1)

A) Berhampur Municipal Corporation

14. Match the following. (AS1)

1) Mumbai () a) 18.4 millions

2) Delhi () b) 14.1 millions

3) Kolkata () c) 16.3 millions

A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a

C) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

A.C) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

15. Delhi population rises mostly due to (AS1)

A) Migration B) births c) deaths D) ALL

A. A) Migration

Section – II 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Expand DDA? (AS1)

A. Delhi Development Authority.

2. What is the fort name?



A. Pratapgad fort

3. Define MEGA CITIES? (AS1)

A. Cities having more than 10 million people

4. What is URBANISATION? (AS1)

A. People have been increasingly living in cities and towns.

5. What are HAMLETS? (AS1)

A. A group of houses within the revenue village is called 'HAMLETS'

6. What is the picture? (AS1)



A. Aerotropolies.

7. What is settlement? (AS1)

A. The way we organize ourselves and our living spaces in place is called 'settlement'

8. Which city does the picture shows? (AS1)



A. Visakhapatnam

9. Observe the following India map and find out the second largest city in India.(AS5)



A. Second largest city in the given map is Delhi

10. What does the picture shows? (AS1)



A. Urbanisation in India

Section – II 2 MARK QUESTIONS

- 1. What factors have influenced the settlement? (AS4)**
 1. Water facilities and fertile soil.
 2. Establishment of educational institutions.
 3. Employment opportunities.
 4. Expansion of the town, transport, and other facilities.
- 2. What are the minimum amenities to provide a settlement? (AS4)**
 1. Well developed drainage system.
 2. Purified drinking water for all.
 3. Garbage management.
 4. Women safety.
- 3. Write about nomadic life style? (AS4)**
 1. They kept moving from place to place.
 2. For about 1.8 lakh years nomadic people lived.
 3. They had no knowledge about agriculture.
 4. They had no fixed residence.
 5. Hunted and gathered their food, water and grazing land.
- 4. “Visakhapatnam population increased in a large scale” why? (AS4)**
 1. Visakhapatnam is a sea port.
 2. It has well developed transport facilities.
 3. People migrate very much to Visakhapatnam.
 4. Education and employment facilities are more in Visakhapatnam.
- 5. What measures have to take to bring the seasonal migrate children to schools? (AS4)**
 1. The migrated children are not ready to go to the school.
 2. They have eligibility to join in any school throughout India.
 3. The government provided mid day meals, free text books, uniforms, sanitation facilities etc.
 4. RMSA, RVM and RTE act work for the school children.
- 6. What is a settlement? (AS4)**
 1. The way we organize ourselves and our living spaces in a place is called settlement.
 2. The houses may be designed or redesigned, buildings may be altered, functions may change but settlement continues in time and space.

3. Many basic concepts such as site, situation, and the history of place attract settlements in various places.

Section – IV 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

- 1. How does the census of India define various kinds of places? How does it organize them in order of size and other characteristics? (AS1)**
 - A. Census of India classifies various kinds of places/settlement based on population the order of organization is:-
 - 1. Mega cities** :-cities having more than 10 million persons
Ex:-Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata
 - 2. Metropolitan cities**:-cities having population between 1 million to 10 million.
Ex:-Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad
 - 3. Class 1 cities**:-Urban areas having population between 1 lakh to 1 million.
Ex:-Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur.
 - 4. Town**:-All urban areas having population between 5,000 to 1 lakh.
Ex:-Narasapur, Nuzvid, Ponnur.
Revenue/census village:-A village with defined borders.
Ex:-Kankipadu, Vuyyuru, Challapalli.
 - 5. Hamlet**:-A group of houses with in the revenue village.
- 2. How did the human life style change from nomadic life (hunter gathers) to settlement life? (AS1)**
 - A. Early humans hunted and gathered their food. That is why they were called “Hunter gathers”.
 1. They kept moving from place to place.
 2. They gathering food from plants, hunting animals some years they started make tools by using died animal bones.
 3. About 1.8 lakh years human lived in bands.
 4. How ever changing the human life style. They hunted and also they practice agriculture.
 5. In olden days people could not travel one place to another place. But now the people travel increasingly.
- 3. Delhi has grown in an unplanned manner. Do you agree with this statement? (AS6)**
 1. In 1951, the population of Delhi was only 20, 00,000. Today that is 1, 60, 00, 000. During the last 60 years it has grown 8 times.
 2. Over decades its attracted people from all parties of India as they migrated in search of jobs and livelihood, etc.
 3. As the capital of country with the parliament and central government offices, there are people from all parties living in the city.
 4. Every city usually as a master plan design and allocate different types of areas and Delhi had 3 such plans.
 5. In fact, Delhi has grown in an unplanned manner.

4. What is urbanisation? What are causes for it?

Ans :

1. The migration of people from rural areas to urban areas is called urbanisation.

Causes of urbanisation

2. Natural growth.
3. Inclusion of rural areas migration.

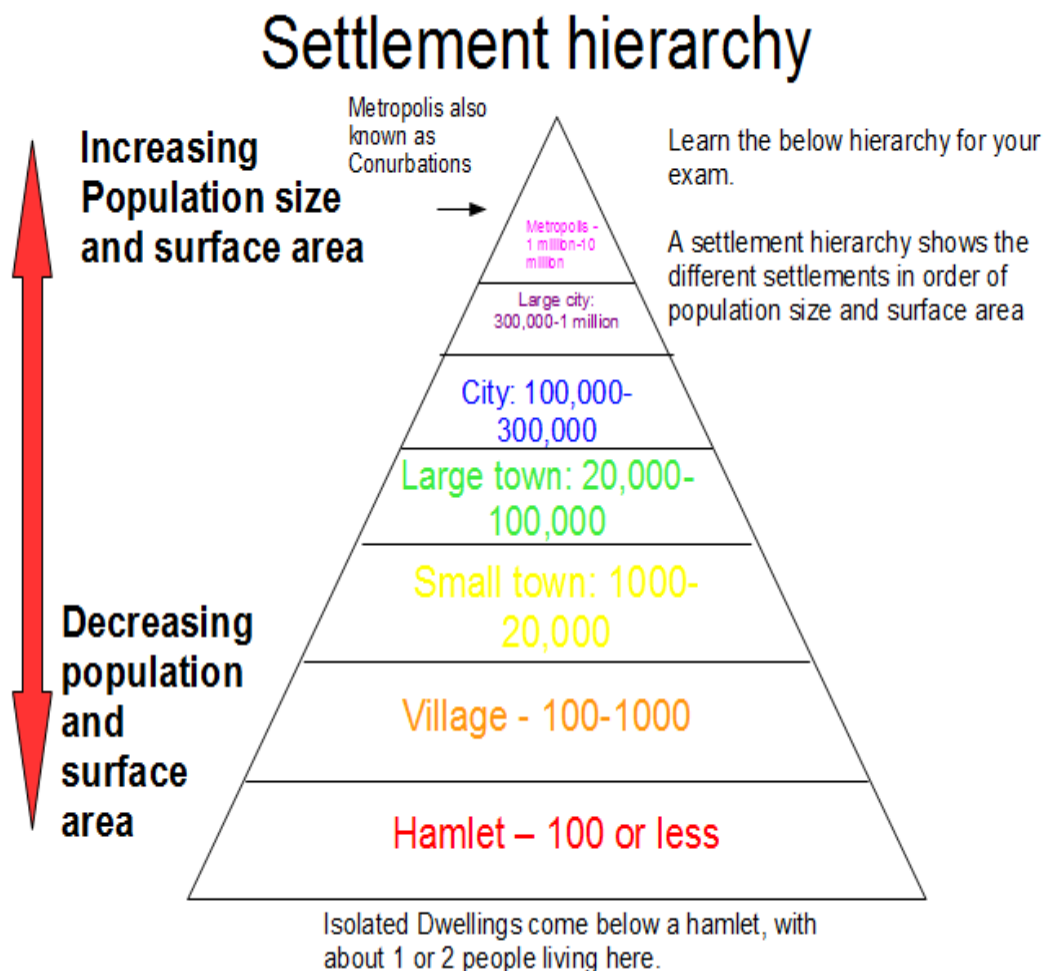
Solutions for problems

4. Proper maintenance of sewage water.
5. Proper supply for drinking water.
6. Providing infrastructural facilities in rural areas.
7. Giving importance for agricultural.
8. Widening of urban areas.

INFORMATION SKILLS

1. Draw the pyramid of Indian settlements in Hierarchy and write your opinion? (AS3)

A.



MY OPINION:- In India mega cities population is 10 million to 40 millions

1. But they have more than 1 crore population
2. Revenue villages and Hamlets are more but each Hamlet have very low population
3. 70% of the Indian population is in villages only

2. Observe the table and answer the questions given below. (AS3)

Population of Visakhapatnam

Year	Population	% change
1901	40,892	0
1911	43,414	+06.2%
1921	44,711	+03.0%
1931	57,303	+28.2%
1941	70,243	+22.6%
1951	1,08,042	+53.8%
1961	2,11,119	+95.5%
1971	6,63,467	+72.1%
1981	6,03,630	+66.1%
1991	7,52,031	+24.6%
2001	13,45,938	+78.97%
2011	20,35,690	+51.2%

1. In which decade the population increased high?

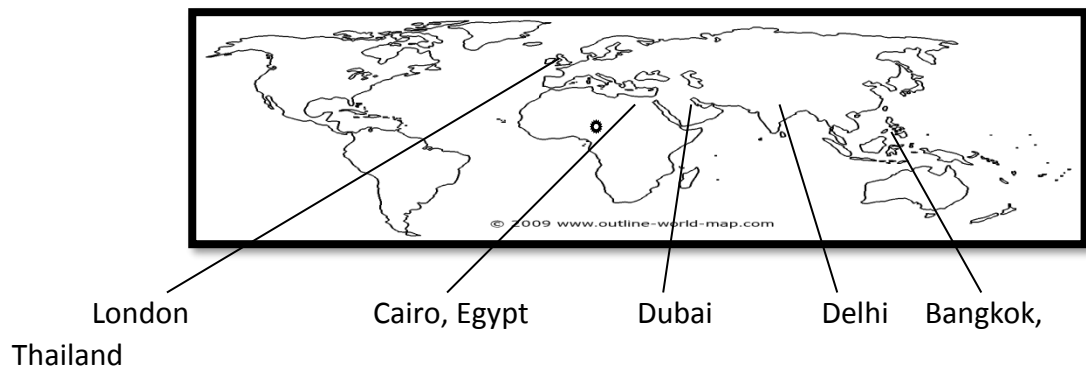
A. 1991-2001 with +123.0%

2. What information is given in the table?

MAPPING SKILLS

1. Locate the following places in given out line Map of world. (AS5)

1. Indira Gandhi international air port.(Delhi)
2. Suvarnabhoomi international airport (Bangkok, Thailand)
3. Dubai international airport(Dubai,UAE)
4. Cairo international airport(Cairo, Egypt)
5. London Heathrow airport(London,UK)



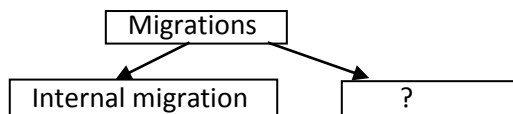
Chapter - 8 People and Migration

Section – I

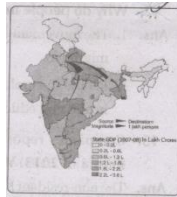
½ Mark Questions

1. **What is migration?**
A. Migrant means a person who stays more than six months in another place.
2. **What is Kōpi?**
A. Kōpis are conical huts made of bamboo mats and poles.
3. **What is Emigration Act?**
A. The Emigration Act of 1983 is the Indian law governing migration and employment of Indians abroad.
4. **Complete the second pair**
1) USA – Skilled workers 2) West Asia – _____?
A. West Asia – Unskilled workers

5. **Fill in the box**



- A. International Migration.
6. **In which state the Koina dam was built?**
A. In Maharashtra state the Koina dam was built.
 7. **What is internal migration?**
A. The movement of people with in a country.
 8. **Identify the place where maximum migrations are taking place.**
A. Delhi.



9. **What does the picture show?**
A. USA on Mexican boarder.



10. **What is the most common reason for female migration?**
A. Marriage is the most common reason for female migration.
11. **Expand S L B C.**
A. State Level Bankers committee.
12. **How many sugar cooperative factories in Maharashtra?**
A. 186.
13. **N C R L Means.**
A. National Commission of Rural Labour.
14. **How many types of Rural workers?**
A. Agricultural Labours, Low income householders, Dalits and adivasis.
15. **Sugarcane cutting is a _____ migration.**
A. Seasonal.

Section – II **1 Mark**

1. **Write reasons for Migration?**

A. Marriage, employment, Education, Famines.

2. **What are remittances?**

A. The money sent by migrants from their destinations are known as remittances

3. **Why are sugarcane cutters employed only for six months?**

A. Sugarcane cutters are employed only for six months because the work is seasonal.

4. **Define or Expand U N D P, U A E.**

A. United National Development Programme
United Arab Emirates.

5. **When did koina dam built?**

A. Koina dam was built in 1970

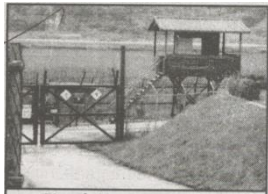
6. **Name the Tribals migrating to work in Assam plantations?**

A. Saora Tribals.

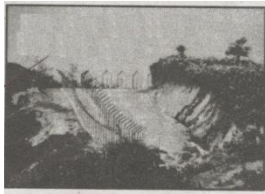
7. **Which Tribals work in odisha mining?**

A. Munala and Santhal Tribals.

8. **Identify the given photographs.**



(i)

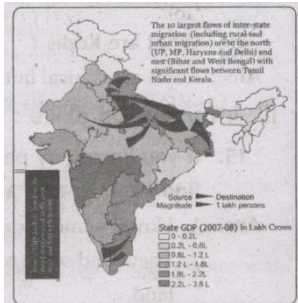


(ii)

A. (i) South Korea on North Korean boarder

(ii) India on Bangladesh boarder.

9. **Name the two south Indian states in which migration takes place.**



A. 1. Tamilnadu

2. Kerala

10. **How can we identify a person as a migrant?**

A. Birth place, Last usual place of residence.

Section – III **2 M**

1. **Why do people migrate from rural to urban areas? (AS1)**

A. Reasons for the migration of people from rural to urban areas

1. Marriages

2. For better education facilities

3. For employment opportunities

4. For business affairs

2. Below is the list of professional and countries, write the name of the country and mention what kind of professionals are migrating to that countries?
Professionals: Doctors, Professionals, Management Professionals, Unskilled and semi skilled
Countries: USA, West Asian countries, Europe, Saudi Arabia, Australia (AS1)

Ans:

Countries	Type of professional Migrates
1. USA, European and Australia	Doctors, IT Professionals, Management
2. West Asian countries, Saudi Arabia	Unskilled and semi skilled

3. **What are the similarities between the internal and international migration? (AS1)**

- Ans. 1. Chance of getting a job
 2. Better living standards
 3. Education
 4. Status in the society.

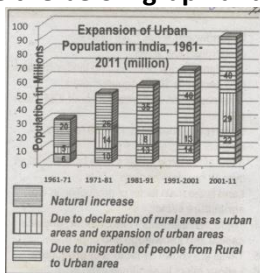
4. **Why skilled persons are able to go to developed countries? (AS1)**

- Ans. 1. Developed countries required skilled people to work in their offices.
 2. High salary, better life and infrastructure facilities attract professionals from less developed countries like India.
 3. Many developed countries could not prefer unskilled workers migrate to their countries.
 4. So, skilled persons are able to go to developed countries.

5. **Is there any benefit for Migration? (AS4)**

- Ans. 1. Migration is helpful to families for better family prospectus.
 2. Pupil will also get opportunities for education, take up new hobs, and acquire new skills.
 3. So that it will also increase income levels.

6. **Observe the below graph and answer the following.**



- i) During 1961-71 how many people added in the urban population?
 ii) _____% was increased due to natural increase during 1981-91.
 iii) During 1991-2001 _____% was increased due to Migration?
 iv) _____% was increased to expansion of urban areas during 1981-91? (AS3)

- A. i) 31 Million
 ii) 62%
 iii) 20%
 iv) 14%

Section – IV 4 Marks Questions

1. **Why are workers from three states able to go to a considerable extent to work in the west Asia? (AS1)**

- A. 1. Nearly three-fifths of workers going to the west Aisa are from Kerala, Tamilnadu, and Andhra Pradesh.
 2. A considerable section of these workers is engaged in construction projects, maintenance, services transport and Telecommunications
 3. These people have close relation to the West Asia.
 4. The migrants are majority muslim population.
 5. There is no language problem to them in the West Asia.
 6. Thus the workers from three states are able to go to a considerable extent to work in the West Asia.

2. Why are only unskilled workers from India wanted in West Asian countries? (AS1)

- A.
1. Only unskilled workers from India are wanted in West Asian countries.
 2. Semi skilled workers also migrate to these countries.
 3. They are oil exporting countries.
 4. They employ workers on contract basis.
 5. They employ workers on large scale with lower wages.
 6. They do not need technologically skilled or professionals for these jobs.
 7. Besides, the need to pay hand some perks, and emoluments.
 8. So, only unskilled workers are wanted in West Asian countries.

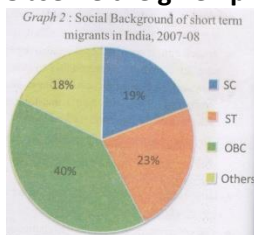
3. Most children of migrant families become dropouts. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer? (AS2)

- A.
1. Yes, I agree that children become dropout, if the parents are migrants.
 2. When families migrate, children also accompany their parents.
 3. They can not get admission in schools in their parents work place without transfer certificate.
 4. School in their native place refuse to take them when they come back.
 5. When parents migrate, the elder child especially the girl child, has to take care of the younger siblings.
 6. Due to the above reasons, the children become dropouts.

4. How does the migration affect the purchasing power of people? (AS2)

- A.
1. Movement of people from one place to another place in search of better opportunities is called migration.
 2. After getting settled in the jobs, the migrants send money, which are known as remittances, to their families in native places.
 3. These remittance act as important means of supplementing and generate additional incomes for rural families. They start purchasing land, vehicles, clearing of debts, construction of houses and agricultural machinery etc.
 4. In this way, the increasing purchasing power of migrant families specially rural families show considerable effect on economy.

5. Observe the given pie chart and write? (AS3)

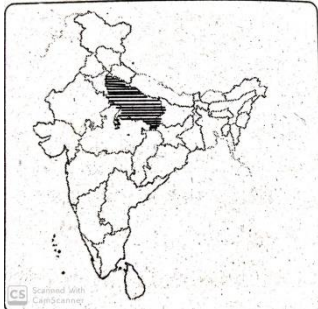


- A.
1. In 2007-08 short term SC Migrants were 19%, ST Migrants 23%, OBC Migrants 40 % and Others 18%.
 2. More migrants were recorded by OBCs.
 3. Less migrants were recorded by Others.
 4. SC and ST Migrants were 42 % in the total migrants.
 5. It indicates the back wardness of the SCs and STs.

Chapter – 9 RAMPUR : A VILLAGE, ECONOMY

Section – I . ½ Marks

- Water intensive crop among the following _____**
A. Maize b. Bajra c. Sugar cane d. Jowar
Ans C
- Example for physical or fixed capital is _____**
Ans. Expenditure on machines
- This is the Example for non- farming activity _____**
A. weeding b. shop keeping c. thressing d. transportation
Ans. Shop keeping
- One of the following is not a carse cereal _____**
a. jowar b. ragi c. wheat d. bajra
Ans. Wheat
- In India Map, The Marked state is**
A. Madhyapradesh B. Odisha C. Uttar Pradesh D. Bihar



Ans : Uttar Pradesh

- Give an example for non-form activity**
ANS: Transportation (or) shop keeping
- Tools machines, buildings or called in the production process as _____**
Ans: fixed capital
- How many crops do farmer in villages like Rampur generally grow?**
Ans: Two mains crops Rabi and kharif

SECTION – II 1 M

- What is the full form of M G N R E G A ?**

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

- Great a slogan on the important of agriculture ?**

ANS 1. Without agriculture – no food in future 2. No former – no food

- What is the main factor of production is the agricultural sector ?**

ANs: The main factor of production in the agricultural sector is land.

- What is production ?**

Ans: Creation of utility is called production.

- What is multiple cropping?**

Ans: Practice of growing two or more crops in the same price of land.

6. Name the factors of production.

Ans: Land, Labour, Capital and organization.

7. Why are sugarcane culture employed only for six months.

ANs: Sugarcane culture are employed only for six months because the work is seasonal.

8. Name the factors of production?

Ans: land, labour, capital and organisation

9. What is utility?

Ans: want satisfying power is known as utility

10. what are the non- farm activates in Rampur?

Ans: dairy products and small scale manufacturing

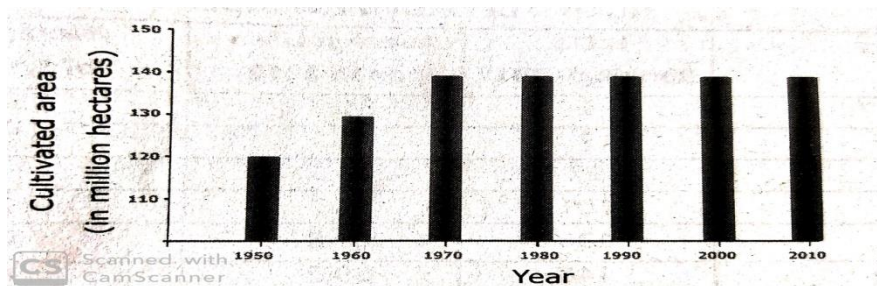
11. Write any two aspects of Rampur villages economy which you like?

ANs: 1. In Rampur no land is left idle. 2. Non- Agricultural sector also developed

SECTION – II 2 MARKS

1. Briefly explain the problems of small formers ?

- ANs :
1. To irrigate lands the small formers need pump sets to draw water or their cropping land is very low.
 2. Minimum support price for their produce.
 3. Credit from the Banks
 4. Proper availability of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements.
 5. Sufficient power supply.

2. What does the graph show ? (Information skills – AS3)

ANs: The graph depicts that there had been a drastic increase in the land which was brought under irrigation in the initial two decades, from 1950 to 1960 and from 1970 to 1980. From 120 million hectares, it has grown to 130 million hectares, during 1950 to 1960. It has increased further to reach 140 million hectares, by 1970. But after that, the rate of growth had become constant, fixed at 140 million hectares, until 2010.

3. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same price of land ?

ANS:

1. The two most common ways of increasing the production are either by multiple cropping.
2. By adopting methods of agriculture.
3. Using high yielding variety of seeds. (HYV)
4. Using chemicals and feriticides.
5. Using fertilizers.

4. Why are the wages for form labourers in Rampur less then minimum wages ?

1. Farm labourers in the Rampur village come from families cultivation small plots of land.
2. The minimum wage fixed by the government for a farm labourer is Rs.60 per day but they paid only Rs.35 , Rs.40 a day.
3. This is because of the fact that there is great competition for work among the farm labourers of Rampur.
4. SO, they themselves agree to work at much lower wages than out was fixed the government

5. What are the main non-form production activities taking places in your region?

Ans:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Transportation | 2. Dairy farming |
| 2. Brick making | 3. Carpentry |
| 3. Basket Making | 4. Poultry |
| 4. Shop Keeping | 5. Fishing Etc. |

6. Write any two aspects of Rampur village economy which you like?

Ans:

1. I m Rampur no land is left idle.
2. Non-agricultural sector also developed.
3. Due to development of transport sector, other sectors of economy also developed.

Section- IV 4 M

1. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land use examples to explain?

Ans: As there is no scope to increase agricultural production by new land under cultivation, people follow the following ways to increase agricultural production on the same piece of land. This is a an example from rampur village.

1. Using modern Irrigation facilities like electric run tube wells.
2. Using HYV Seeds
3. Using chemicals like weedicides and pesticides
4. Using modern machinery, such as tractors, combine
5. Using modern fertilizers.
6. Multiple cropping.

2. Read the table given below and answer the following? A5 4m

Ans: Daily wages for different form activities in Andhra Pradesh in December 2011

Worker s	Ploughin g	Sowin g	Wedin g	Transplatin g	Harvestin g	Winnin g	Threshin g	Pickin g Cotto n
Male	214	197	215	-	164	168	152	-
Female	-	152	130	143	126	124	118	136

A. What are the workers done by male workers only.?

Ans: Ploughing

B. What are the works done only by female workers?

Ans: Transplanting picking cotton

- C. In which works the wages are different for male and female?
 Ans: sowing, weeding, harwesting, winnowing, thresling
- D. What are the reasons for paying less wages to female workers than males?
 Ans: The concept existing in the society is that, the womens do less work then men.
3. Why do you think man receive a higher wage than women for the same Job? Discuss ASII
 (Or)

Why were usually men paid more wages than women for the same work?

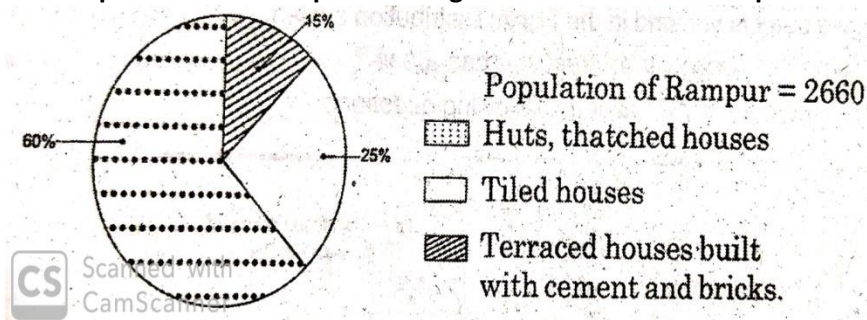
ANs: 1. Generally men are paid more than women though their is same because of gender bias.

2. This is due to male domination in the Society.

3. However, This is prevelant only in unorganised sector.

4. In organised sector both men and women are paid equally.

4. Based on the pie chart and the particulars given below answer the questions(Information skills? AS III



- A) Which kind of houses are ore in Rampur Village?

Ans: Huts, Hatched Houses.

- B) In which category does 60% of Rampur village belong ?

ANs: In Rampur village 60% of people belong to poor category.

- C) State Approximately, the number of middle class people in Rampur village ?

ANs: The number of middle class people in Rampur village is 25 %

- D) Which category of people live in the terraced houses built with cement and bricks?

Ans: Rich category of people live in the terraced houses built with cement and bricks.

CHAPTER – 10 – GLOBALIZATION

SECTION – 1 ½ M

1. **W.T.O Means** _____
Ans. World Trade Organisation
2. **Which of the following organizations monitors the Liberalized politics of International trade?**
 A)W.H.O B) I.L.O C) W.M.O D) W.T.O
Ans. W.T.O
3. **SEZ stands for** _____
Ans. Special Economic Zone
4. **This is an Indian MNC** _____
 a. NIKE b. Ranbaxy c. Honda d. nokia
Ans. Ranbaxy
5. **The aim of W.T. O is** _____
Ans. Liberalice international trade

6. Match the following

- | Group – A | Group – B |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tata Motors | a) Paints |
| 2. Nerolac | b) Information technology |
| 3. Infosys | c) Automobiles |
| a) 1-c,2-a,3-b | b) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c |
| | c) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a |
| | d) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b |
- Ans. A**

8. **TATA Company manufactures** _____
Ans. Vehicles
9. **Which of the following is NOT an MNC ?**
 a. Ford motors b. Asian paints c. Priya foods d. TATA Motors
10. **WTO Head quarters is in**
Ans. GENEVA (SWIZERLAND)

SECTION – II 1 M

1. **Expand W.T.O**
Ans: World Trade Organisation
2. **What are the effects of Globalization in your locality?**
Ans: The effects of globalisation in any locality are 1. Number of shops are selling diversified items like China toys, Electronic goods and equipment, Garments etc.,
3. **What is foreign trade ? Name two MNC's ?**
ANs: The export and Imports of goods and services of a country with other countries is called foreign trade. MNC's are Cargill, Ranbaxy, Infosys etc.,
4. **What is Globalization ?**
ANs: Globalizatio is the process of rapid integration of countries in the world promote trade and commerce.
5. **Expand SEZ?**
ANs: Special Economic Zone.
6. **Define Foreign Investment ?**
ANs: The money that MNS's spent to buy assets such as Land, Building, Machines and other equipment is called foreign Investment.
7. **What is out sourcing?**
Ans : out sourcing means going out to a source outside the company to buy regular services
8. **Expand IBRD**
Ans: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

9. **What is multinational company?**

Ans: As MNC is a company that owns and controls production in more than one nation

10. **Define foreign trade?**

Ans. Trade by a company in other countries is called foreign trade

Section – III 2 Marks

1. **Explain the effects of Globalization in India? (Reflection on contemporary) AS IV.**

Ans: A). The Impact of Globalization in India is not uniform.
 B). It has benefits rich consumers.
 C). Certain services enabled with Technology have expanded.
 D). Some new jobs are created.

2. **For a long period, Indian government discouraged foreign trade and Investment after 1990's it encouraged the same. What reasons do you attribute to this change?**

(Or)

What are the reasons for pulling barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

Ans: Reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and Investment.

1. The Indian government, after Independence had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment
2. This was considered necessary to protect the producer within the country from foreign competitions

Reasons to remove trade barriers

1. Some favourable changes in policy were made in India
2. It is felt that competition would improve the performance of producer

3. **Only skilled people are able to migrate to developed countries. Why?**

Ans : 1). Developed countries require only people with technical skills and professional expertise, as their employees.

2). So, only skilled people are able to migrate there.

4. Write the advantages and disadvantages of multinational companies ?

Advantages:

1. Competition among countries increased.
2. Quality improvement
3. Increase in price
4. Increase in production

Disadvantages:

1. Decline in small scale industries
2. Agriculture is affected
3. Environment is affected
4. Exploitation of natural resources

4. **The impact of Globalization has not been uniform "Explain this statement.**

Ans: The impact of globalization has not been uniform because.

- 1). The benefits of globalization have been distributed.
- 2). It has benefited the producers that have huge wealth and consumers.
- 3). But the small producers cannot compete with big and multinational production.
- 4). Globalization is not fair it does not protect small and big producers alike.
- 5). The government has to play a major role in protecting small producers.
- 6). Workers have seen their employment at risk and rights of workers erode.
- 7). The government has to ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get rights

5. Estimate the impact of globalization on local industries of India.?

or

Explain the impact of Globalization on India.

ANs: Impact of Globalization

Positive effect

- 1). Some have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies.
- 2). They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.
- 3). Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.

Negative effect:

- 1). Agricultural sector is not benefited.
- 2). Some of the small industries have been hit hard due to competition.
- 3). Several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless.

6. Globalization is a curse and boon also, Explain? AS-I

or

The impact of globalization has not been uniform. Explain this statement?

Ans: Advantages of Globalization

- 1). It has benefited the skilled labour in urban areas.
- 2). Large scale units expanded their units into foreign countries
- 3). Large scale units and MNC's are benefited by globalization.
- 4). The industry and service sector were benefited.

Disadvantages of Globalization

- 1). It has not benefited unskilled.
- 2). Moreover, many small units have faced closure.
- 3). The agriculture sector is not benefited by globalization.
- 4). Small and medium sized units are hit hard as they could not compete with MNC's
- 5). Small and medium sized units are hit hard as they could not compete with MNC's

Hence, we can say that "The impact of globalization has not been uniform".

7. How are multinational companies promoting Globalization? Explain.

1. MNC's are playing a major role in the Globalization process.
2. The activities of most of the MNC's involve substantial trade in goods and also services.
3. Foreign investment in the countries has been rising.
4. Most of the regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a decade back.
5. Foreign Trade between the countries has been rising.
6. More and more goods and services, Investments and Technology are moving between the countries.
7. MNC's have been looking for locations around the world: which would be cheap for their production.
8. As a result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade, there would be greater integration of production and markets across countries.

8. Globalization will continue in the future – Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.

ANs: After 15 to 20 years world would undergo a positive healthy competition, improved productive efficiency, increased volume of output, income and employment, better living standards, greater availability of information and modern technology.

Reasons :

Favourable factors for Globalization

- 1). Growing domestic market.
- 2). Growing entrepreneurship
- 3). Broad resource and Industrial base of major countries.
- 4). Availability of humans resources both quantity- wise and quality- wise.

9. Explain the effects of Globalization in India ?

- Ans: 1). The impact of Globalization in India is not uniform.
- 2). It has benefited well off consumers.
 - 3). Some new jobs are created.
 - 4). Some large, Indian companies have grown as MNC's
 - 5). Certain services enabled with technology have expanded.
 - 6). It has also benefits the produce with skill education and huge wealth.
 - 7). On the other hand, most of the small producers and workers are not happy with globalization.

Chapter –11 Food Security

Section – I ½ M

1. In PDS system people collect subsidized food grain from _____ shops?
 - A. Ration or Fair Price.
2. The nutrients which are present is wheat, rice, ragi, jowar, sugar etc are ---?
 - A. Carbohydrates
3. What is the largest school feeding programme is the world?
 - A. Mid –day meal scheme
4. What does ICDS stand for?
 - A. Integrated child development scheme
5. Nutrients which are required is small quantities?
 - A. Minerals
6. How do you calculate per person per day - Availability of food grain per person per day
 - A. Availability of the food grain for the year/ population /365 day
7. What is the standard kilocalories food to be taken per day?
 - A. 1. 2100 kilocalories in urban area
 2. 2400 Kilocalories in rural area
8. Name of new legal law which the Indian Govt brought in 2013?
 - A. Right to food
9. What do the nutritionists suggest?
 - A. Nutritionist suggest that every person should eat 300 grms of vegetables and 100 grms fruits
10. Expand FCI?
 - A. Food Corporation of Indian
11. The first state that implements mid-day meal scheme?
 - A. Tamil nadu
12. The national institute of nutrition is situated at (NIN) ?
 - A. Hyderabad
13. Expend MNC
 - A. Multi National company
14. The nutrition status among adult men and women is measured using?
 - A. BMI (Body mass index)

Section – II 1 M

1. What is the need of food security?
 - A. Food security is needed for various purpose
 - B. The main purpose of food security is no person should go to bed with empty stomach.
2. What do you mean by minimum support price (MSP)?
 - A. The Farmers are paid a pre announced price for their crops.
3. What is the reason for providing mid day meals is govt school ?
 - A. 1. To increase literacy rate in India and to enrol the more number of students in the school
 2. To provide one meal for all the poor young children's is Govt School.
4. What do you mean by buffer stock?
 - A. The stock of food grain mainly wheat and rice procured and maintained by the govt through food corporation of India(FCI) is called buffer stock
5. What do you mean by public distribution system?
 - A. The System of distributing food (rice, wheat, sugar) and non food items at subsidized price through ration shops is known as public distribution system.
6. What do you mean by famine?
 - A. It is a condition, where extreme scarcity of food leading to hunger and starvation

7. What are coarse cereals?

A. Ragi, bajra, jowar and other millets are called coarse cereals

8. What are anganawadi ?

A. Anganawadi are the centres where young children are taken care of including mid-day meal

Section – III **2 M**

1. Supposing the food grain production has been affected in a particular year, because of a natural calamity, In what ways can the government ensure high availability of food grain for the year? - As -4

A. 1. If the food grain production has been affected in a particular year because of natural calamity, the govt can ensure higher availability of food grains
2. And the government will distribute food grain at subsidized price through ration shops which are store is buffer stock by Food Corporation of India (FCI)

2. What is the position of India's per capita availabilities of food grains compared to other countries.?

A. 1. India's per capita availability of food grain in 2010-11 was 463 grams.
2. It was very low when compared to the same of countries like Europe (700 grams), and USA (850 grams)

**3. Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security (AS-I)?
(OR)**

Food security is possible only with increase in food production explain?

A. 1. There is a direct relation between increase in food production and food security
2. If the number of food grains produced in a year increases, the government purchases the excess production from farmers by paying minimum support price and preserves them as buffer stock in FCI godowns.
3. The food grains thus stored will be distributed through the country ration shop or public distribution system at subsidized rates to all the ration card holders in the country
4. This shows the relation between increase in food production and security

4. How are the ration shops functioning in your locality?

A. 1. Ration shops in our area are working well they are kept open as per schedule
2. Every Friday is holiday they issue rice edible oil sugar as per card available
3. They charge according to govt norms only every card holder gets rice and other commodities as per norms
4. There is no problem in functioning of ration shops

5. State any two defects which you find in organization of public distribution system

A. 1. Selling the goods with higher prices
2. Cheating the process of weighting
3. Selling ration goods in the black markets
4. Ineligible candidates holding white cards
5. Only few days' distribution is following

Section – IV 4 M

1. Give reason to argue for the following statements public distribution system can ensure better food security for people? (AS1)

- A. 1. Yes, public distribution system ensures better food security for people.
 2. Why because the below poverty line(BPL) and poorest of poor people Cannot afford the mark list prices of regular food grains like rice, wheat, pulses and non –food items like kerosen.
 3. Through PDS they can purchase all these items at very subsidized prices with which they can have square meal a day
 4. The Second important reason is an essibility i.e all food grains are distributed through ration shops present in each and every village to all beneficiate.
 5. So, both the above factor like subsidized rather and easy accessibility of public food distribution will ensure better food security for people.

2. Analyse a week’s food habit of your family create a tables to explain nutrition element included is it? .AS3 (Informative skills)

Day	Food items	Nutrition elements
Sunday	Chicken, rice, curd	Rice –Carbohydrates chicken – Proteins curd - proteins
Monday	Milk, Dosa, Rice, dal, curd	Milk –calcium dal – proteins rice – carbohydrates curd – protein
Tuesday	Milk ,Cornflakes, rice, curd, leafy vegetables ,bananas	Rice – carbohydrates Leafy vegetables – minerals bananas – vitamins minerals milk – calcium cornflakes – proteins
Wednesday	Milk , Rice, curd, grapes, carrot	Carrot –vitamin –A Rice – Carbohydrates Graps – Vitamin Milk, Curd -Proteins
Thursday	Milk, curd, rice, egg	Egg -protein
friday	Milk, rice, curd, beans, oranges	Beans –proteins oranges – vitamin-C
Saturday	Milk, Rice, curd, lades finger, papaya	Papaya –vitamin –A lades finger –proteins minerals

3. What are the salient features of food security prill?

1. The Indian O government came out with a new law is 2013 called the national food security act to legalised people’s right to food
2. It applies to approximately 2/3rd of the population of India
3. Every person of low income family is entitled to 5kgs of food grains per month at subsidized rates
4. The protection families are entitled to 35 kgs of food grains
5. For a few years, the central govt supply rice, wheat, and millets for Rs 3/-, Rs 2/-, Rs 1/- respectively

6. If govt is not able to arrange food grains it will give cash for the people to buy food grains.

4. Read the table and answer the following question?.

A. Growth is Extraction of some key minerals in India (in thousand tonnes)

	1997-98	2010
Bauxite	6108	18000
coal	297000	537000
iron ore	75723	260000
chromite	1515	3800

1. What are the minerals given in the tables?

A. The minerals given in the tables are bauxite, coal, chromite and iron ore.

2. Which minerals were extracted more?

A. The minerals coal and iron ore were extracted more

3. Which minerals were extracted less? Why?

A. The minerals which are extracted less are bauxite and chromite as their usage is less

4. What are the environmental problems in extraction of these minerals ?

A. With excessive extraction of minerals many environmental problems arise, forest area lost many species, animals, birds, trees, extinct, increase pollution leading to siltation

5. Give reasons to argue for the following statement "Public distribution system" Can ensure better food security for people? AS-I

(OR)

"Public distribution system can ensure better food security" Explain?

- A.
1. It is a joint responsibility of central govt, state govt and union territory administrative to ensure the smooth functioning of the PDS
 2. While the responsibility of central govt is to procure, store and transport it from purchase point to central godowns, the responsibility of the state govt and union territory administration is to lift these commodities from the central godowns to fair price shops.
 3. FCI procures and distributes food grain to provide subsidized food to the poor to mitigate the inequalities through the surplus food to the poor.
 4. The universal coverage of PDS was replaced by targeted real public distribution system in 1997 in order to achieve the objective of food security through the sale of food grain to BPL families

Chapter -12. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUITY

Section – I $\frac{1}{2} M$

- 1. The main name of the chipko movement is?**
 - A. Protection of Trees
- 2. Right to life is under the article _____**
 - A. Article 21
- 3. Narmada Bachavo andolan is (NBA)**
 - A. Environmental movement
- 4. Use of fertilizers and pest sides are banned in this state**
 - A. Sikkim
- 5. The author of the book “ Salient Spring”**
 - A. Rachel carson
- 6. In India more than 90% of the work force is in the unorganized sector**
 - A. 90%
- 7. What are the important components the modern agriculture practice**
 - A. Pesticides
- 8. Growth in B and modern industrial development are necessary**
 - A. A) NNP B) GDP C) NDP D) GNP
- 9. Expand HDI**
 - A. Human Development Index
- 10. What is the single largest river development scheme in India.**
 - A. The Narmadha valley Developmental project.

Section – II $1 M$

- 1. What do you mean by source?**
 - A. A place, person or thing from which something originates or can be obtained
- 2. Explain environment?**
 - A. Environment refers to all the conditions and influences surrounding affecting our existence and development
- 3. What is equity?**
 - A. Equity is the quality of being fair and impartial
- 4. What do you mean by GDP?**
 - A. GDP is an indicator of the total value of goods and services produced in a year.
- 5. What is Chipko andolan?**
 - A. 1) Chipko aldolan is the environmental movement started in 1970 in the Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand.
 - 2) Chipko means ‘embrace’ the villages hugged the trees.
- 6. What is the “Sink Function”?**
 - A. The sink function describes an environment’s ability to absorb and render harmless waste and Pollution.
- 7. What is meant by sustainable development?**
 - A. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compreviding the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 8. What are the Natural resources to use in production?**
 - A. Natural resources used in production or land, water, minerals and forest etc.,

Section – III 2 M

1. Write two slogans on the environmental protection?

- A. 1) Save environment and save life
2) Save the nature to save the future
3) Go-green and eliminate the global warming.

2. How does the green revolution lead to increase in the food grains?

- A. 1) Use of high yielding varieties
2) Improvement of irrigation facilities
3) Use of new methods of cultivation
4) Use pesticides and fertilizers

3. Should average temperature of the earth be treated as a natural resource for all people? (AS1)

- A. 1) Yes the average temperature of the earth be treated as a resource for all the people.
2) Taking advantages of this renewable resource in the form solar energy, people can reduce their dependency on Non-renewable sources like coal and petroleum etc...,

4. Why do you think the effects of climate change may be felt by all countries? (AS1)

- A. 1) On issue of climate change countries have tried to reach collective decisions
2) Climate change affects all countries and people, some may be more than the others
3) Many of these effects we do not even understand, and can not anticipate.
- 4) Individually a country may take initiative to reduce emissions of Green house gases.
5) The environment would however continue to deteriorate, if the other countries do not regulate their emissions.
6) Thus solutions at the global level with countries coming together become necessary.

5. What are the aspects taken as indicators to measure Human Development?

- A. Indicators of Developments
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Per capita Income | 2) Literacy Rate |
| 3) Average years of schooling | 4) Expected years of schooling |
| 5) Health status | 6) Life expectancy at birth |
| 7) Employment status | 8) Equal Distribution. |

Section – IV 4 M

1. Why did the people of Jalasindhi Village refuse to move out of the village? (AS1)

- A. The people of Jalasindhi Village refuse to move out of the village because:
- 1) Without local law environment, their lives would be reduced to nothing
- 2) From the state of self sufficiency they would be flung into scarcity
- 3) With the availability of facilities they are taking one crop at present and hoping for multiple cropping in future.
- 4) But with displacement their lives would become dependent on external forces and they fall into poverty.

2. “Last but not Least the key to environmental problem lies in changing life styles that will minimize waste in pollution? (AS1)

A) What are the various ways in which our life effects the environmental? Use examples from your own context to explain

- A. The following examples describes how our lifestyles affect the environment
- 1) Emissions for vehicles are major cause of environmental pollution.
 - 2) In a series of rulings (1998 onwards) the Supreme Court had ordered all public transport vehicles using diesel to switch over to compressed natural gas.
 - 3) This is a cleaner fuel compared to diesel
 - 4) A result of this move, air pollutions in cities like Delhi come down considerably

B) Find out about various ways in which the problems of garbage and emissions are being dealt with around the world. (Information Skills)

- A. 1) Countries must come together to find out solutions for the problems of Garbage and emissions at the global level.
- 2) Individually a country may take initiative to reduce emissions of the Green House gasses.
 - 3) Its environment would however continue to deteriorate if the countries don not regulate their emissions.
 - 4) Therefore counties have tried to reach collective decisions regarding the problems of climate change, garbage and emissions etc....,

3. Rapid extraction of minerals and other natural resources would adversely impact the future development prospects. Do you agree? (AS4)

- A. 1) Yes I agree that rapid extractions of minerals and other natural resources would adversary impact the future development prospects.
- 2) However the extent of our current resource use is such that the chance of future generations to have accesses to their fair share of scare resources.
 - 3) Future generations, even if they restore the damaged they would have to spend crores of rupees to clean up the mess created today.
 - 4) For Example to clean up our rivers and drains today we need to spend money besides ensuring that day are not polluted again.
 - 5) It is also unjust to ask the poor people to bear the cost of development

4. What are the lessons to be drawn from the alternative PDS initiative at Jahirabad Mandal in Telangana? (AS4)

- A. 1) Women of Jahirabad Mandal in Telangana began to reflect on the loss of local food culture.
- 2) Rice is the nutritionally inferior to millets.
 - 3) Villagers collective decided to grow millets in the follow lands and the common.
 - 4) The community started again Bank operated on the principle of PDS System.
 - 5) Cultivation of the Dry Land gave people to work.
 - 6) Instead of grain travelling hundreds of kilo meters, locally produced food is now available to ensure food security in the village

5. Environment is crucially important for the lives and livelihoods of the local communities and life styles of local communities are harmonious with the environment? Explain? (AS6)

[OR]

Write the impact of environment on the livelihoods of local communities?

- A. 1) For most rural communities the link between and lives of the people is very strong.
2) Access to the environment serves a large number of their needs like food, fire wood, fodder, economically valuable articles etc.,
3) They have to pay for all these needs if the access to the environment is lost.
4) Access to the environment may be lost because of displacement, environment is destroyed and polluted.
5) The question of environment and sustainability is intimately connected to the issue of

IN DIRECT MAP POINTS- INDIA MAP- PAPER – I (Q.NO 33)

1. Marks the following on the outline map of India. (INDIRECT)
 - a) The standard meridian of India.
 - b) Oldest folded mountains.
 - c) The place situated on the three seas.
 - d) The state which has Itanagar as capital.

2. Mark the following on the outline map of India.
 - a) Young folded mountains
 - b) Latitude passes through the middle of the country.
 - c) The southern most tip of India.
 - d) The capital city of Rajasthan.

3. Mark the following on the outline map of India.
 - a) The capital of Maharashtra
 - b) Utkal coast belongs to this state.
 - c) The river which is flowing through Pakistan.
 - d) The river which is flowing through Rajasthan

4. Mark the following on the outline map of India.
 - a) Plateau which has more mineral wealth
 - b) Capital of Himachal Pradesh
 - c) One west flowing river.
 - d) The highest peak in Annamalai hills.

5. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) The strait which is separated India from Srilanka.
 - b) The Island which is located on 8° channel.
 - c) One active volcano.
 - d) South – west – monsoon first enters into this state.

6. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) The lake which is located between Krishna & Godavari rivers.
 - b) The river which is the joint water source of A.P & Karnataka.
 - c) Darjeeling
 - d) Capital of Uttarakhand

7. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) IST is passing through this place in U.P
 - b) Locate the earliest sunrise.
 - c) The place where the sun rises in the last.
 - d) Kolkata

8. Mark the following on the outline map of India.
 - a) The great Indian desert.
 - b) The highest peak in the world.
 - c) The Birth place of R.Indus.
 - d) One hill station in Nilgiris.

9. Mark the following on the outline map of India.
 - a) The mountains which divide India into two equal parts.
 - b) The state which has high density of population.
 - c) The state which has low density of population.
 - d) Education Revolution started in this state.

10. Mark the following on the outline map of India.
 - a) Capital of Madhya Pradesh
 - b) The river which is flowing through rift valley
 - c) The capital city of Tamilnadu
 - d) The state which has NIN is located.

11. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) The biggest state in India
 - b) Location of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd

- c) The once known as 'Garthapuri, (Guntur)
 - d) The highest speak in rajesthan
12. Mark the following on the out line of india
 - A) The capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands
 - B) The petroleum mines in the westron court
 - C) The union territory in tamilnadu
 - D) The sea in which the lakshadweep island are located
 13. Mark the following on the out line of india
 - a) The delta in andhra pradesh
 - b) The extension of Himalayas in arunachal Pradesh
 - c) The mountain the borders the Thar desart
 - d) The west flowing river of peninsular in india
 14. Mark the following on the out line of india
 - a) The delta of river ganges
 - b) The strait saperating india from srilanka
 - c) The place on Three seas
 - d) The aravalli range
 15. Mark the following on the out line of india
 - a) The state that receive the highest rain fall
 - b) The highest speak in western Ghats
 - c) The river shared by india and Pakistan
 - d) The southern most tip of peninsular plateau

DIRECT MAP POINTS- INDIA MAP- PAPER – I (Q.NO 33)

1. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) The coromandal coast
 - b) The western ghats
 - c) River Narmada
 - d) Kanchenjunga peak
2. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Chilika lake
 - b) Circar coast
 - c) River Ganga
 - d) Malwa plateau
3. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Kulu valley
 - b) Mt-K2
 - c) River Mahanandi
 - d) Kudankulam (Tamil nadu)
4. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Ooty
 - b) Canara coast
 - c) R.Krishna
 - d) R.Tapti
5. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Aravallis
 - b) River Brahmaputra
 - c) Western ghats
 - d) West coastal plain
6. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Odisha
 - b) Chhasttisgharh
 - c) Gulf of Mannar
 - d) Visakhapatnam

7. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Naga hills
 - b) Rajmahal hills
 - c) Bundelkhand
 - d) Eastern Ghats
8. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Malabar coast
 - b) Konkan coast
 - c) Capital of A.P
 - d) River Godavari
9. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Pulicat lake
 - b) Nilgiris
 - c) East coastal plain
 - d) Jaisalmer
10. Mark the following on the outline map of India
 - a) Delhi
 - b) River Tapti
 - c) Eastern Ghats
 - d) Kanya Kumari

Additional Map Points

1. Mumbai
2. R Godhavari
3. R Narmada
4. Aanaimudi
5. Jammu & kasmir
6. Simla
7. Benguluru
8. R kaveri
9. Manipur
10. Oty
11. Chennai
12. Nelagiri hills
13. Tropic of cancer
14. Mount everest
15. R luni
16. Chandiger
17. Dayyu,daman
18. Assom
19. Himalaya mountains
20. Ladak

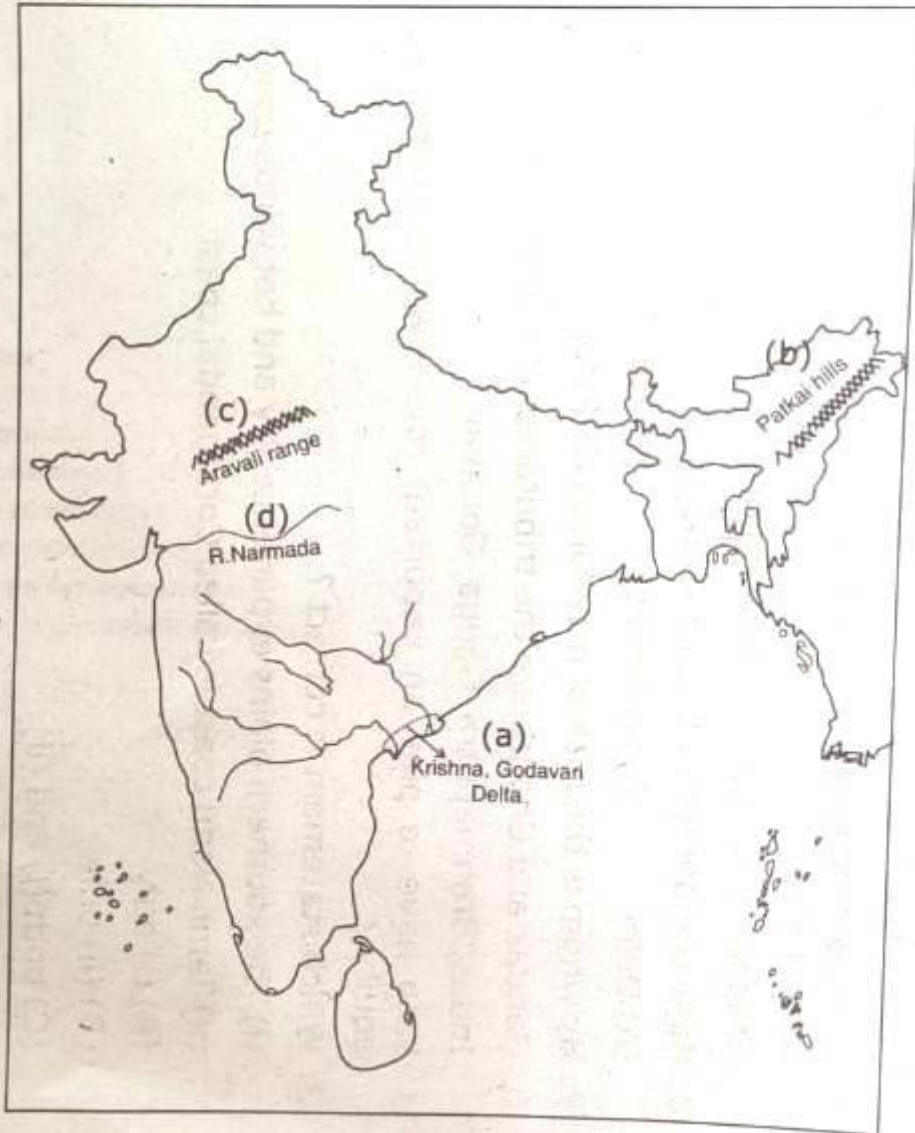
Abbreviations / Expand

1. I S T	: Indian Standard Time
2. G M T	: Green With Mean Time
3. I M R	: Infant Mortality Rate
4. U N D P	: United Nations Development Programe
5. G D P	: Gross Domestic Product
6. S E Z	: Special Economic Zone
7. F C I	: Food Corporation of India
8. N N P	: Net National Product
9. N S I	: National Survey Institute
10.N R E G A	: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
11.A G W	: Anthro Pogenic Global Warming
12.I P C C	: inter- Governmental Panel on Climate Change
13.C F C	: Chloro – Fluoro Carbon
14.K M D A	: Kolkata Metroplitan Development Authority
15.D D A	: Delhi Development Authority
16.M G N R E G A	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
17.H Y V	: High Yield Variety
18.W T O	: World Trade Organization
19.M N C	: Multinational Companies
20. I B R D	: International Bank for Reconstruction Development
21.I D A	: International Development Association
22.P D S	: Public Distribution Center
23.I C D S	: Intregated Child Development Scheme
24.B M I	: Body Mass Index
25.C N G	: Compressed Natural Gas
26.N V D P	: The Narmada Valley Development Project
27.N B A	: Narmada Bachavo Andolan
28.M S P	: Minimum Support Price
29.W H O	: World Health Organization
30.I C W S	: Integrated Child Welfare Scheme

33. Locate the following in the Outline map of India

- (a) The Delta in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) The Extension of Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (c) The mountain that borders the Thar Desert.
- (d) The west flowing river of Peninsular India.

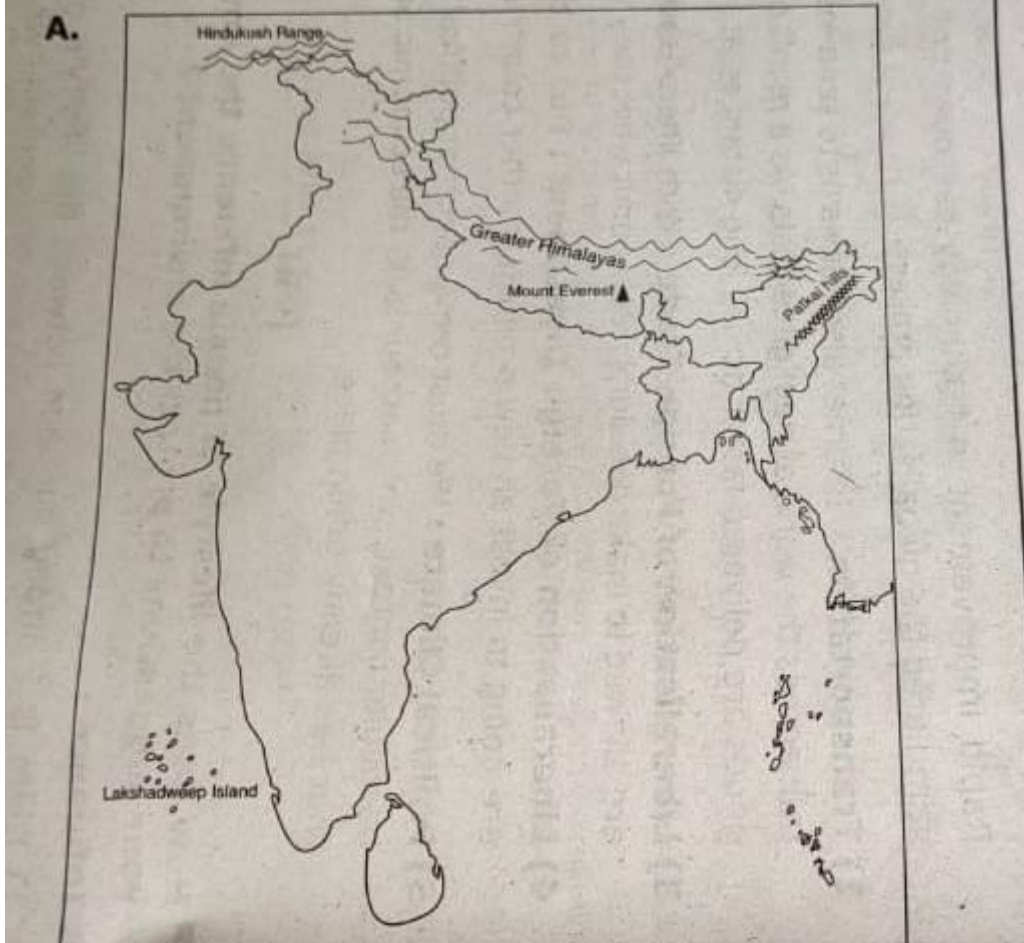
A.



The Himalayas is a long range of mountains that run through the Northern border of India. The Northern most part of it is the 'Hindukush Range'. Then comes the Greater Himalayas and the Eastern fold of Patkai Hills. The highest peak is Mount Everest.

Mark the underlined places on the outline map of India.

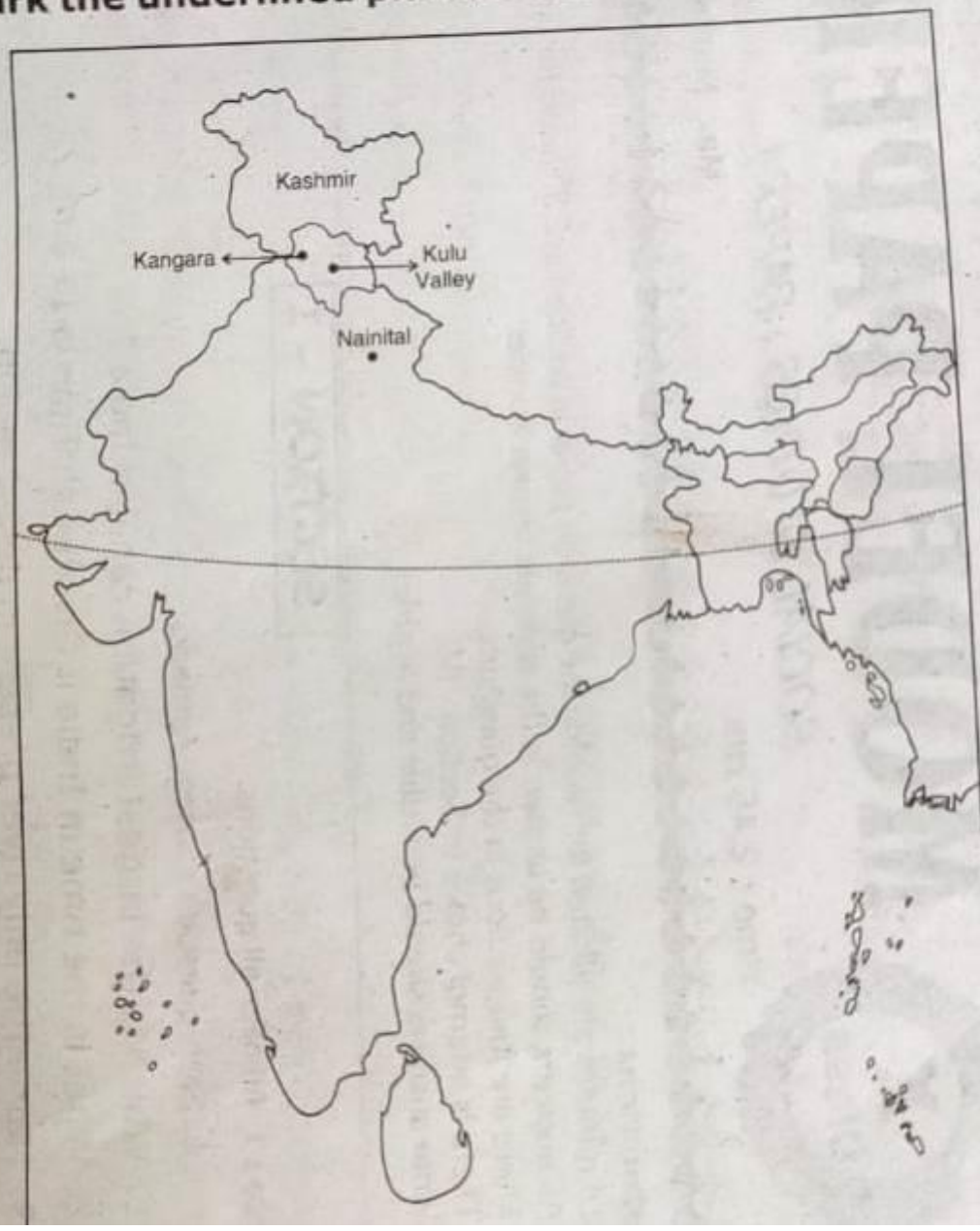
A.



The valleys of Himalayas are hot destinations for people, as they are famous hill stations. Places like Kulu and Nainital are major hill stations. Kangra is another hill station. They all are to the south of Kashmir.

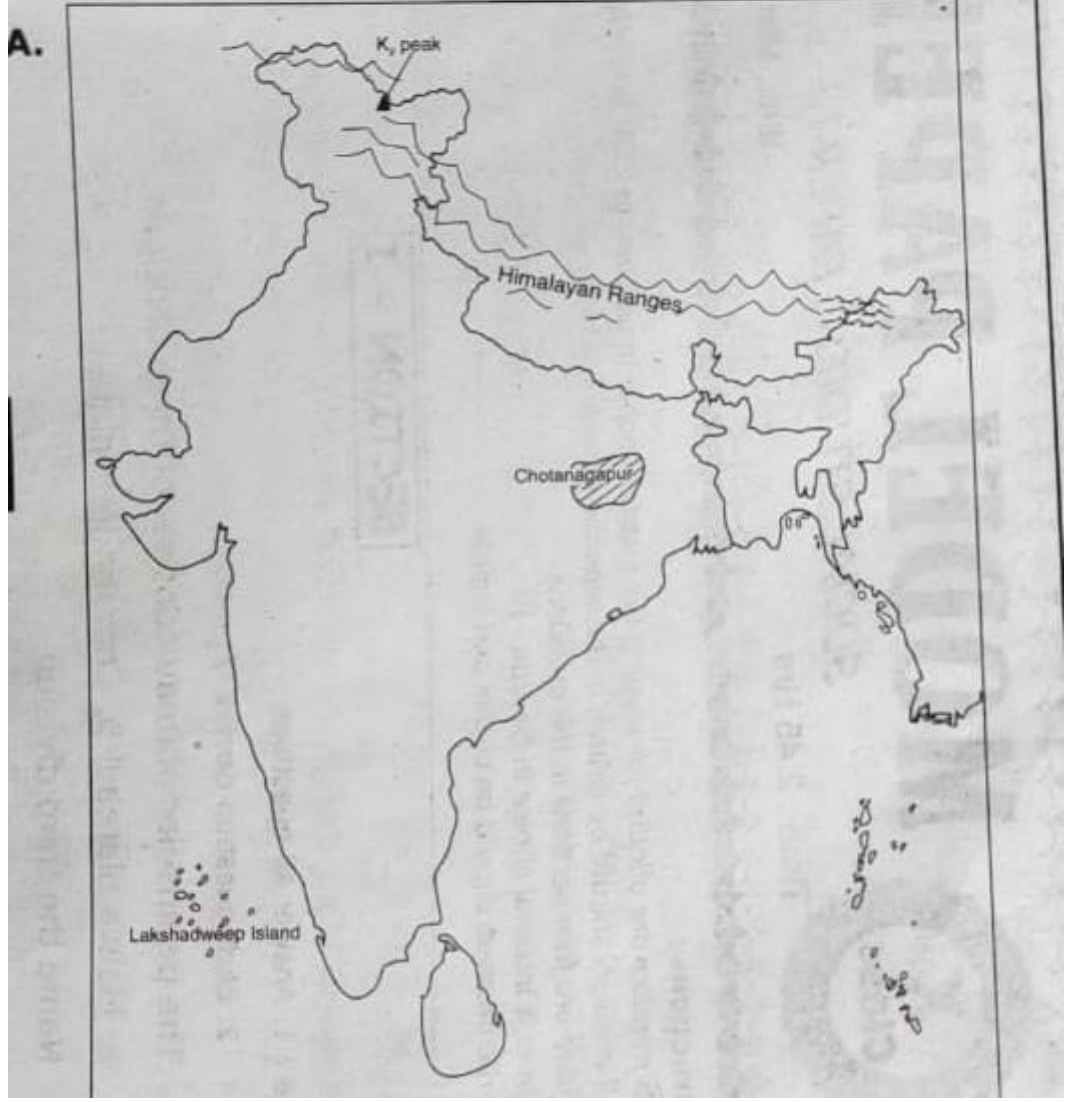
Mark the underlined places on India map.

A.



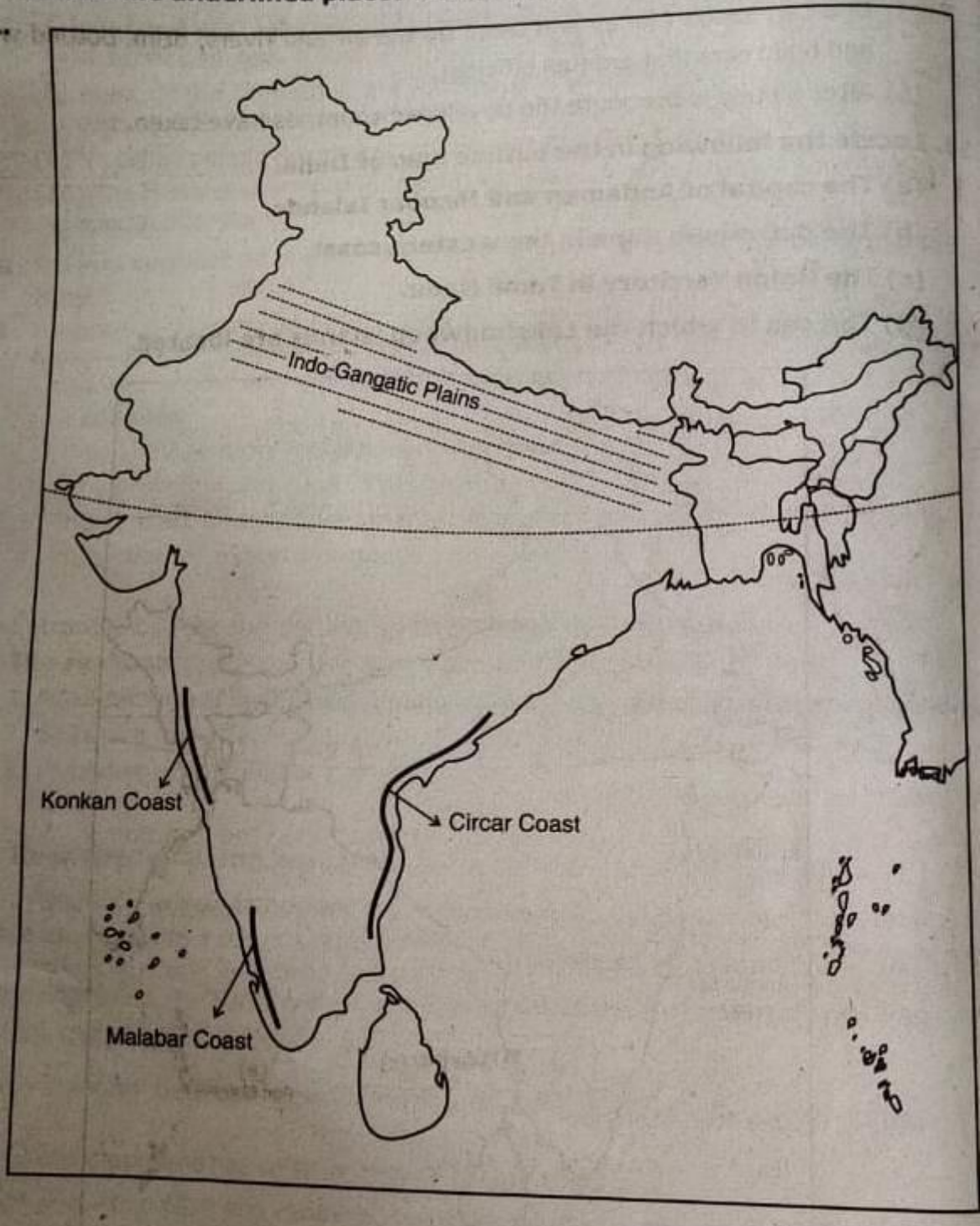
The Himalayas are caused due to transcontinental shifts where as Lakshadweep Islands are called Coral Islands. The K2 is the highest peak in India and Chota Nagpur Plateau lies on the Tropic of Cancer.

Locate the underlined places in the outline map given.



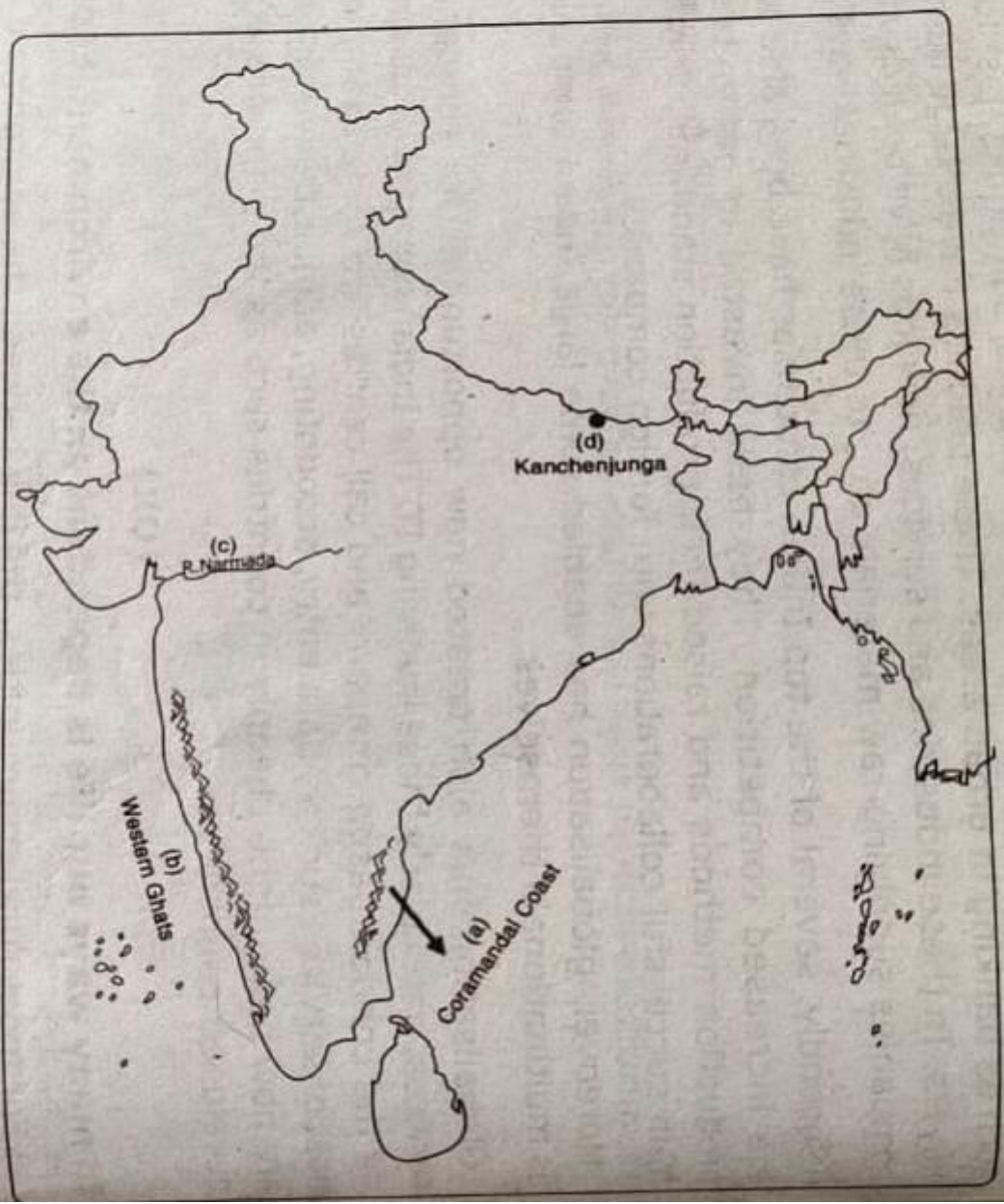
Plains are comparatively flat land areas. They are commonly found in two areas - river banks and sea wash. The Indo Gangetic plains is formed by the rivers. The Konkan coast, Canara coast, Malabar coast, Coromandal coast, Circar coast and the Utkal coast are the coastal plains of India.

Locate the underlined places in the out line map of India given.



Mark the following on the Outline map of India.

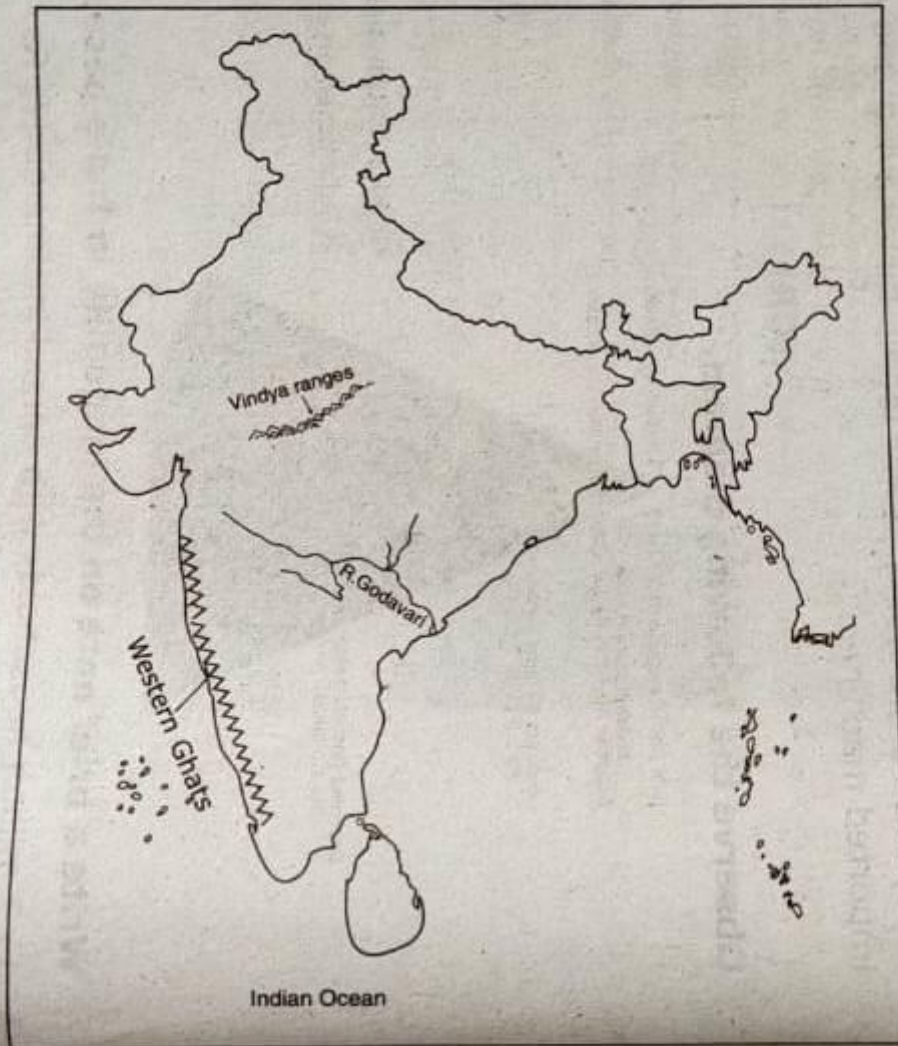
- a) The Coramandal coast
- b) The Western Ghats
- c) River Narmada
- d) Kanchenjunga peak



The region that lies to the south of Vindhya range is called Peninsular India. It has the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean on three sides. The mountains on the West Coast is a continuous range, known as 'the Western Ghats'. Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are the major rivers.

Locate the underlined places in the outline map of India given.

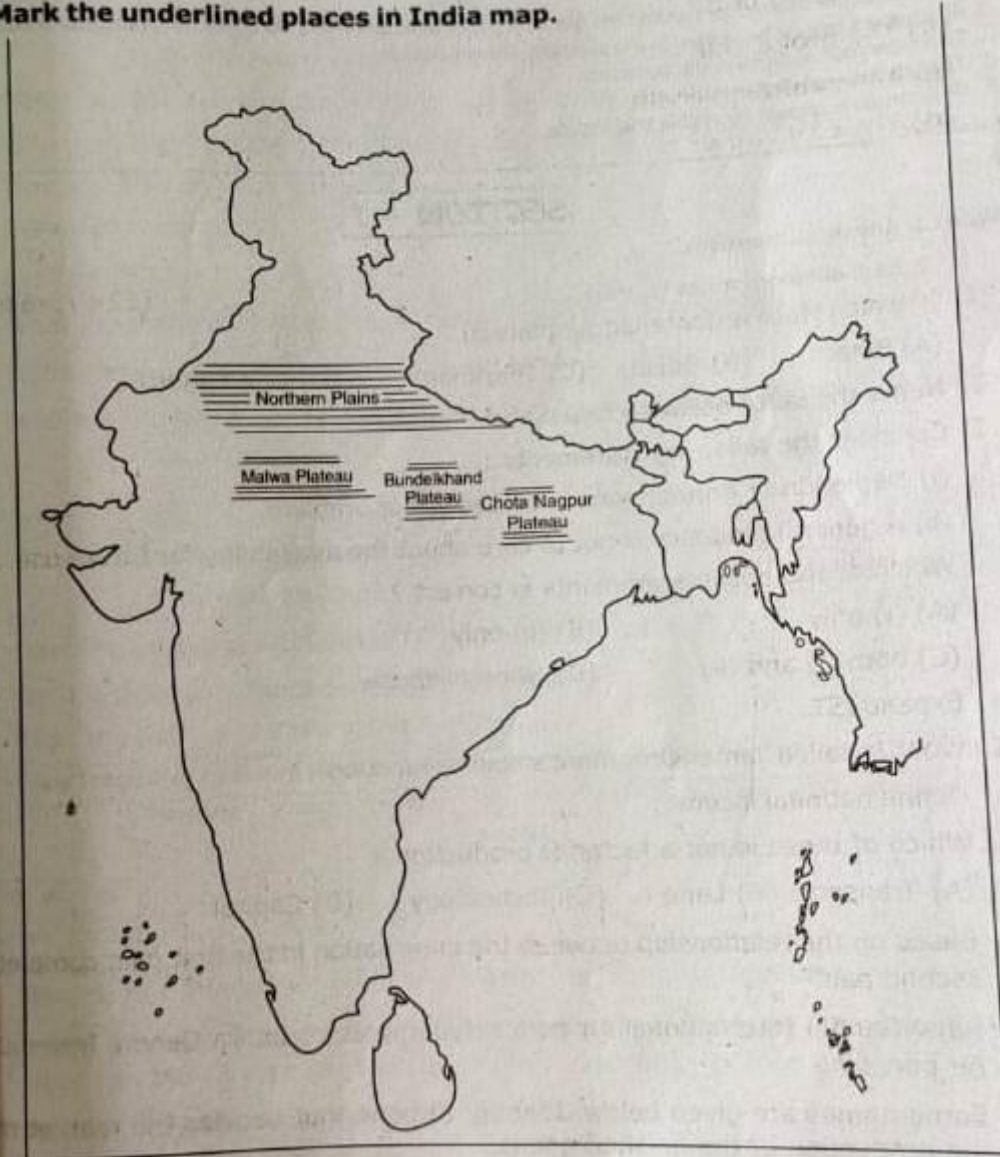
A.



(OR)

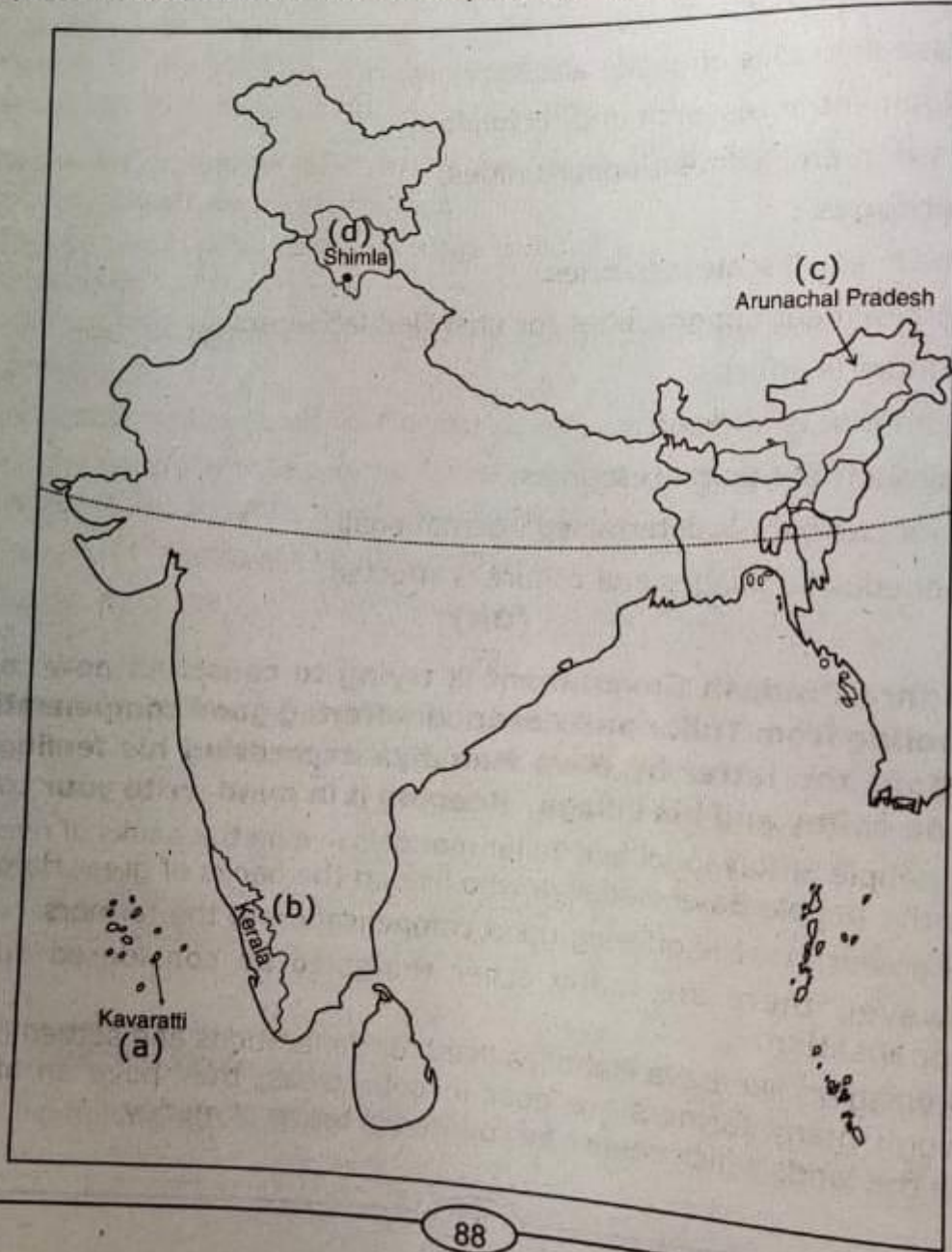
Though Deccan Plateau is the major plateau in India, there are some other regions also, which are plateaus. Malva plateau is one among. Chota Nagpur Plateau is another one. In between lies the Bundelkhand plateau. All these just form a transition of landforms from the Northern plains

Mark the underlined places in India map.



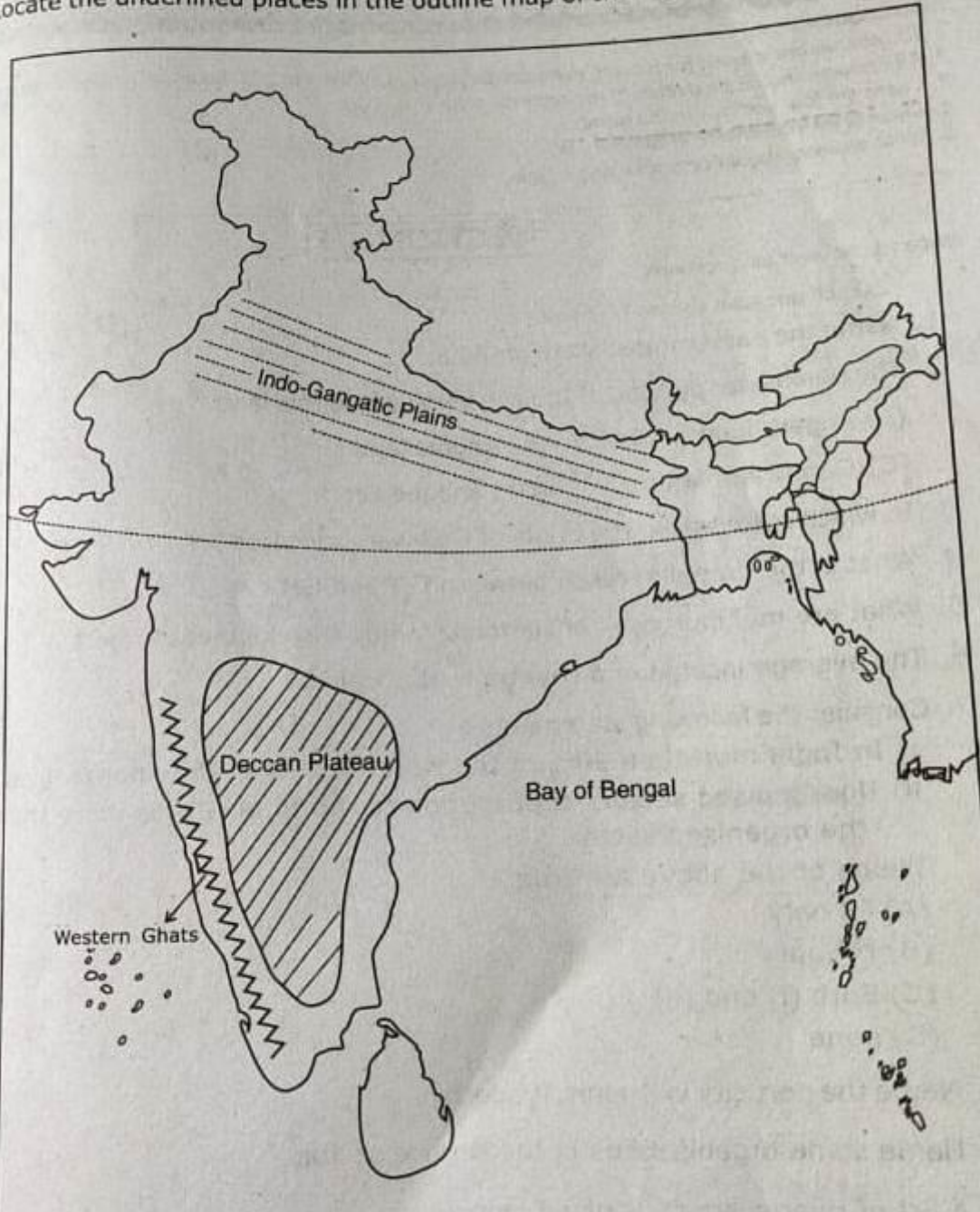
33. Locate the following in the outline map of India given.

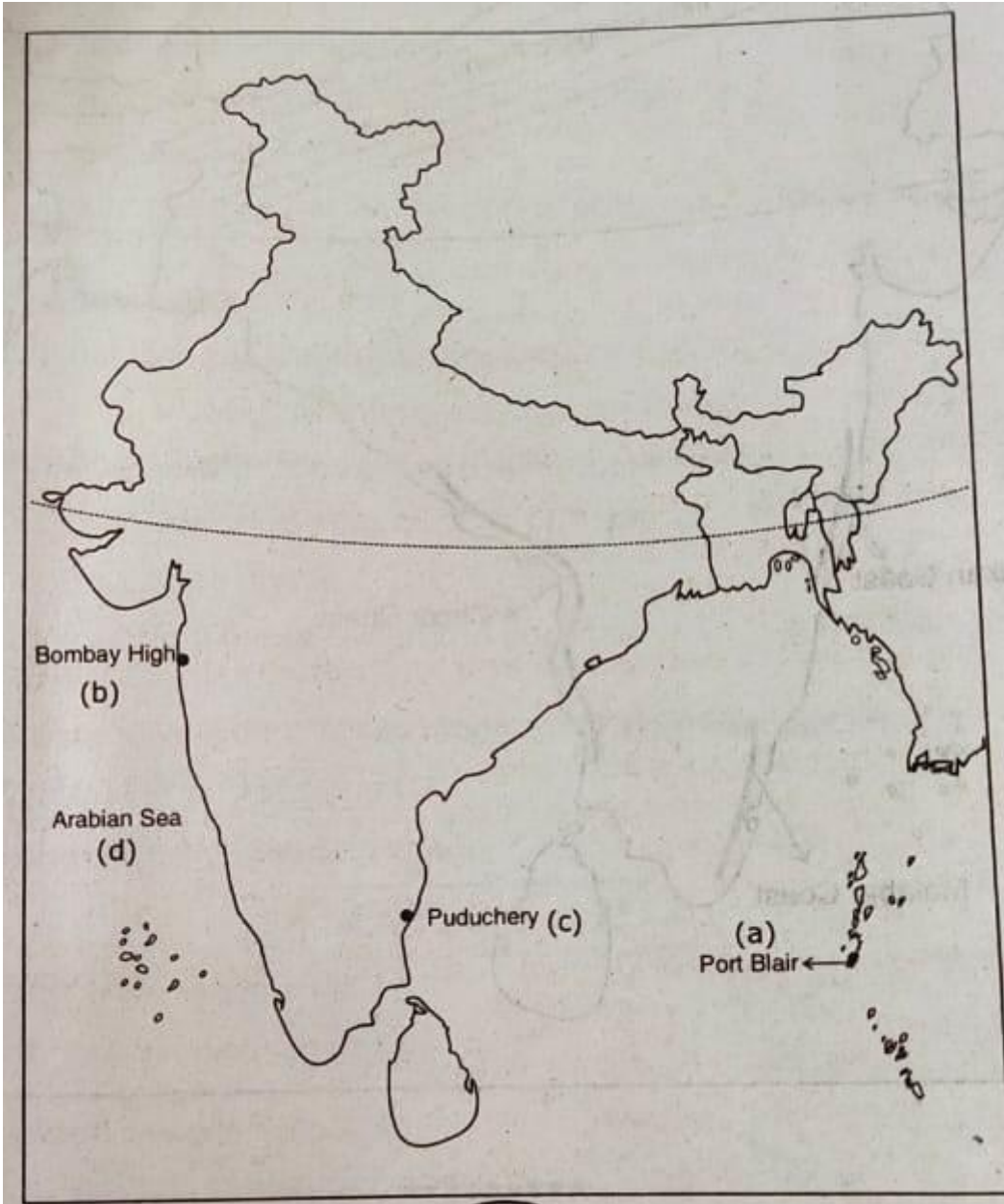
- (a) The capital of Lakshadweep Islands
- (b) The state known as 'Gods own country'.
- (c) The Easternmost state of India.
- (d) The famous hill station and capital of Himachal Pradesh.

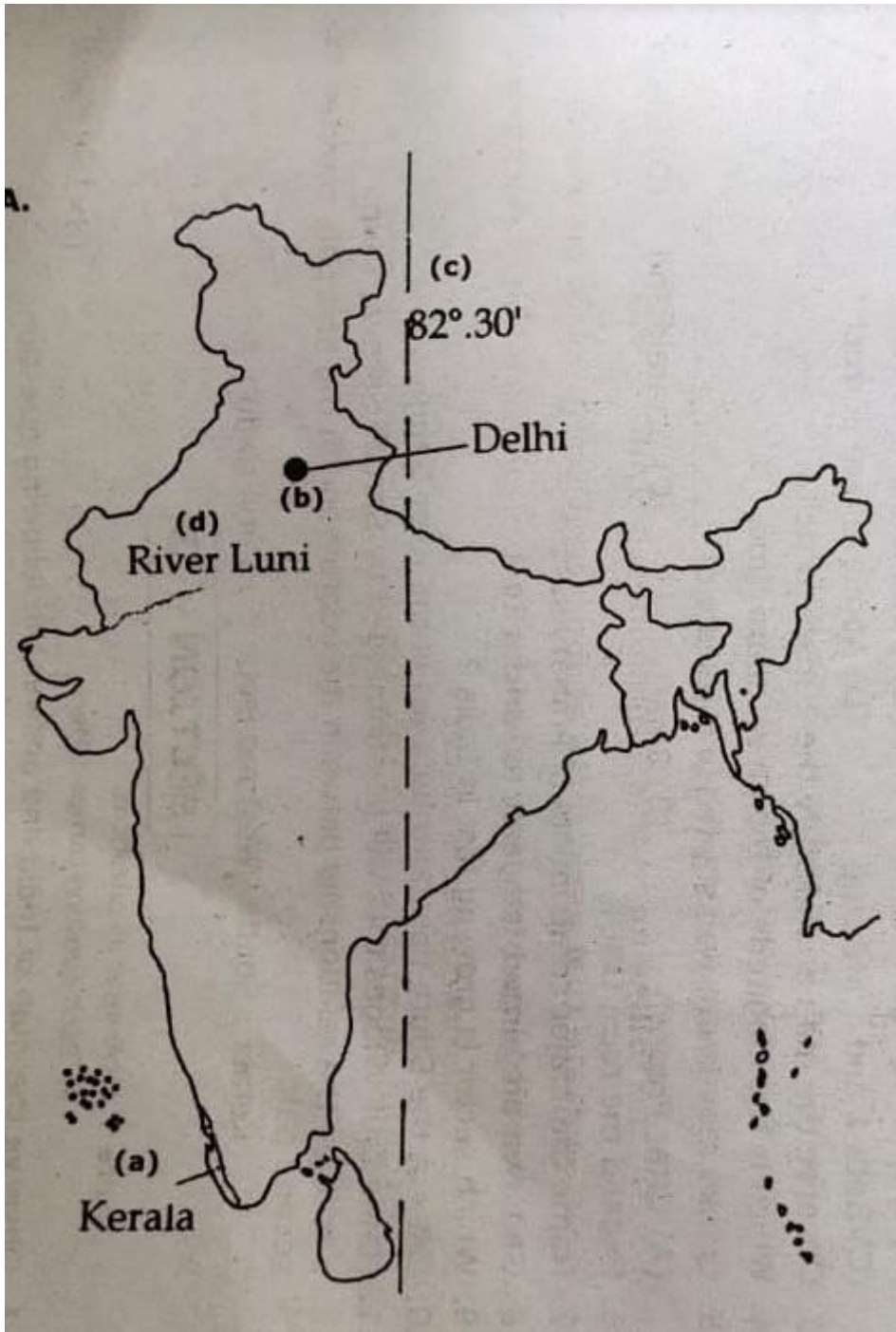


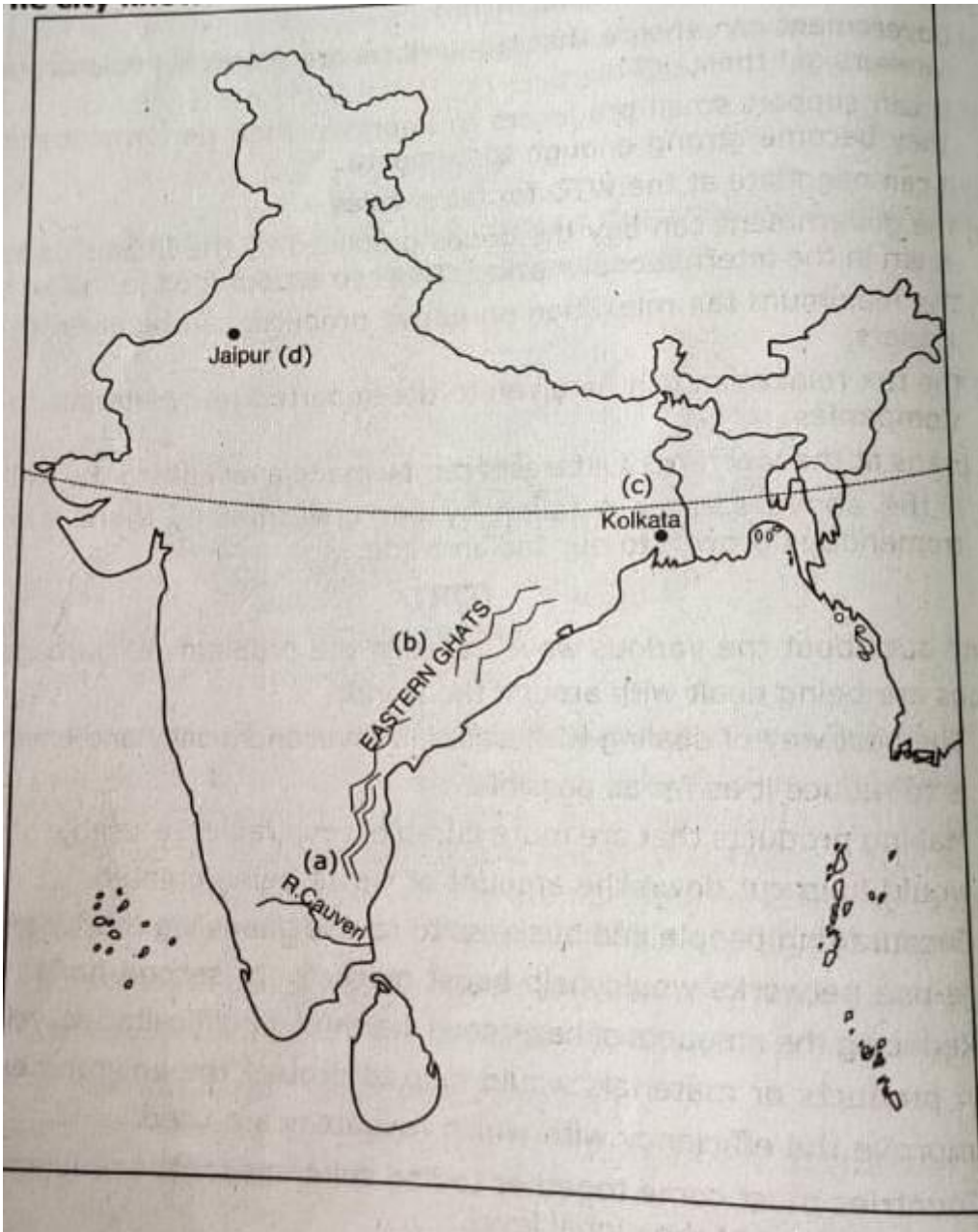
(OR)

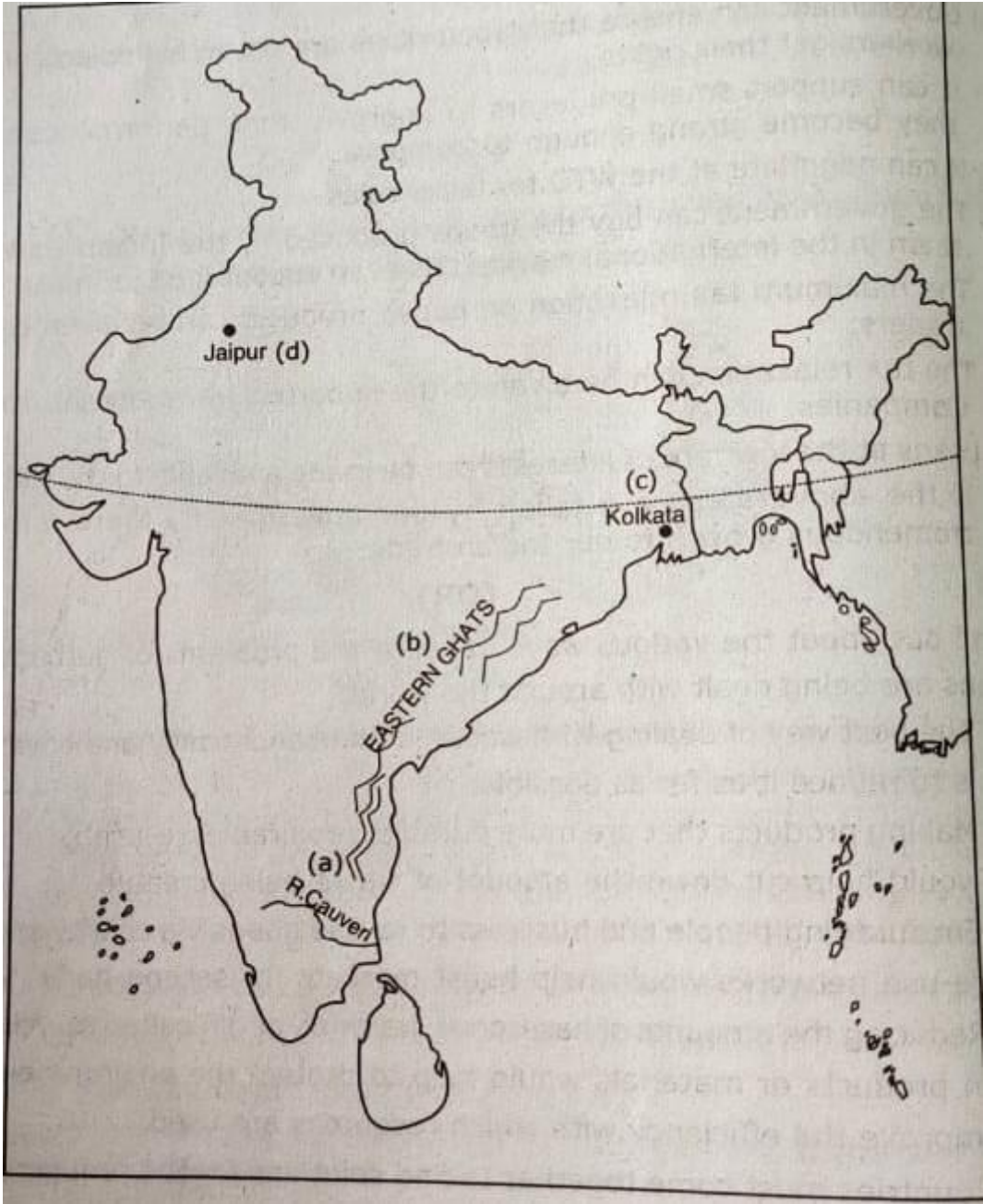
India is blessed with well planned kind of river systems - The Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers. The first one flows through the Indo-Gangetic Plains. Most of the Peninsular rivers flow in the Deccan Plateau. They originate from the Western Ghats and drains into Bay of Bengal.
Locate the underlined places in the outline map of India given.

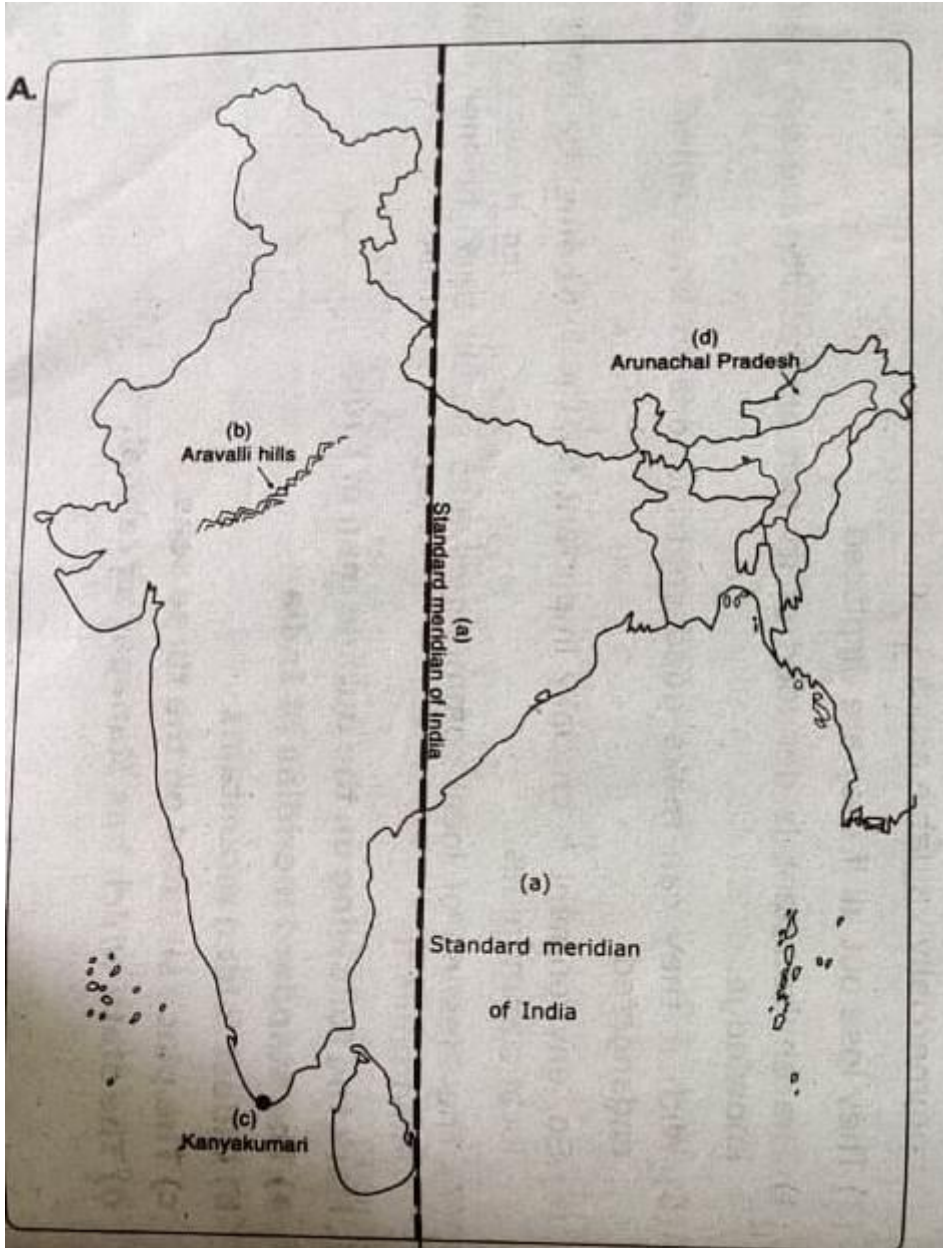


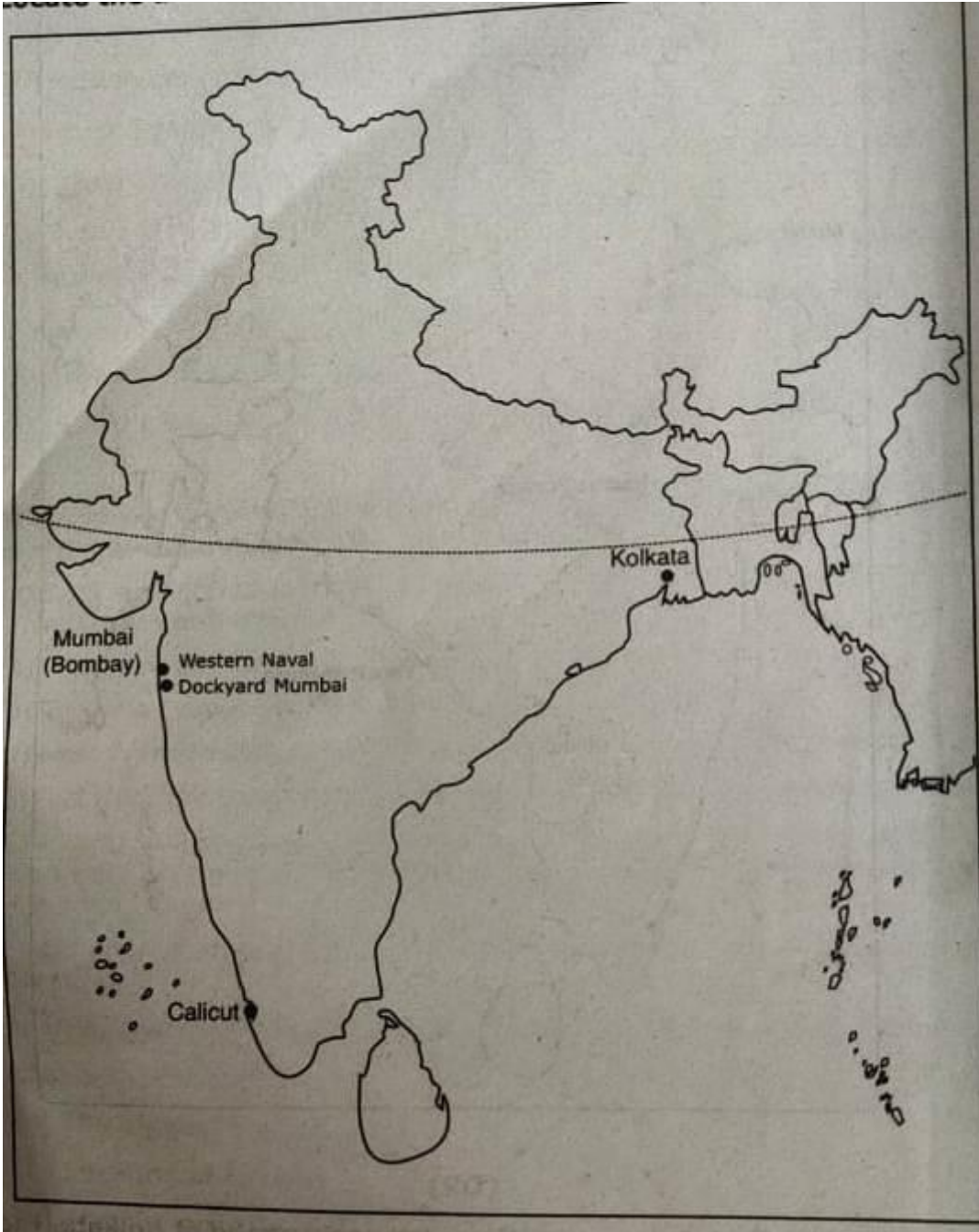


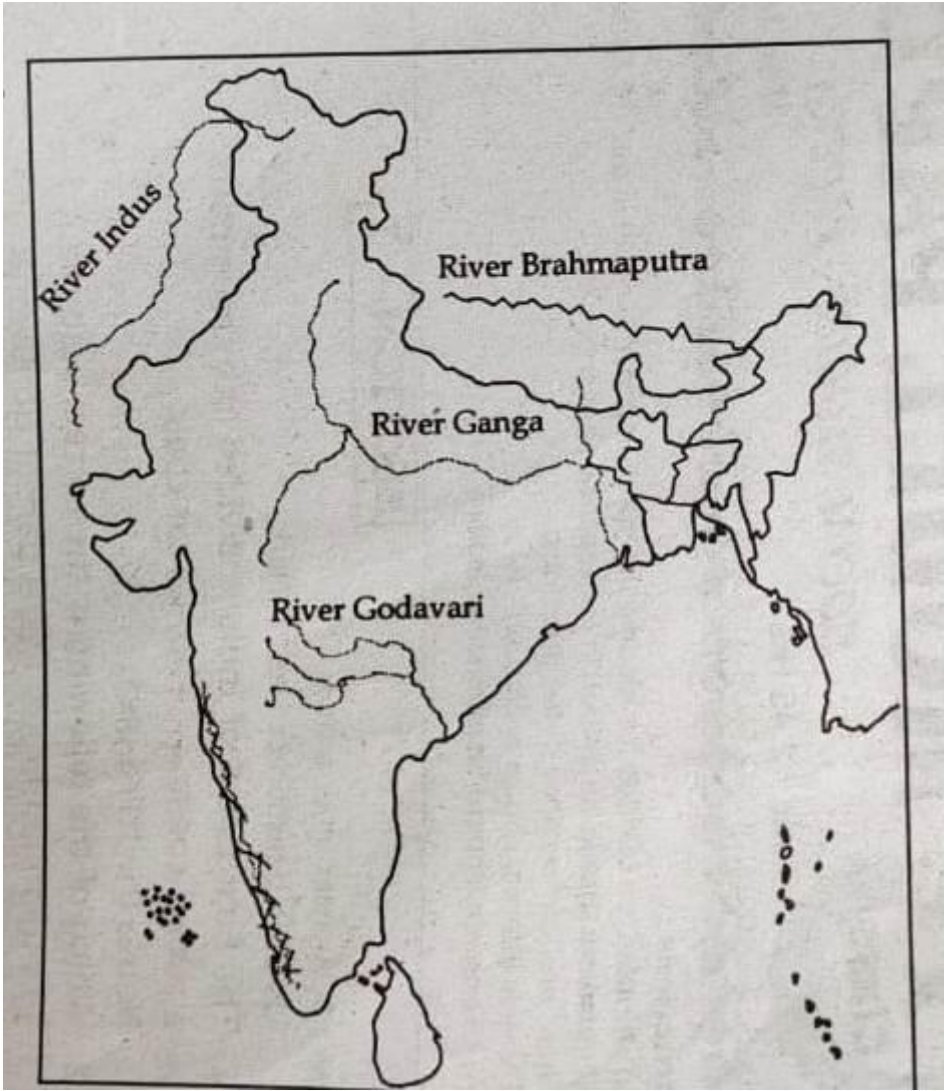


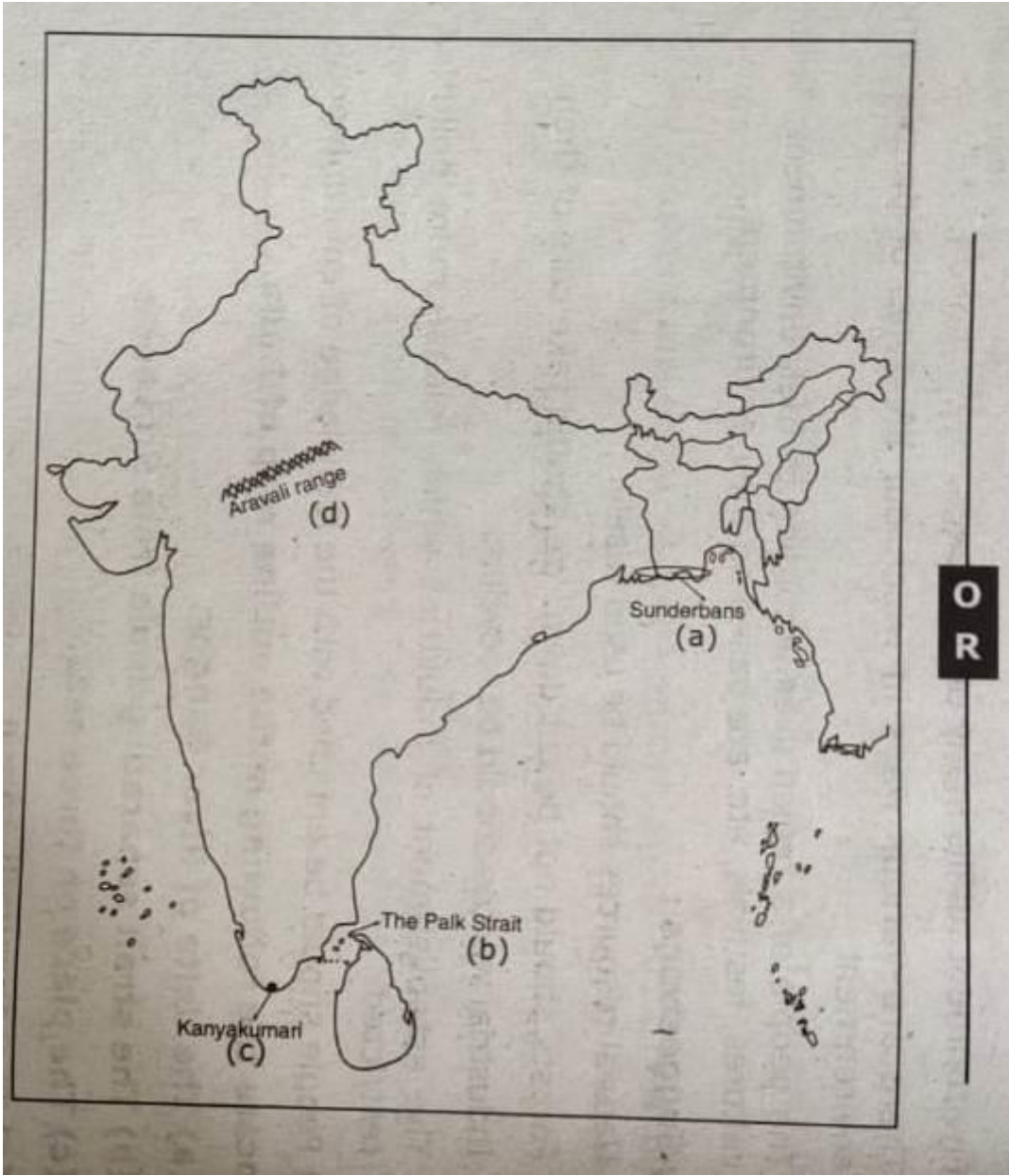


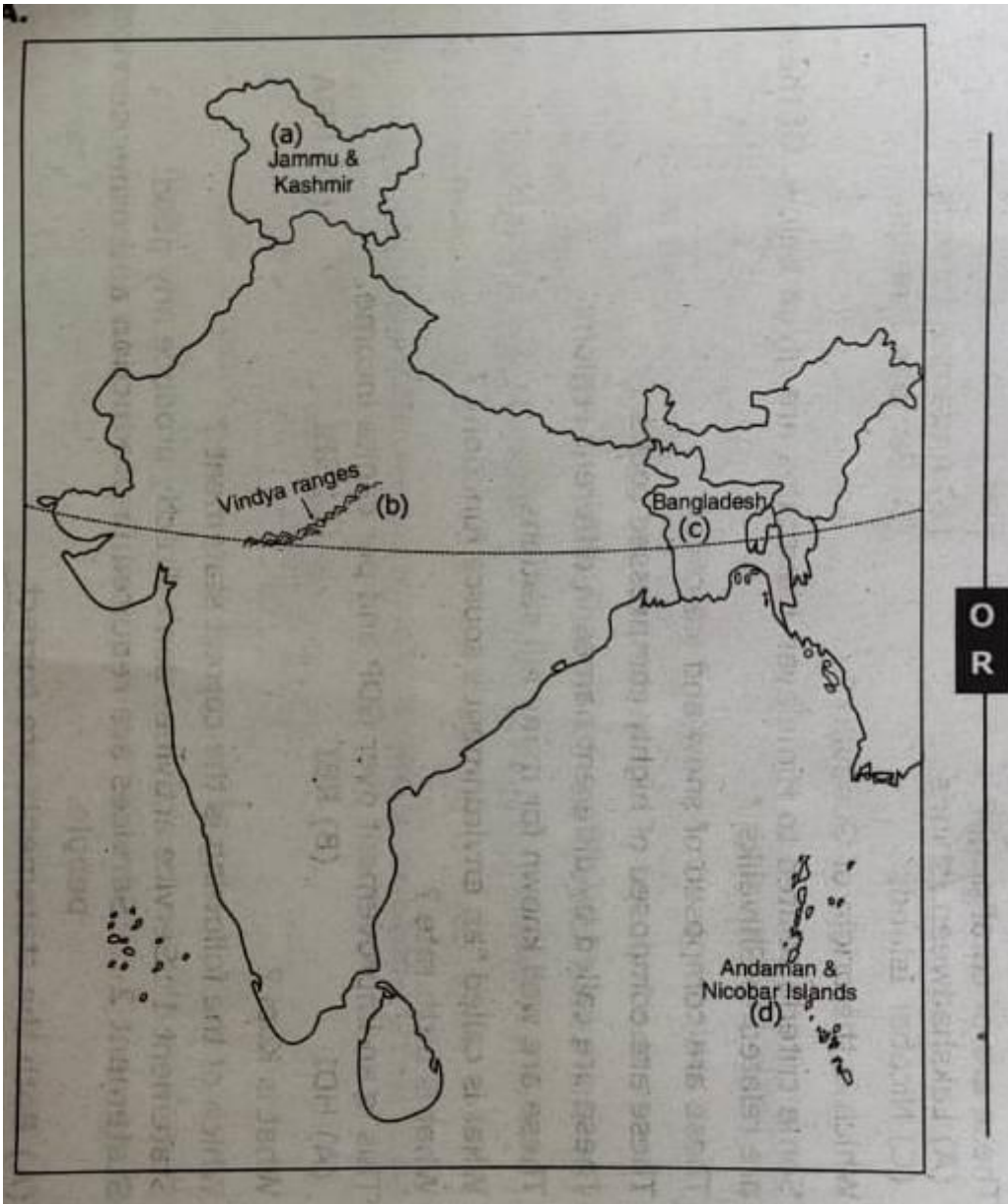


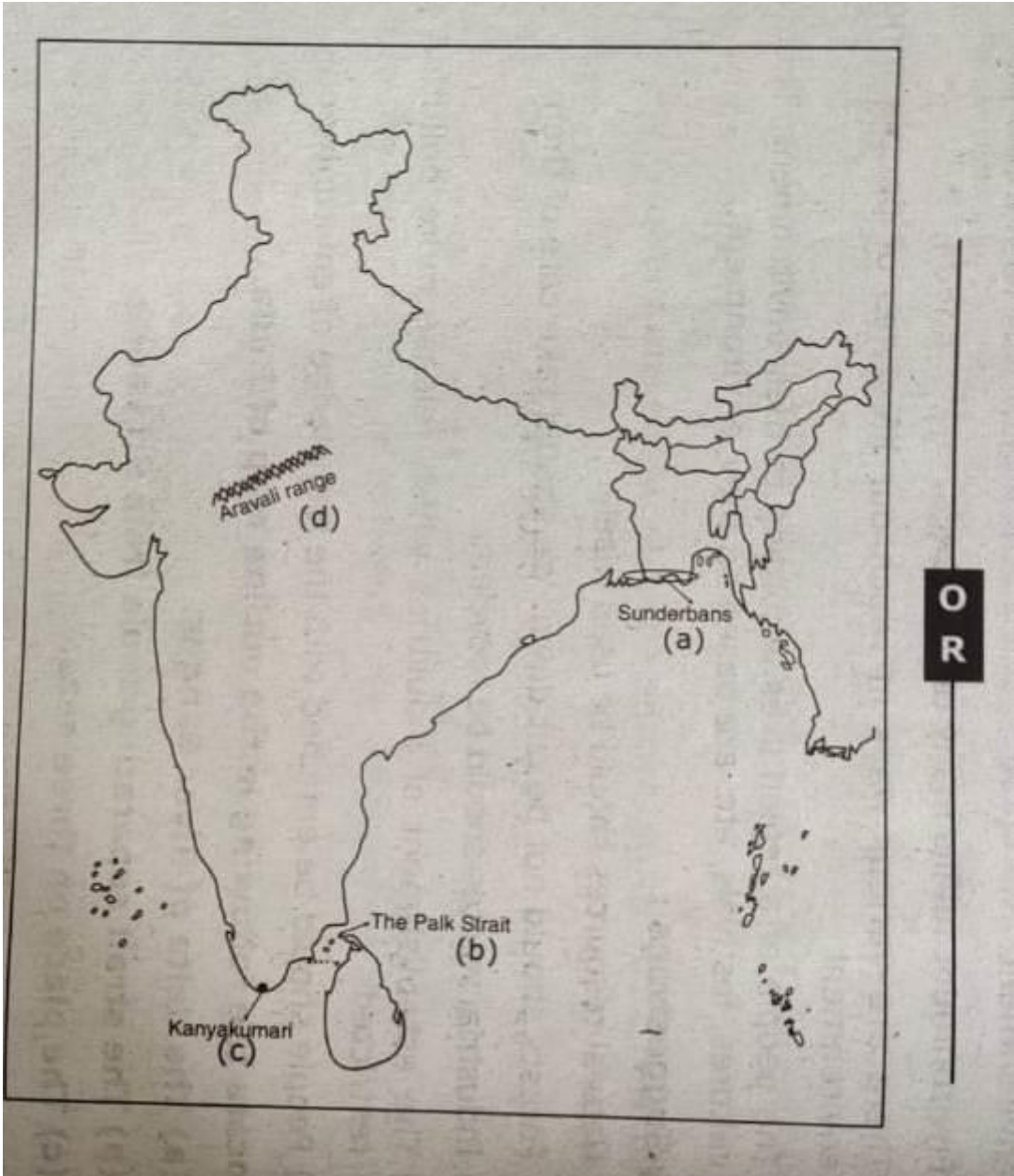


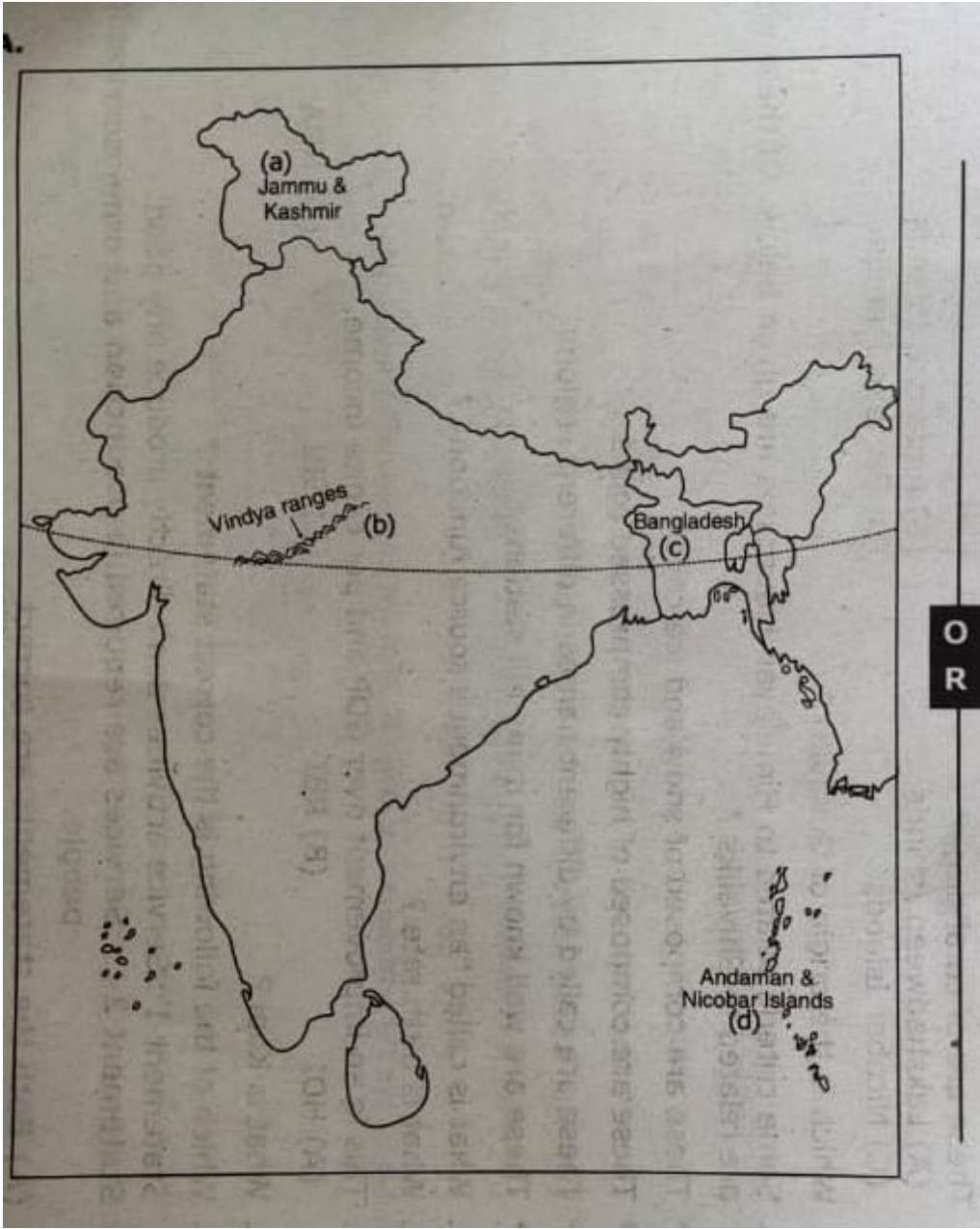


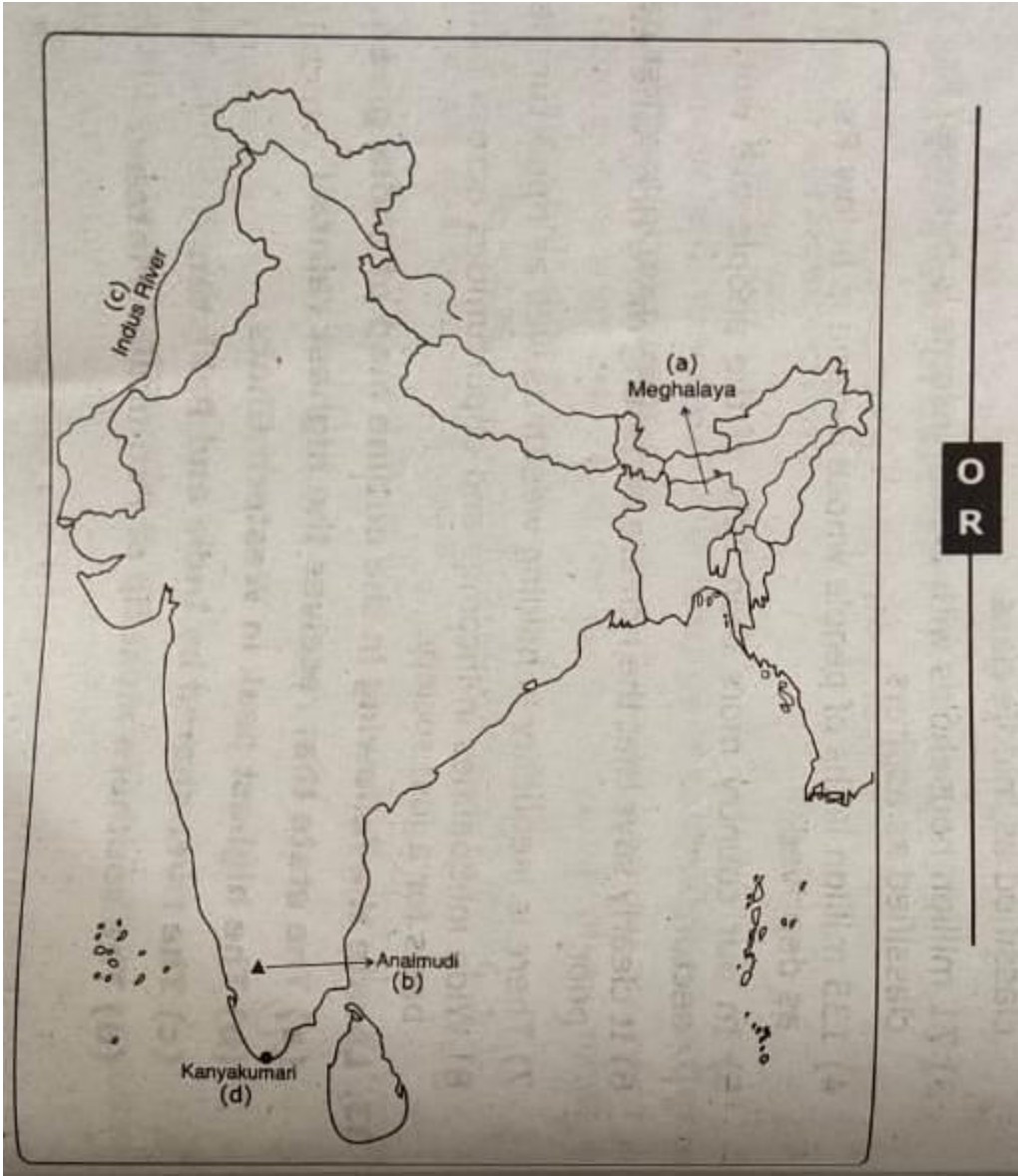


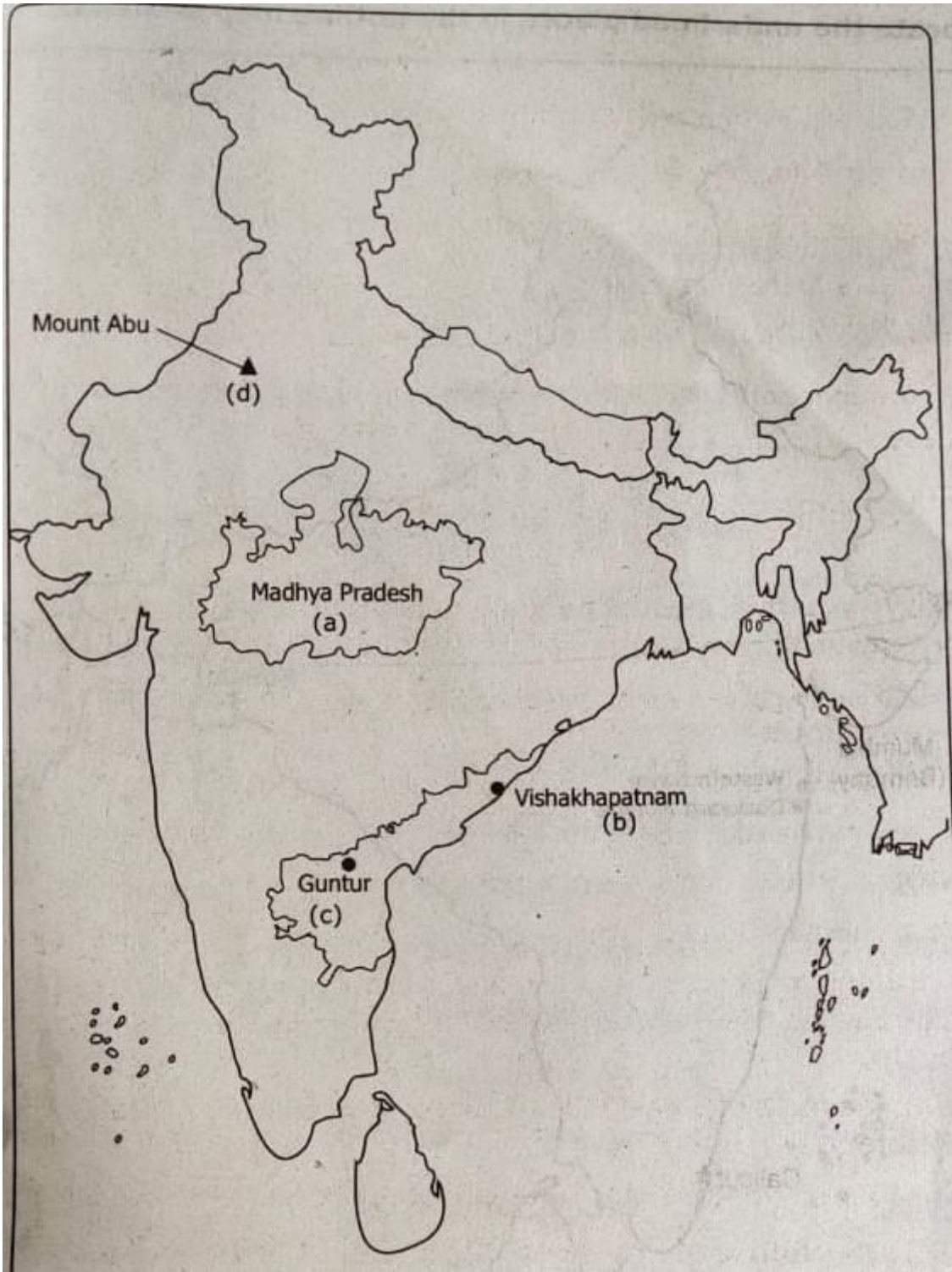












28 states 9 union territories



NEW MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Instructions:**

1. Answer all the questions in a separate answer booklet.
2. The question paper consists of 4 sections and 33 questions.
3. There is an Internal Choice in Section - IV only.
4. Write answers neatly and legibly.
5. 15 Minutes are allotted for reading the question paper and 2.30 hours for answering questions.

SECTION - I

Note: i) Answer ALL the questions.

ii) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark. $12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$

1. The Siwaliks are called Mishmi hills in
 2. Identify the odd one.
Ken, Son, Lohit, Sind
 3. Kudankulam power project is generating electricity from
 4. Majority of workers in agriculture are living in
 5. Intensity of the temperature depends on
 6. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair complete the second pair
Bhimbetka : Madhya Pradesh : Pratapgad :
 7. The population in a square kilometer area is called
 8. The book 'before they pass away' relates to
- Observe the table and answers the questions given below.

Sector	Employment	
	1972 - 73	2009 - 10
Agriculture	74%	53%
Industry	11%	22%
Services	15%	25%

9. In which sector the employment is showing an increasing trend?
10. In which sector the employment is showing a decreasing trend?
11. Identify the wrong pair.
Mumbai - Dharavi Slum
Kerala - Kasaragod
Madhya Pradesh - Jalasindhi
Uttar Pradesh - Garhwal hills
12. is a major change that occurred across the globe in the late 20th century.

SECTION - II

Note: i) Answer ALL the questions.

ii) Each question carries ONE Mark. $8 \times 1 = 8$

13. What should nutritious food contain?
14. What was the main aim of Narmada Bachavo Andolan?
15. Sketch the (Rough) diagram of Andhra Pradesh?
16. Appreciate the coral islands?
17. What is the full form of MNREGA?
18. 'Globalization has turned the world into a small village'.
Comment.
19. Which districts of Maharashtra are called as sugar belt?

20. Give examples of physical and working capital.

SECTION - III

Note: i) Answer ALL the questions.

ii) Each question carries TWO Marks. $8 \times 2 = 16$

21. Appreciate the role of women in Chipko Andolan.
 22. What elements do you incorporate while preparing a pamphlet on food security to bring about awareness among the people of your locality?
 23. Still today the parents give less priority to girl's education as compared to boys? Discuss.
 24. Imagine India is located in the Arctic circle. How would your life be different?
 25. How does deforestation affect global warming?
 26. What are the main characteristic features of Himalayan rivers?
 27. Observe the below map and answer the questions a and b.



Ganga joining with Brahmaputra

- a) Name the states in which the river Ganges drained.
 b) List out any two rivers of Ganges those are north flowing.
 28. Observe the below Graph and answer the questions.

Distribution of Workers in India, 2009 - 2010 (%)

Sector	Place of residence		Sex		All workers
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Agriculture sector	68	8	47	69	53
Industry sector	17	34	34	16	22
Services sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

- a) What does the above table tell us?
 b) In which sector the least employment of the female workers?

SECTION - IV

Note: i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Answer any one from internal choice of each question

iii) Each question carries 4 Marks $5 \times 4 = 20$

29. a) What factors have contributed to the high growth of paddy and wheat yields over the long period?

(OR)

- b) Describe the mechanism of Monsoon in India?

30. a) About 5% of water is used for domestic purposes and yet

Material Prepared By:

1. Sri.P.Ramanjaneyulu, PGT Social, AP Balayogi Gurukulam, Kota, SPSR Nellore District.
2. Sri.B.Balarami Reddy, PGT Social, AP Balayogi Gurukulam, Naidupet, SPSR Nellore District.
3. Sri.N.Suresh Babu, PGT Social, AP Balayogi Gurukulam, Chillakur, SPSR Nellore District.
4. Smt.M.M.R.Vasanthi, PGT Social, AP Balayogi Gurukulam, Adurupalli, SPSR Nellore District.
5. Smt.SK.Pyarijan, PGT Social, AP Balayogi Gurukulam, Buchiredduypalem, SPSR Nellore District.
6. Smt.A.Bhavani, PGT Social, AP Balayogi Gurukulam, Bogole, SPSR Nellore District.



**APSWREIS
A.P.SOCIAL WELFARE
RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
SOCIETY
AMARAVATHI**

**SOCIAL STUDIES--PAPER II
SSC STUDY MATERIAL**

2019-20



PAPER – II

CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA

SYLLABUS

13–THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950:: PART – 1

14 – THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950:: PART– 2

15– NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES

16 – NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA-PARTITION & INDEPENDENCE

17 – THE MAKING OF INDEPENDENT INDIA’S CONSTITUTION

18– INDEPENDENT INDIA (THE FIRST 30 YEARS - 1947-77)

19 – EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS 1977 TO 2000

20 – POST-WAR WORLD AND INDIA

21 – SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIMES

22 – CITIZENS AND THE GOVERNMENTS

INDEX

SL.NO	CONTENT
1	NEW PATTERN WEIGHTAGES
2	SCERT 2019-20 MODEL PAPER
3.	½ MARK QUESTIONS
4	INFORMATION SKILLS
5	MAPPING SKILLS
6	MAP BASED QUESTIONS
7	SLOGANS
8	IMPORTANT YEARS
9	IMPORTANT PERSONS
10	ABBREVIATIONS
11	WHO SAYS
12	ROLES OF PROMINENT LEADERS TO BE LEARNED
13	LESSON WISE 1M, 2M, 4M QUESTIONS

WEITAGE AS PER ACADEMIC STANDARDS

S.NO	ACADEMIC STANDARD	WEITAGE	MARKS
1	CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING	40%	20
2	READING THE TEXT UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION	10%	5
3	INFORMATION SKILLS	15%	7.5
4	REFLECTION ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND QUESTIONING	10%	5
5	MAPPING SKILLS	15%	7.5
6	APPRECIATION AND SENSITIVITY	10%	5
	TOTAL	100%	50

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

S.No	Type of Question	Marks allotted for each question	No. of questions	Total Marks	Percentage
1	Objective Questions	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	12%
2	Very Short Answer Questions	1	8	8	16%
3	Short Answer Questions	2	8	16	32%
4	Essay Questions	4	5	20	40%
	TOTAL		33	50	100%

QUESTIONWISE WEITAGE TO DIFFICULTY LEVEL

S.NO	Difficulty level	No. of Questions	Marks	Percentage
1	Difficulty	8	10	20%
2	Average	23	30	60%
3	Easy	8	10	20%
	Total		50	100%

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT
SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - 2
(English Medium)
(Max. Marks : 50)

Class : X

Time : 2.45 Hrs.

Instructions :

1. 15 Minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 2.30 hours for writing the answers.
 2. All answers should be written in the separate answer booklet.
 3. There are four sections in the questions.
 4. There is internal choice in Section - IV.
 5. Write answers should be visible and legible.
-

SECTION - I

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark. 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 6

1. What is the meaning of the word "Meira Paibi" in Meitei language ?
2. Find the odd one out with reference to the power blocks during World War-II.

Britain Austria France Russia

3. Identify the person in the picture who played a key role in the formation of the League of Nations.

Picture of Woodrow Wilson

4. Find out the wrongly matched pair and write it in your answer sheet.

Mao Zedong : China

Ho Chi Minh : Vietnam

Nnamdi Azikiwe : Nigeria

- To throw out the British, he went secretly to Germany and then to Japan and raised an army of Indian soldiers in 1942. Who is the national leader mentioned here?
- Identify the international organisation associated with the emblem given below. Write your answer in the answer paper.



International Organisations

- WHO
- UNO
- UNICEF

- The slogan given by Ganghiji during the quit-india movement was _____.
- Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.

India: Parliamentary System

America: ?

- Study the information and answer the following question.

Coalition Governments and some political parties from 1980's

Governing Parties	National Front 1989-1990	Governing Parties	United Front 1996-1998	Governing Parties	National Democratic Alliance 1998-2004	Governing Parties
JD; DMK; AGP; TDP ; Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)		JKNC ; TDP; TMC; CPI; AGP; DMK; MGP; Samajwadi Party		JDU; SAD; AIADMK, JKNC; Trinamool Congress; Biju Janata Dal ; Shiva Sena ;		
Supporting Parties CPM; CPI, BJP		Supporting Parties CPM		Supporting Parties TDP		
This is not a complete list of political parties that either supported			for were part of the government. Often we have listed only those			
parties that had more 5 or MPs						

Name the national party which was a part of the United Front Government?

- Conditions during economic depression.

Unemployment – Increased

Demand – Decreased

Prices - ?

Complete the information.

11. Name the first person to land on Moon.
12. Arrange the countries from east to west based on their location

India, Japan, England, America

SECTION - II

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 1 Mark. 8 x 1 = 8

13. Arrange the following movements in the correct chronological order.

Quit India movement, Vandemataram movement,

Civil disobedience movement

14. Which of the following is associated with the person shown in the picture ?

- i. Father of the nation
- ii. Chairman of the constitutional drafting committee
- iii. Chairman of constitutional assembly
- iv. First law minister



15. Answer questions 15 and 16 based on the graph given below.



- a) In which all decades' equal number of amendments was made to the constitution ?
- b) Who can amend the constitution of India ?

16. Write any two examples for regional parties of India.
17. Answer the following questions based on the map given below.



- a) Name the tribes living in the south-east part of this country ?
 - b) This country was colonised by whom ?
18. Name the present secretary general of the UNO.
 19. "In a war even the country which wins too loses". Comment.
 20. How are Lok Adalats useful ?

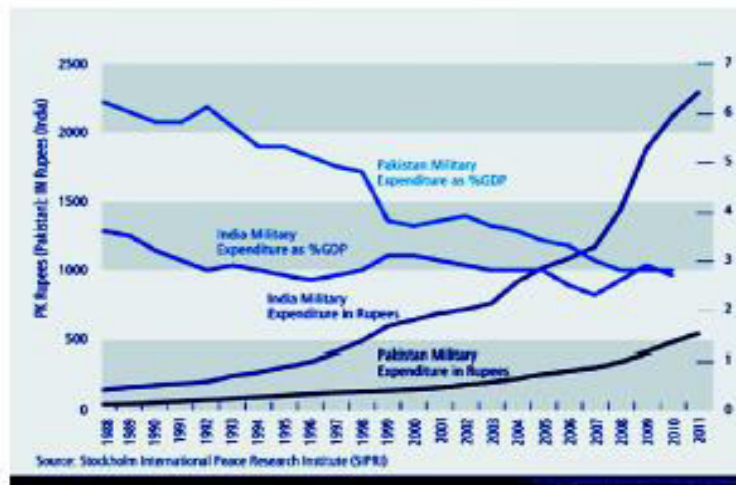
SECTION - III

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 2 Marks. 8 x 2 = 16

21. What are the exemptions for disclosure as per the RTI act ?
22. Differentiate between unitary and federal systems of government ?
23. Explain about the non-aligned movement.
24. Write about the context of the famous speech "I have a dream" by Martin Luther King.

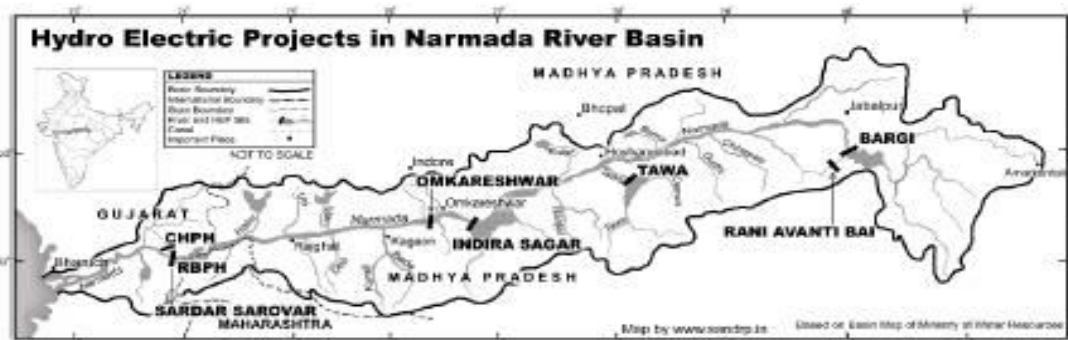
25. Study the graph given below and answer the following questions.



a) This information is published by which institution ?

b) Which country was spending more share of its GDP for military expenditure by the year 2000 ?

26. Answer the following questions based on the map given below.



a) Where is the origin of the river Narmada ?

b) Name any two hydro electric projects in the Narmada river basin ?

27. Explain the role played by Sadar Vallabhai Patel in the unification of states.

28. In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy ?

SECTION - IV

- Note :**
1. Answer all questions.
 2. Answer any one from internal choice of each question.
 3. Each question carries 4 marks. 5 x 4 = 20

29. Explain why the 20th century is called the century of extremes ?

OR

Describe the conditions that led to the partition of our nation.

30. “Though the first thirty years of independent India ended with emergency, if a balance sheet be drawn, there would be more credits than debits. Comment.

OR

Read the following paragraph and interpret.

“The Constitution thus has many provisions facilitating social change. The best example of this is the provision for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. The makers of the Constitution believed that the mere granting of the right to equality was not enough to overcome age-old injustices suffered by these groups or to give real meaning to their right to vote.”

31. Study the timeline given below and answer the following questions.

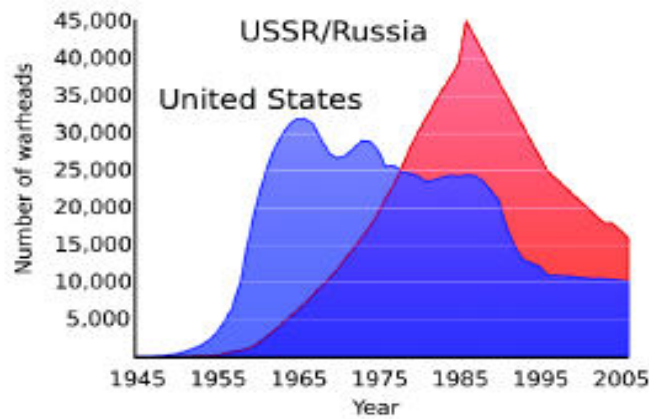


a) Name the organisation established for world peace after the World War I.

- b) In which year Hitler became the chancellor of Germany ?
- c) Russia withdrew from World War I before the end of it. Why ?
- d) Which peace conference led to the end of World War I ?

OR

Observe the following graph and write your interpretations.



32. Describe the relations between India and Pakistan.

OR

Explain the relevance of environmental movements like the Greenpeace movement in the present day world.

33. Mark the following on the outline map of the world.

- a) the country which was ruled by the Nazi party
- b) the motherland of Mussolini
- c) the country which used atom bombs in World War II
- d) the northern border of African continent

OR

- a) Brazil
- b) Vietnam
- c) China
- d) Egypt

ANSWERS

PART - A

SECTION - I

1. What is the meaning of the word "Merla Paibi" in Meitel language ?

A. "Torch bearers".

2. Find the odd one out with reference to the power blocks during World War-II.

Britain Austria France Russia

A. Austria.

3. Identify the person in the picture who played a key role in the formation of the League of Nations.

A. Woodrow Wilson.



4. Find out the wrongly matched pair and write it in your answer sheet.

Mao Zedong : China

Ho Chi Minh : Vietnam

Nnamdi Azikiwe : Nigeria

A. There is no wrong pair.

5. To throw out the British, he went secretly to Germany and then to Japan and raised an army of Indian soldiers in 1942. Who is the national leader mentioned here ?

A. Subhash Chandra Bose.

6. Identify the international organisation associated with the emblem given below.

Write your answer in the answer paper.



International Organisations

- WHO

- UNO

- UNICEF

A. UNO

7. The slogan given by Gandhiji during the Quit-India movement was

A. "Do or Die".

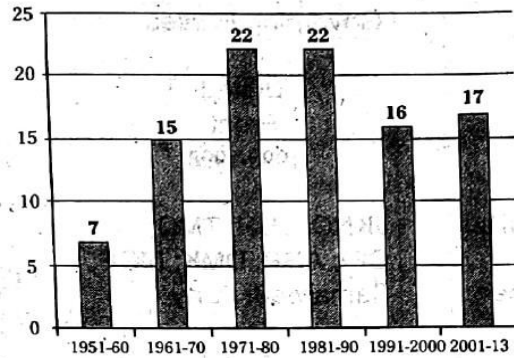
8. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.

India : Parliamentary System America : ?

A. America : Presidential system.

15. Answer questions a and b based on the graph given below.

Constitutional amendments



a) In which all decades' equal number of amendments was made to the constitution?

A. 1971 – 80, 1981 – 1990.

b) Who can amend the Constitution of India ?

A. Parliament.

16. Write any two examples for regional parties of India.

A. 1) Y.S.R C.P, 2) Telugu Desam, 3) Janasena, 4) T.R.S

17. Answer the following questions based on the map given below.

Map of Nigeria



a) Name the tribes living in the south - east part of this country ?

A. Igbo tribes.

b) This country was colonised by whom ?

A. Britishers.

18. Name the present Secretary General of the UNO.

A. Antonio Guterres.

19. "In a war even the country which wins too loses". Comment.

A. Yes, why because even the winners also lost their men and material. So they also faces loses.

20. How are Lok Adalats useful ?

A. Lok adalats are useful to us by deliver fast justice and inexpensive.



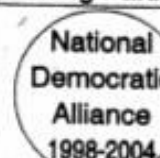
SECTION - III

21. What are the exemptions for disclosure as per the RTI act ?

- A.
- 1) The law permits government not to disclose certain information.
 - 2) Information that could affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.
 - 3) Information that could breach the privilege of Parliament and State Legislature.

9. Study the information and answer the following question.

Coalition Governments and some political parties from 1980's

Governing Parties	Governing Parties	Governing Parties
 National Front 1989-1990	 United Front 1996-1998	 National Democratic Alliance 1998-2004
JD; DMK; AGP; TDP; Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)	JKNC; TDP; TMC; CPI; AGP; DMK; MGP; Samajwadi Party	JDU; SAD; AIADMK, JKNC; Trinamool Congress; Biju Janata Dal; Shiva Sena
Supporting parties CPM; CPI; BJP	Supporting parties CPM	Supporting parties TDP

Name the national party which was a part of the United Front Government ?

- A. CPI.
10. Conditions during economic depression.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Unemployment | - Increased |
| Demand | - Decreased |
| Prices | - ? |

Complete the information.

- A. Prices : Fall in prices.
11. Name the first person to land on Moon.
- A. Niel Armstrong.
12. Arrange the countries from east to west based on their location.
- India, Japan, England, America
- A. Japan, India, England, America.

SECTION - II

13. Arrange the following movements in the correct chronological order.
- Quit India movement, VandeMataram movement,
Civil disobedience movement

- A. VandeMataram - 1905
 Civil disobedience movement - 1930
 Quit India Movement - 1942

14. Which of the following is associated with the person shown in the picture ?

- i) Father of the nation.
 ii) Chairman of the Constitutional drafting committee.
 iii) Chairman of Constitutional assembly.
 iv) First law minister.

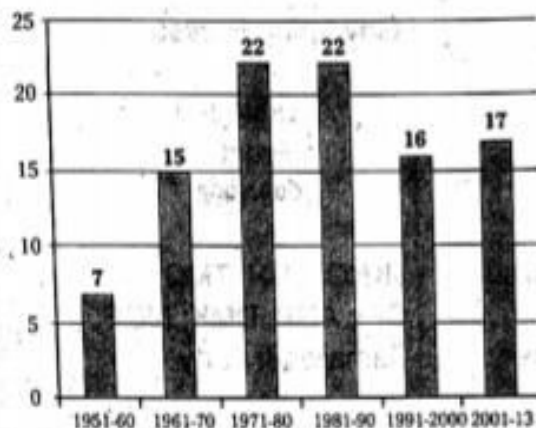


- A. ii) Chairman of Constitutional drafting committee.
 iv) First law minister.



15. Answer questions a and b based on the graph given below.

Constitutional amendments



a) In which all decades' equal number of amendments was made to the constitution?

A. 1971 – 80, 1981 – 1990.

b) Who can amend the Constitution of India ?

A. Parliament.

16. Write any two examples for regional parties of India.

A. 1) Y.S.R C.P, 2) Telugu Desam, 3) Janasena, 4) T.R.S

17. Answer the following questions based on the map given below.

Map of Nigeria



a) Name the tribes living in the south - east part of this country ?

A. Igbo tribes.

b) This country was colonised by whom ?

A. Britishers.

18. Name the present Secretary General of the UNO.

A. Antonio Guterres.

19. "In a war even the country which wins too loses". Comment.

A. Yes, why because even the winners also lost their men and material. So they also faces loses.

20. How are Lok Adalats useful ?

A. Lok adalats are useful to us by deliver fast justice and inexpensive.

SECTION - III

21. What are the exemptions for disclosure as per the RTI act ?

A. 1) The law permits government not to disclose certain information.

2) Information that could affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

3) Information that could breach the privilege of Parliament and State Legislature.

- 4) Information received in confidence from foreign government.
- 5) Information that could endanger the life or physical safety of a person.
- 6) Cabinet papers or records of Council of Ministers and Secretaries (before the final decision is taken)
- 7) Most of our armed forces and security agencies are outside the purview of Information Commissions.

22. Differentiate between unitary and federal systems of government ?

Federal form of Government	Unitary form of government
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Under the federal system there are two levels of government, one at the central level and other at state level. 2) Both levels have their areas of Jurisdiction. 3) In this system a state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. 4) Central government cannot order the state government to do something. 5) Here in some countries have dual citizenship. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Here, there is only one level of government or the sub units are subordinate to the central government. 2) The state government does not have powers of its own. 3) The central government can pass on orders to the local government. 4) Here people have only single citizenship.

23. Explain about the non-aligned movement.

A. NAM means Not joining in any Power block.

Non-alignment was established as an international organisation with an aim to promote cultural and economic cooperation among the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and later Latin America.

The first Summit was held at Belgrade in Yugoslavia in September 1961. It was attended by 25 member countries. By 2012, the membership has grown to 120 Countries with 17 Observers. The first Summit was the culmination of three major concerns :

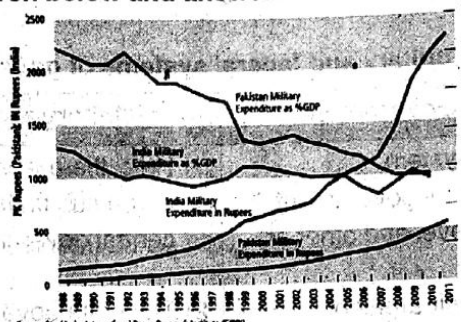
- ★ Cooperation among the member nations of NAM most of them who had newly emerged as free countries.
- ★ Growing Cold War tensions and its impact on the world at large.
- ★ Lastly, to prevent any of the newly decolonised independent countries from joining any of the military blocks.

24. Write about the context of the famous speech "I have a dream" by Martin Luther King.

- A.**
- 1) Martin Luther King was the leader of Civil Rights Movement of 1960s in USA.
 - 2) He organized a long boycott of buses by Blacks in Montgomery which eventually forced the court to ban segregation in buses.
 - 3) He demands for the passage of Civil Rights Act through a Long March in Washington with two lakh people on 28th August 1963.
 - 4) In his famous speech " I have a Dream ..." he proclaimed the Blacks in USA were treated as slaves even after 100 years of "Emancipation Proclamation".

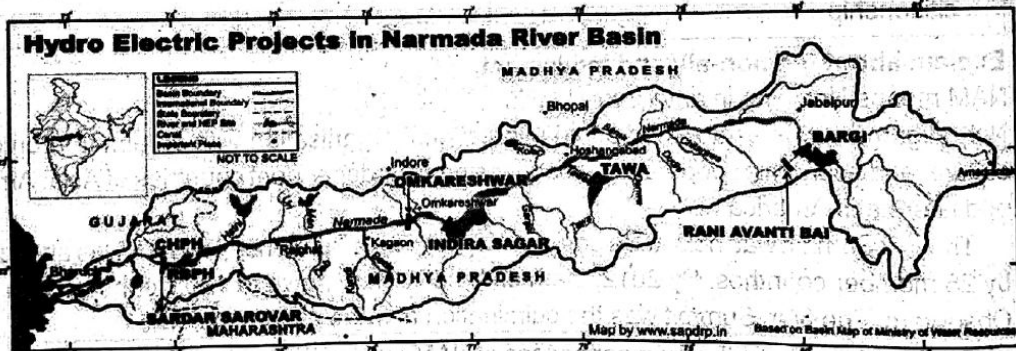
- 5) He demanded full and fair employment, free society where there is no segregation, the right to vote and adequate integrated education.
- 6) He demanded that the blacks should not be discriminated by their colour.
- 7) He achieved all his dreams by non-violence.

25. Study the graph given below and answer the following questions.



- a) This information is published by which institution ?
 A. This information was published by Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
- b) Which country was spending more share of its GDP for military expenditure by the year 2000 ?
 A. Pakistan.

26. Answer the following questions based on the map given below.



- a) Where is the origin of the river Narmada ?
 A. The river Narmada is originated at Amarkantak in Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh.
- b) Name any two hydro electric projects in the Narmada river basin ?
 A. Indira Sagar Dam and Sardar Sarovar Dam.
27. Explain the role played by Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the unification of states.
 A. 1) There were around 550 princely states enjoying sovereignty under the British rule.
 2) They were asked to decide if they wanted to join India, Pakistan or remain independent.
 3) Sardar Vallabhai Patel was given the charge of integration of princely states.
 4) He began discussing with the princes the necessity to join in India.
 5) He even made it clear that if they did not do so, they army would have to be sent to complete the process of unification.
 6) By 15th August 1947, all states except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh were agreed to join India.
 7) Junagadh was annexed after conducting referendum.

- 8) Hyderabad was annexed after a police action.
- 9) In Kashmir, the king has given his agreement to join in India.
- 10) Hence integration of Princely States was a challenging task.

28. In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy.

- A.**
- 1) On 25th June 1975, Emergency was imposed.
 - 2) Democracy was put on hold.
 - 3) The government began a series of repressive measures, claiming that this was necessary to bring peace and law and order in the country.
 - 4) There were instances of arbitrary arrest and other violation of civil liberties.
 - 5) The Government demolished slums and forced sterilization was carried on in the name of population control.
 - 6) Major highlight was the 42nd Constitutional Amendments.
 - 7) This Amendment actually weakened the democratic fabric of our country.

SECTION - IV

29. Explain why the 20th century is called the century of extremes ?

- A.** Eric Hobsbawm, a historian, called the 20th century 'The Age of Extremes'. Politically, the world saw shoots of democratic aspirations grow amidst the rise of Fascist domination which fostered ideologies of unquestioned power and hatred for other people. Literacy levels and average life expectancy grew immensely for all. New forms of art like movies emerged. Scientific knowledge rose to new heights unlocking the secrets of atom and life. Women, who constitute half the world's population, got their right to vote in this period, starting with the West. Literally more than a hundred nations walked to independence and freedom across the world. This was also an age of great experimentation as people strove to build socialist societies based on the principles of equality and fraternity or alternatively a liberal democracy based on political liberty and capitalist economy. But the same period saw the "Great Depression" causing massive unemployment and economic breakdown and two World Wars in which millions died and the lives of many more millions were dislocated. Hence, the 20th century was a period of great expectations, experiments and dangerous developments.

OR

Describe the conditions that led to the partition of our nation.

- A.**
- 1) Anti-thinking of the Muslims and their communalism.
 - 2) Activities of the Muslim League.
 - 3) Congress's policy of Appeasement.
 - 4) Communal reaction.
 - 5) Congress policy of strengthening India.
 - 6) Formation of weak Pakistan in the minds of Indian leaders.
 - 7) Development transfer of power.
 - 8) Provisions of the Indian Independent Act.
 - 9) British's policy of divide and rule.
 - 10) Mount Batten Plan.
- 30. "Though the first thirty years of independent India ended with emergency, if a balance sheet be drawn, there would be more credits than debits. Comment.**
- A.** Yes, so many credits are there than debits.

- 1) The most important achievement of this period was the establishment of a stable democracy.
- 2) The gradual emergence of a competitive multiparty system.
- 3) India also set up an impressive institutional frame work with independent institutions like the judiciary, Election Commission, comptroller and Auditor General and so on.
- 4) Bureaucratic neutrality was also an important achievement.
- 5) The establishment of civilian control over the armed forces was another significant achievement.
- 6) Another achievement was set up of Planning Commission.
- 7) India gradually became self - sufficient in food production.
- 8) India has been extremely successful in holding together and maintaining its unity and integrity.

OR

Read the following paragraph and interpret.

"The Constitution thus has many provisions facilitating social change. The best example of this is the provision for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. The makers of the Constitution believed that the mere granting of the right to equality was not enough to overcome age-old injustices suffered by these groups or to give real meaning to their right to vote".

A. Constitutional provisions that facilitate social change :

- 1) Abolition of untouchability.
- 2) Reservations in education, employment and legislature.
- 3) Protection to the minority community.
- 4) Directive principles of state policy.
- 5) Fundamental rights are enforceable by the country subject to specific restrictions.
- 6) Liberty, Equality and Justice.

31. Study the timeline given below and answer the following questions.

a) Name the organisation established for world peace after the World War I.

A. League of Nations.

b) In which year Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany ?

A. 1933.

c) Russia withdrew from World War I before the end of it. Why ?

A. Due to Civil war.

d) Which peace conference led to the end of World War I ?

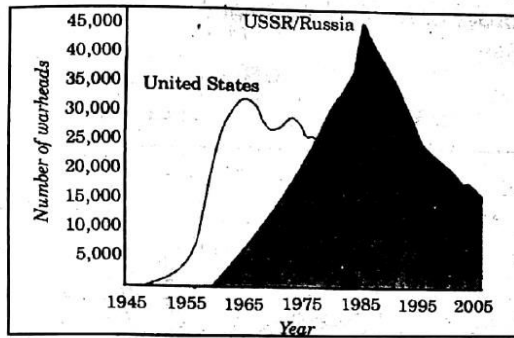
A. Paris peace conference.

Timeline



OR

Observe the following graph and write your interpretations.



Graph : US and USSR nuclear stockpiles.

- A.
- 1) After World War II the world has been divided into two main political camps.
 - 2) USSR led socialistic camp.
 - 3) USA led the capitalist block.
 - 4) Both USSR and USA competed for nuclear stock piles.
 - 5) By 1965 US had more nuclear stock piles.
 - 6) USSR competed with USA and increased its stockpiles. By 1985 it has the highest nuclear stockpiles.
 - 7) By 2005 both countries reduced their stocks of nuclear weapons.

32. Describe the relations between India and Pakistan.

- A.
- Pakistan was separated from India and formed in 1947 as an Independent country. It is still supporting separation movements in Jammu and Kashmir in India. Pakistan is sending extremists to India to create some instability. India accuses that Pakistan is encouraging to send fake notes to India. It is violating the cease fire conditions and causing for civilians and soldiers' deaths. Modi visited Pakistan and discussed with the Prime Minister but the problem is not solved. India answered with surgical strikes. It was a great loss for Pakistan. I think the both countries should sit together and solve the problems to concentrate on development.

OR

Explain the relevance of environmental movements like the Greenpeace movement in the present day world.

- A.
- At present in the world like green peace movement so many movements are going on.
- 1) Narmada Bachao Andolan
 - 2) Silent Valley movement.
 - 3) Chipko movement
 - 4) Reducing the global warming etc.

33. Mark the following on the outline map of world.

a) the country which was ruled by the Nazi party.

A. Germany.

b) the motherland of Mussolini.

A. Italy.

c) the country which used atom bombs in World War II.

A. America.

d) the northern border of African continent.

A. Mediterranean Sea

OR

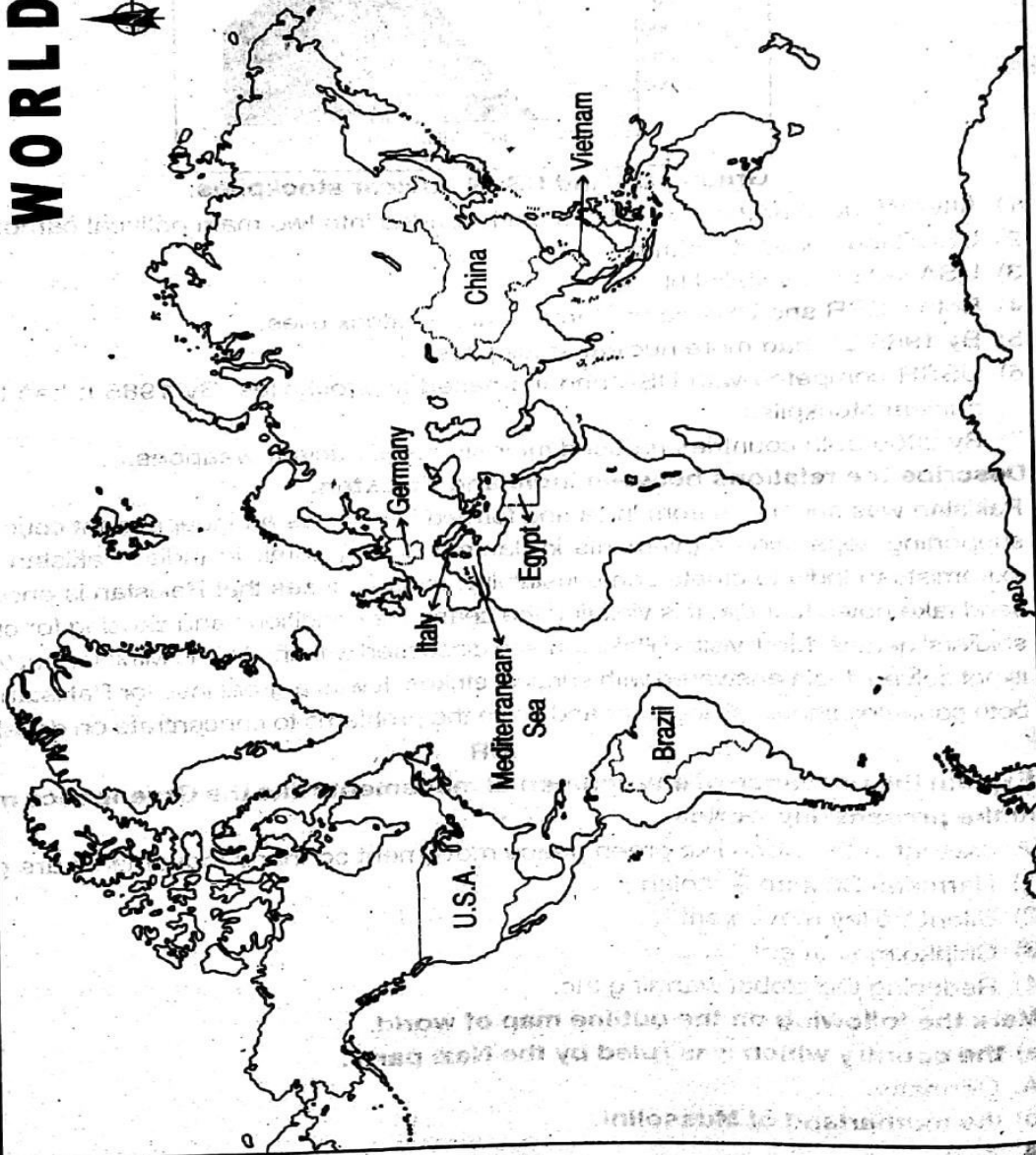
a) Brazil

b) Vietnam

c) China

D) Egypt

WORLD



VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1/2 M QUESTIONS)

13.The World Between Wars 1900-1950 Part -1

- 1.Find the odd one out with reference to the power blocs during World War – II
Britain ,Austria ,France, Russia
- 2.Find the odd one out with reference to the Axis powers during World War – II
Germany , Italy, Japan , USSR
- 3.Find the odd one out with reference to the Allied powers during World War – II
USSR , Britain , France, Germany
- 4.Find the odd one out with reference to the new industrial powers
Britain ,Japan, Germany , Italy
- 5.Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair complete the second pair
After First World War – League of Nations , After Second World War - ?
- 6.Who Called the 20th Century is the Age of Extremes?
7. Find the odd one which is not having relation with First World War
BismarkPoliy, Versailles Treaty , Secret Alliances, cold war
- 8.In which year the British women got Right to Vote?
- 9.Find the odd one out with reference to secret alliance
Germany, Austria - Hungary, Italy, France
10. Identify the Russian Emperor at the time of World War -1?
Tsa Nicholas -1 , Tsar Nicholas -2, Tsar Alexander, Tsar George
11. Fill the Information
Eric Hobsbawm : Historian : : Dorothea Lange : ?
12. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Formation of UNO, Breakout of Second World War, Treaty of Versailles, German invasion of USSR.
- 13.Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Beginning of World War -1 , End of World War-II, Rise of Hitler in Germany, Russian Revolution
- 14.Fill the information
Axis powers led by Germany . Allied powers led by-----?
- 15.Fill the information.
World War -I : League of Nations :: World War -II : ?
16. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, Complete the second pair
World War -I :Murder of Austrian Prince ::: World War : ?
17. Find the odd one out with reference to Veto Power
USA, France, China , India
18. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
British women got right to vote, Great depression, Formation of USSR, Murder of Ferdinand
19. Arrange the following from North to South based on their location
Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria
- 20.Triple Entente : 1907 :: Triple Alliance : ?
21. During Second World War Atomic bomb was dropped on which the following two cities of Japan?
Osaka, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Nagoya
22. Under which leadership of two countries, the remaining countries formed as Union after World Wars?
23. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
International Women Suffragist movement, Congress of Vienna, Russian Socialist Revolution, Hitler invasion of Poland.
- 24.Identify the country that related the port of Danzing belongs to
Germany, France ,Britain, Poland
- 25.Identify the wrong objective that related the UNO
Establishing the world peace, Protecing humanrights,
Striving for the progress of USA, Promote social progress.

14. The World Between Wars 1900-1950 Part -II

1. Conditions during economic depression
Unemployment – increased
Demand -- Decreased
Prices --- ?
2. Arrange the countries from East to west based on their location
India, Japan, England, USA
3. Arrange the following from west to east based on their location
Germany, France, Holland, USA
4. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, Complete the second pair
USA : Capitalism ; ; USSR : ?
5. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, Complete the second pair
Facism : Italy ;; Nazism : ?
6. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Great depression – 1929
Five years plans in USSR – 1927
7. Find the odd one out with reference to the books
Mein kamf, Animal farm, Guomindong, The History of a Soviet Collective Farm.
8. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, Complete the second pair
Japan : DIET ;; Germany : ?
9. Find the odd one out with reference to the organs of UNO
WHO, ILO, UNESCO, WTO
10. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Formation of Comintern, Formation of Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party,
The bloody Sunday, Beginning of collectivisation
11. Find the odd one out with reference to the Indian leaders who inspired by the Communist Revolution?
MN Roy, Tagore, Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose.
12. The History of a Soviet Collective Farm :FedorBelov:: Animal Farm : ?
13. “It is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world” These words are stated by
Lenin, Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin
14. Leader of German Labour Front : Robert Lay :: Leader of Bolsheviks : ?
15. Identify The Indian leader played important role in Comintern:
MK Gandhi , MN Roy, Tagore, Tilak
16. .”The state has crucial role to play in keeping the economy going” these words were stated by
Mussolini, JM Keynes, Hitler, Lenin
17. .Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany, Proclamation of Weimer Republic,
United states joins Second world war, Germany invades Poland
18. . Arrange the countries from South to North based on their location
Australia, Philippines, Japan, USSR
20. Who argued that economic depression is an essential nature of capitalism?
21. Identify the country that was noted by Rabindranath Tagore in his comment “ It all seemed like the work of the Genii in Arabian Nights”
USA , USSR, India, China
22. Find out the leader that led October revolution in Russia
Stalin, Putin, Lenin, Sukarno
23. Find the odd one out
SS, Gestapo, SD, Genocid
24. Identify the act that established dictatorship in Germany
Rowlatt Act , Enabling Act, Berlin Act
25. Find out the wrongly matched one
Britain – Churchill , America – Roosevelt, Italy – Hitler, Russia - Lenin

15.National Liberation Movements in The Colonies

1. Findout the wrongly matched pair
MaoZedong – China
Hochi Minh – Vietnam
Sun Yet Sen – Nigeria
2. Arrange the countries from West to East based on their location
China, Nigeria, Thailand, Vietnam
3. Find the odd one out with the reference to China
Sun Yet Sen , Mao Ze Dong, Chiang Kai Shek
4. What is the name of Japanese Parliament?
5. What is the other name of Vietnam Communist party?
6. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Sukarno – India
Nkwame Nkrumah- Ghana
Nasser – Egypt
7. Complete the following information based on the principles of Sun Yat Sen
San, Min, ?
8. Complete the following information
Kan saroviva – Nigeria Hochiminh- ?
9. He came from a poor family and studied medicine but was greatly concerned .
about the fate of China. Who was he?
10. What does “Xiao Shimin” mean?
11. Find the oddone outwith reference to four virtues
Chastity, Appearance, Education, Work
12. Find odd one out with reference to Four great needs
Roads, Food, Housing, Transportation
13. Complete the information:
San – Nationalism, Min – Demoracy, Chui - ?
14. Complete the information
Nigeria : Colony of British :: Vietnam : ?
15. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Chiang Kai Shek – Four Vrtues
Mao Zedong – Three Priniples
Lenin – Commintern
16. Findout the false statement
Mao Zedong – Communism
Sun Yet Sen – Modern China
Chiang Kai Shek – Long March
17. Findout the false statement regarding the life of HoChiminh
He stayed in France and Russia
Founder of Vietnamese Communist Party
He ruled South Vietnam as President
18. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
China became Republic, Long March, Land reforms in China, Japan attacked China
19. Find the odd one out
Napalm, Agent Orange, Phosphorous Bombs, D2 bomb
20. Arrange the countries from East to West based on their location
Nigeria, Vitnam, India, USA
21. Find the odd one out

- Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa Phulani, Niger.
22. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Land reforms in Vietnam ,Ho chiminh became the Chairman of Vietnam
Unification Of Vietnam , USA declared war with Vietnam.
 23. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Herbert Mecauly – NNDP
Nnamdi Azikiwe – NYM
Kwame Nkrumah – Pan Asianism
Ken Saro Wiwa – Environmentalist
 24. Find the correct one regarding French citizens living in Vietnam
Junkaers, Igbos, Colons, Warlords
 25. Identify the country to which Indo Chinese Communist Party belongs to?
India , China , Vietnam, Nigeria

20. National Movement In India Partition and Independence

1. To throw out the British , he went secretly to Germany and then to Japan and raised an army of Indian Soldiers in 1942. Who is the national leader mentioned here?
2. What was the slogan given by Gandhiji during the Quit India Movement?
3. What were the last words of Gandhiji?
4. Who wrote SareJahaseAchha?
5. What does the the word PAKSTAN indicates?
6. Complete the information what they belong
Indhira Gandhi – Abolition of privypurse
NTR -?
7. Identify the Indian National leader who appealed Hitler to prevent the war
Tagore, Tilak, Subhash Chandra Bose, Gandhiji
8. Complete the information what they belong
Gandhiji - Father of nation Sun Yat Sen -?
9. Find the odd one out
 1. Indian national congress - Jawaharlal Nehru
 2. Indian national army - Subhash Chandra Bose
 3. Muslim League - Mohammed Ali Jinna
 4. Naval Central Committee – Gandhiji
10. Write the correct order of the following incidents
 1. Assasination of Gandhiji
 2. Formation of Muslim League
 3. Quit India movement
 4. Hungar strike by the royal Indian Navy
11. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Emergence of Pakistan, Direct Action Day, Establishment of Muslim League,
Resolution for Dominion Status
12. Findout the wrongly matched pair
Churchil – Britain
FD Roosevelt – USA
Mussolini – Germany
13. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Formation of Pakistan, Hunger strike of Royal Navy, Abolishment of privy purses, Quit India
movement.
14. Complete the following information:
Unification of Germany :Bismark :: Integation of Prinely States in India : ?

15. Find the odd one out :
MK Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, MA Jinnah
16. If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man, I must do so smiling “ Here I” refers to Who?
17. Find the odd one out with reference to Gandhiji
Non cooperation movement, Quit India movement,
Civil Disobedience Movement, Vande Mataram Movement
18. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
India got Independence, Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission, Pakistan Resolution by Muslim League.
19. Janaganamana : Rabindra Nath Tagore : : Sare Jahase Acha : ?
20. “Friends have been urging me to write to you for the sake of humanity.
In this statement “You “ refers to ?
21. Identify the place that was not made part of Pakistan :
NWFP, Sind, Baluchistan, West Bengal
22. Identify the false statement about Tebhaga Movement
State Kisan Sabha led this movement ,
Peasants demanded 2/3 share in crops ,
Small and large farmers participated in this movement,
This movement was started in Telangana.
23. Find the person who commented”that would not be ending imperialism. It would be creating another imperialism” on the issue of partition of India
Gandhi, Nehru , Patel, BR Ambedkar
24. Fill the information
Direct Action Day- Muslim League
Do or Die - ?
25. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
Cabinet Mission, Quit India Movement, Government of India Act, Assassination of Gandhi

17 The Making of Independent India’s Constitution

1. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair , complete the second pair
India – Parliamentary system , America - ?
2. Which preamble refers to the word Gender?
3. Which of the following is correct:
 1. Indian Constitution provides Single Citizenship to all Indians
 2. No scope for the amendment of Indian Constitution
4. Complete the information
1947- India got independence
1950 - ?
5. Which article says Untouchability is a sin?
6. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Article 356 - Presidential rule
Article 21 - Abolition of Untouchability
7. Complete the information:
First Prime Minister of India : Nehru :: First President of India : ?
8. Find out the wrongly matched pair in keeping view of fullpledged implementation of the constitution:
Indian Constitution – 1950 , Nepal Constitution -2007, Japan Constitution – 1946.
9. Identify the party that wanted a complete overhaul of political system and an abolition of Monarchy in Nepal
Communist Party , Congress party, Janatha Party, Republican Party.

10. Identify the person that presented the draft of the constitution before CA in 1948
Nehru, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Swaroop Seth, B.R. Ambedkar
11. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Number of members in Constituent Assembly for Pakistan – 86
Number of members in Constituent Assembly for India on 14.8.1947 – 299
Number of Scheduled Caste members in Constituent Assembly - 26
Number of Women members in Constituent Assembly - 10
12. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair complete the second pair:
President of USA : Secretaries :: President of India : ?
13. Indian Judiciary system is close parallel to the Judiciary system of this country ?
Australia, Canada, Japan, USA
14. Identify the person that not related to the debates of Constituent Assembly
S C Benerjee, KM Munshi, MK Gandhi, DS Seth.
15. Identify the person that argued that Constitution is merely a copy of the 1935 Act:
Nehru, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Swaroop Seth, B.R. Ambedkar
16. Find the odd one out with reference to characteristics of Indian Constitution:
Dual polity, Dual Judiciary, Single Citizenship, Common All India Civil Services.
17. 'Untouchability is a crime' is a part of this Fundamental Right :
Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Right to Education, Right to Religious freedom
18. Identify the correct one in keeping view of The draft constitution was made available to the public for :
6 Months, 1 Year, 8 Months, 2 Years.
19. Identify the correct one in keeping view of The powers given to Indian President are more similar to this:
King of Japan, King of England, King of Nepal, King of Russia.
20. Who make the on the subjects given in the concurrent list?
Central Government, State Government, Both Central and State Government, None.
21. Find the odd one out with reference to significant contributors of the Indian Constitution
B.R. Ambedkar, Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Naidu, MK Gandhi.
22. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order:
Elections to Constituent Assembly, The Constitution of India came into force, Approval of the Constitution Formation of Drafting Committee.
23. The Constitution of India begins with this statement :
"we the people of India", "We the sovereignty inherent people", "We the Indian people"
24. Identify the wrong one about India is a secular state
There is no state religion
No religion discrimination among citizens
Citizens have no right to adopt and practice any religion.
25. Identify the odd one with regard to the persons involvement in preparing Indian Constitution
MA Jinnah, KM Munshi, Alladi Krishna Swamy, BR Ambedkar

18. Independent India first 30 Years 1947-1977

1. Article 370 was abolished in 2019 he wish to create equality among all the Indians.
Who is the person mentioned here?
2. When did the first general elections were held in india?
3. What was the slogan given by Indira Gandhi during 1971 elections?
4. What was the slogan given by Lal Bahadur Shastri to encourage farmers and soldiers
5. Complete the following information
Five years plan in Russia - Stamen
Five years plan in India- ?
6. Complete the following information
Thebaga movement – Bengal
Anti Hindi agitation - ?

7. Find the correct one among the following with reference to communication language between centre and States
Telugu, Tamil, English, Hindi
8. Find the odd one out with reference to Members of the States Reorganisation Committee
Jawaharlal Nehru, Fazal Ali, KM Panikkar, Kunzru
9. Find the correct one among the following with reference to who performed fast unto death for a separate state for Telugu speaking people :
NT.RamaRao, TanguturiPrakasam, PottiSreeramulu, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
10. Find the correct one among the following with reference to the first state formed on linguistic basis :
Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha.
11. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order:
Death of Sri PottiRamulu,
Appointment of States Reorganisation Committee (SRC)
Setup of Planning Commission
Official Language Act
12. Find the correct one among the following with reference to At present, the number of states and union territories in India :
29 states and 6 union territories, 27 states and 7 union territories,
29 states and 9 union territories, 26 states and 6 union territories
13. Find the correct one among the following with reference to the First Five Year Plan focused on :
Agriculture, Industries, Education, Health.
14. Complete the following information:
Over Kashmir issue, war occurred between India and Pakistan - 1948
over the issue of Bangladesh, India went a war with Pakistan - ?
15. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order:
over the issue of Bangladesh, India went a war with Pakistan
Arab-Israeli war broke out
War between India and China
16. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order:
Meghalaya state was formed
Telangana State was formed
Punjab state was formed
17. Complete the following information
Hari Singh – Jammu & Kashmir
MujiburRahaman : ?
18. Find the correct one among the following with reference to Anti-Hindi agitation movement started in the state Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala.
19. Find the correct one among the following with reference to Panchasheel agreement was concluded between these countries
India and Pakistan, India and China, India and Bangladesh, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
19. Complete the following information
Subhash Chandra Bose : Delhi Chalo :: Indira Gandhi : ?
20. Minimum age required to get the right to vote
21 Years, 18 Years, 19 Years, 20 Years
21. Women in Switzerland got the right to vote in this year ?
1921, 1981, 1941, 1971
22. Identify the Prime Minister that announced emergency in India ?
Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, LalBahadurSathri
23. Complete the following information
Pakistan : MA Jinnah : : Bangladesh : ?
25. Allahabad High Court unseated this leader from Lok Sabha
Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, LalBahadurSathri
26. First Prime Minister of India : Jawaharlal Nehru
First President of India: ?

27. Green Revolution refers to ?
Milk, Fish, Crops, Army
28. Nationalization of Private Banks and Abolishment of Princely Pensions : Indira Gandhi
Agricultural Cooperatives, Land reforms : ?
29. JP Movement was prominent in these states:
Kerala and Karnataka, Bihar and Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
30. Janasena – Andhra Pradesh : : Shiv Sena – ?
31. One of the First dams in India built after Independence:
Bhakra Dam , Krishna Raja Sagar Dam, Dawaleswaram Project, Nagarjuna Sagar dam
32. Identify the party that has close relation with Anti Hindi Agitation :
AIADMK , Telugu Desam, DMK, BJP
33. This incident created doubts and fears about the security and stability of India in the minds of leadership:
Anti Hindi Agitation, Partition of the country on the basis of religion,
Demand for state reorganisation, War with China
34. Identify the party defeated congress in 1977 elections and came into power.
1) Bharatiya Janata party 2) Janata party 3) Jang Sangh 4) Janata Dal (U)
35. Identify the revolution regarding food is
1) Green Revolution 2) Blue Revolution 3) Narmada Bachavo Movement 4) Social Revolution
36. Find The correct person who merged different Samstans in India after independence is
1) Mahatma Gandhi 2) Jawaharlal Nehru 3) Sardhar Vallabhai Patel 4) B.R. Ambedkhar

19. Emerging Political Trends 1977 – 2000

1. Find the mismatched pair.
Andhra Pradesh – YSR Congress Party
Assom – AGP
Tamilnadu – SAD
2. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Jawaharlal Nehru – NAM
Rajiv Gandhi – Tele Communication
Lal Bahadur Sashtry – Five years plans
3. Arrange the countries from north to south
Zimbabwe Egypt Nigeria South Africa
4. Identify the odd one from the following pair
NT Ramarao- Janasena
MGR- DMK
Sonia Gandhi- congress
5. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
Indira Gandhi - Assassinated by Sikhs
Rajiv Gandhi - ?
6. Find the odd one out with reference to the Regional political parties
DMK, TDP, National Conference, BJP
7. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
Radhayatra – 1990
Demolition of Babri masjid - ?
8. Identify the name of the Prime Minister of India who was murdered by Tamil extremists.
1) Indira Gandhi 2) Rajiv Gandhi 3) Jawaharlal Nehru 4) Mahatma Gandhi
9. Identify the wrong statement related to the initiations of NT Ramarao
Sale of rice at Rs 5 /- per Kg
Midday Meal Programme in Government Schools

10. Identify the Prime Minister at the time of demolition of Babri Masjid
Rajiv Gandhi , Narendra Modi, PV Narasimha Rao, Indira Gandhi
11. Identify the odd one that was related to Coalition Governments
NF, UF, NDA, CPA
12. Find the mismatched pair
Emergency – Indira Gandhi : Panchsheela – Rajiv Gandhi
13. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order:
Demolition of Babri Masjid , Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi , NDA Government led by Vajpeyee
14. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order:
Operation Blue Star, Formation of TDP , Formation of Jharkhand state
15. Identify the wrong statement
Sanjeeva Reddy is 6th Lok Sabha speaker of India
Sanjeeva Reddy is 6th President of India.
Sanjeeva Reddy had worked with Prime Ministers Nehru and Morarji Desai
16. Identify the odd one related to Tribals belong to Assom
Kurmis, Khasis, Mizos, Bodos
17. Identify the mismatched pair
Liberalisation – PV Narasimha Rao
Anti- Sikh riots – Rajiv Gandhi
Khalistan – Bhindranwale
Operation Blue Star – Morarji Desai
18. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
LK Advani : BJP :: Sant Longowal : ?
19. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
NDA – BJP :: UPA : ?
20. Identify that a National Party ruled for a long time from 1978 to 2006 in this state
Tamilnadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh

20. Post War World and India

1. Name the first person who land on Moon?
2. Find the wrongly matched pair
Yasser Arafat- PLO
Gorbachev- Glasnost, Peristroika
Zulfiqar Ali Butto- Lucknow agreement
3. Arrange the countries from north to south based on their location
.Palestain, Soudiarabia, Australia, USSR
4. Identify the correct organisation that related to Health aspects
ILO , UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO
5. Complete the following information
Formation of Bangladesh - Indira Gandhi
Formation of NAM - ?
6. Find out the wrongly matched pair
UNO – Newyork
WHO – London
7. Complete the following information:
Kargil war – 1999
India -china war - ?
8. Arrange the following countries from north to south based on their location
Chili, Venuezela, Mexico, USA

9. Between which of the following two countries, Mc Mohan line was drawn as border.
1) India-Srilanka 2) India-Pakistan 3) India-Nepal 4) India-China
10. Identify The first person who entered into space is
1) Uri Gagarin 2) Neel Armstrong 3) Right Brothers 4) Kalpana Chawla
11. Identify The country which was liberated from Pakistan by Indian Army in 1971 is
1) Pakistan 2) Bangladesh 3) Burma 4) Korea
12. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
UNESCO : Paris :: UNICEF : ?
13. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Permanent Members – Veto Power
Warsaw Pact- Russia
Independence of Congo – Hochi Minh
Nehru – NAM
14. Find the correct matched pair that related to the Panchsheel Agreement
India- Pakistan , India- China, India- USSR, India- USA
15. Find the correct matched pair that related to the first human in the space
Neil Armstrong – USA, Sunitha Williams - India, Yurigagarin –USSR, Rakesh Sarma- India
16. Identify The country that related to the struggle of Mukti Bahini
India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan.
17. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
International Court of Justice : The Hague : : WHO : ?
18. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second the pair
India got independence : The British: : Angola got independence : ?
19. Identify the movement that called for uniting the Jews
Quit India movement , Zionist movement, Non Align movement, Mukti Bahini
20. Find out the wrongly matched pair
Egypt – Nasser
Yugoslavia – Tito
Indonesia- Sukarno
India- Gandhi

21. Social Movements in our Times

1. What is the meaning of the word MeiraPaibi in Meitei language?
2. Complete the following information
Civils rights movement – USA
Bhopal gas disaster related movement - ?
3. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, Complete the second pair
Sardar sarovar project - Narmada river
Nagarjuna sagar project - ?
4. Find the odd one out
Silent valley movement, Narmada BachaoAndolan, Green peace movement,
civil rights movement
5. Find out the company that was related to Bhopal gas disaster
Dove, Nokia, Honda, Cargill
6. Women in Dubagunta protested against which of the following.
1) Drinking Alcohol 2) River project 3) Collection of loans 4) Army action
7. Find out the wrongly matched pair:
Head Quarter of Green Peace Movement – New York

Sardar Sarovar Project - Narmada River

Silent Valley Movement – Lion Tailed Macaque

8. Identify the person who expressed view that blacks were a separate nation and should fight for independence from White rule:
 1. Malcom X
 2. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr
 3. MN Roy
 4. Mao Ze Dong
9. Identify the Leader of Human Rights Movement in USSR
 1. Malcom X
 2. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr
 3. MN Roy
 4. Alexander Solzhenitsyn
10. Identify the wrong statement
 1. Narmada Bachao Andolan is against big dams
 2. Meira Paibi means Torch Bearers
 3. Green Peace is atragedy signed between USA and USSR
 4. Anti Arrack movement was starded by women in Nellore
11. Identify the correct one.

Silent valley is now converted into a ?

Historical place , Hill station, Software park, National park.
12. Identify the correct one related to boycott of buses by blacks led by Martin Luther king in USA
Newyork, Washington, Montgomery, New Jersy
13. Findout the wrongly matched pair
Irom Sharmila – Against AFSPA
? - NBA
12. Identify the correct one related to Andrie Sakarov
Historian, Editor, President, Nuclear Scientist
13. Identify the correct one related to Niyamagiri is in this state
Bihar, Kerala, Goa, Odisha
14. Identify the correct person that related to Supreme court judge appointed to look into the possibility of repealing AFSPA
Justice KT Shah, Justice Jeevan Anand , Justice Jeevan Reddy ,Justice KG. Balakrishna
15. Identify the correct one related to The Lion Tailed Macaque is a kind of
Bird , Flower, Lion, Monkey
16. Complete the following information:
Elizabeth Eckford - Black girl
Alexander Solzhenitsyn – ?
17. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological order
START was signed, Washington March, USA left Vietnam, US government banned segregation in buses.
19. Identify the movement that led by Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishath
Chipko Movement, Green Peace movement, Silent valley movement, Anti Arrack movement
20. Identify the correct one related to “We won’t Go” was the protest of
Soldiers of Vietnam, Farmers of Vietnam , Army officers of USA, Citizens of USA

22. Citizens and The Government

1. Find the odd one out with reference to the Legal Service Authorities act to beneficiaries
Soldiers, Women , Industrials workers, Beggars
2. Complete the following information
Public works department – Roads
Revenue department - ?
3. Identify the highest appellate authority at the central government
PIO, SIO, SPIC, CPIC
4. Find the Autonomus department along the following
PWD, Revenue, Education, Election Commission
5. Identify the act which is providing right to the students ti get their answer scripts to verify

- each answer that it has been evaluated correctly
- A. Right to life act B. Childrens rights act
C. Legal services authority act D. Right to information
6. Identify the correct one with reference to the public information officer of your school
DEO, MEO, RIO, Head Master
7. Identify the correct one with reference to who can make amendments in RTI act
Supreme court, Parliament, President, Governor
8. Persons with this annual income are eligible to get legal aid under Legal Service Authority
Not more than One Lakh, More than 1 Lakh, Not more than Two Lakhs, More than Two Lakhs
9. In an office, the following is responsible to give information
Central Information Officer, State Information Officer, Public Information Officer, None.
10. The information under RTI is to be provided in this language in Andhra Pradesh
Tamil, Bengali, Urdu, Telugu
11. Right to Education : Fundamental Right : : Right to Information : ?
12. Persons who gets information should pay
Rs 100, Rs 50, Rs 5-10, Rs 100-1000
13. These are outside the purview of Information act
Armed forces and security agencies , Land Records, Admission records, Marriage records.
14. This type of information is not accessible to the citizens
The particulars of its organization, functions and duties ,
The powers and duties of its officers and employees ,
The manner of execution of subsidy programs, including the amounts ,
Endanger the life or physical safety of a person .
15. Juvenile Justice Act : 1986. : : RTI Act : ?
16. This does not come under information
Records, Documents, Emails, Oral communication.
17. Identify the wrongly matched pair
State legal services Authority - Chief Justice of State High Court
Taluk Legal Services committee – Senior Civil Judge
District Legal Services Authority - Senior criminal Judge.
18. Write the following in Ascending order:
District court, State High Court, Regional Court , Supreme Court.
19. Identify the right that gives to know about Govt. information in the form of record
1) Right to freedom 2) Right to Information
3) Right to speech 4) Right to print
20. Identify an autonomous body
1. Planning commission 2. Public commission 3. Election commission 4. Shah commission
21. Find the odd one out
1. CPIC 2. SPIC 3. PWD 4. PIO
22. Complete the following information
State Legal Services Authority – Chief Justice of state High Court
Taluk Legal services committee - ?
23. Identify the age criteria related to Juvenile criminals
1. Girls below 17
2. Persons aged below 19.
3. Children aged below 17.
4. Persons aged above 17.
24. Identify the wrong one in respect of the benefits of Lok Adalat?
1. No court fee
2. Speedy trial of disputes
3. Procedural flexibility
4. The parties can indirectly interact with the judge.
25. Who is the present Chief information Commissioner of India?
26. Who is the present Election Commissioner of India?

INFORMATION SKILLS

13. The World Between Wars 1900-1950 Part -- I



1. Identify the person in the picture and write two sentences about him

A. This is Eric Hobsbawm, the British historian. He called the 20th century as the age of Extremes



2. Which movement does it identify?

A. This is the logo of International Women 's suffragist movement an organisation established in 1914



3. Write your view about the picture?

- A.** The above picture shows the rally of Nazi party at Nuremberg in Germany
- B.** It was conducted in 1934.
- C.** This rally shows the military power of Germany. The political rallies that I have seen were conducted in a peaceful manner



4. Write your view about the picture?

- A. This is the photograph of Florence Owens, a Polish immigrant.
- B. It was taken during the great depression by Dorotheo Lange. (Photographer)
- C. She might be thinking about the future of her children.
- d. It depicts destitute pea pickers in California in March 1936.



5. Write your view about the picture?

- 1. It is the photograph showing the Atom bomb blast on Nagasaki, Japan.
- 2. America dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the two cities in Japan during the World War II on 6th and 9th August 1945.

6. Write your view about the picture?



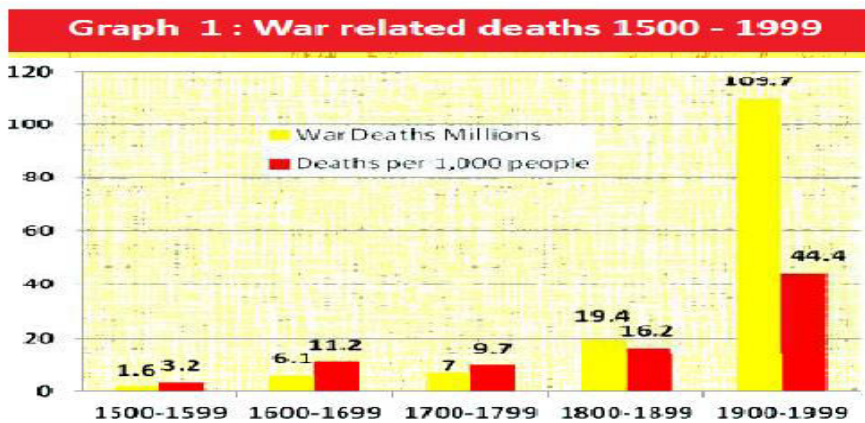
- 6.a. The picture tells about the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- b. The Artist is trying to say that the Bolshevik Revolution was successful.
- c. The giant leader was Lenin
- d. He is holding large red banner.

7. A cartoon in German with caption “Buy from the Jews, betray your people 1929”. What bias does it show?



- A. This picture is the caricature on the Christmas theme.
- B. He was a Jewish shop keeper.
- C. Germans under Hitler developed hatred towards Jews.
- D. This shows how the jews wee put to losses even in business.

8. Observe the graph and answer the questions.



1. What does the above graph tells about/ What information explained in this graph?

A. The graph tells about war related deaths between 1500 - 1999

2. In which century, both war deaths and deaths per 1000 are highest?

A. During the 20th century (from 1900-1999)

3. What may be the reason for highest war deaths in the 20th century?

A. Due to World wars and cold wars

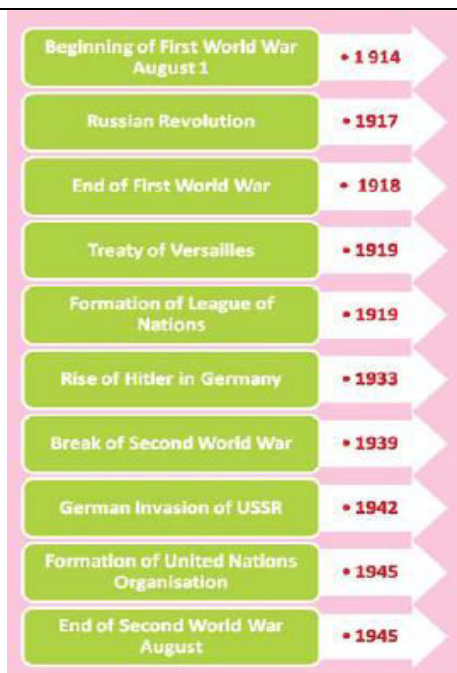
4. What is the death rate in the 20th century?

A. The death rate in the 20th century is 44.4 per 1000 people or 4.5%.

5. In which period deaths per 1000 people were low?

A. 1500-1599

9. Observe the time line chart and answer the questions.



1. What was the immediate cause of World War-I?

A. The immediate cause of World War-I was the prince of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was murdered by a Serbian fanatic, on 28th June, 1914.

2. What was the treaty concluded after World War-I?

A. After the World War-I, the treaty of Versailles was concluded.

3. What was the period of World War-I?

A. The period of World War-I was 1914-18.

4. What was the peace organization set up after the World War-I?

A. The peace organization set up after the World War-I was the League of Nations.

5. What was the immediate cause of World War-II?

A. Hitler's attack on Poland on Sept 1, 1939 was the immediate cause of World War-II.

6. What was the period of World War-II?

A. The period of World War – II was 1939 to 1945.

7. What was the organization set up after the World War-II?

A. United Nations Organization

8. What were the aims of United Nations Organization?

A. The aims of the United Nations Organization:

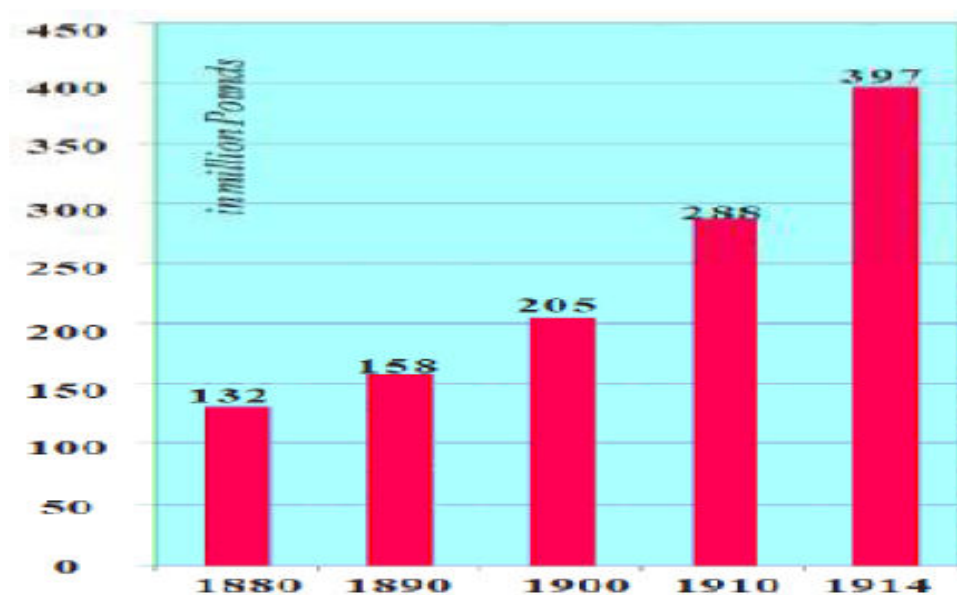
1. Preservation world peace. 2. Uphold human rights.

3. Respect international law. 4. Promotion of social progress.

9. Who was responsible for the World War-II?

A. The Chancellor of Germany, Hitler was responsible for the World War-II.

10. Observe the graph and answer the questions.



1. What do you know from the given graph?

A. The graph shows that the military expenditure of the great countries has been increasing.

2. In which year were the weapons prepared in large scale?

A. During 1914, the weapons were prepared in large scale.

3. Why did the military expenditure increased for every 10 years?

A. Military expenditure increased for every 10 years because of armament race.

4. What are the countries that spend more money on weapons?

A. Countries like Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France were some big powers spent more money on weapons.

5. How much was spent on military expenditure in 1914?

A. About 397 million pounds were spent on military expenditure in 1914.

6. What is meant by armament race?

A. The competition between the countries to have best armed forces and more destructive weapons is called armament race.

7. What the percentage of increase in the military expenditure during 1881-1914?

A, Nearly 300%.

8. How much is the increase in military expenditure during 1880-1914?

A. During 1880-1914, the military expenditure increased by £265 pounds.

9. What are the results of wars on the society?

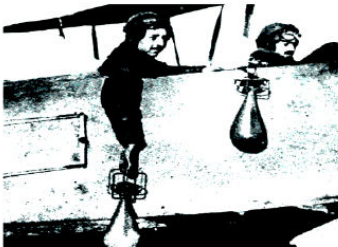
A. Effects of war on the society:

1. A large number of people die.
2. A large amount of resources will be wasted.
3. People lost their shelters.
4. Agricultural lands and industries will be destroyed.
5. Negatively affect the development of the country.

11. Make a table to show allies, axis and central powers, not participated with following countries on different sides of the world wars: Austria, USSR (Russia), Germany, Britain, Japan, France Italy, USA ?

Allies Powers	Axis powers	Central Powers
Britain, France, USSR, USA	Germany , Japan, Italy	Germany ,Austria, Italy

12. What does the picture show?



A. The picture shows the use of planes during the World War - I to drop the bombs

13. What does the cartoon show?



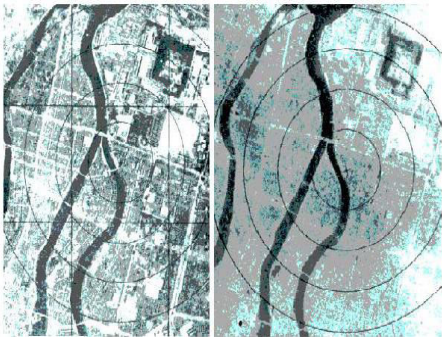
A. The cartoon shows Hitler as a man of peace and as well as a man of war

14. Observe the picture and give caption.



A. Civilisation or Barbarism. Don't you still understand?

15. Observe the figure and write about it.



A. This is the city of Nagasaki, in Japan.
 The USA dropped atom bombs on this city on 9th August, 1945.
 The first part of the picture shows the city before bombing and the second part after bombing

14. The world between wars

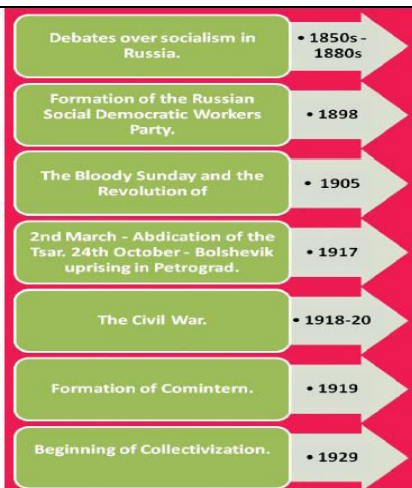
1900-1950 :: Part – II

Observe the picture and write about it.



A. The picture shows the marching of Bolsheviks on the red square during the Russian Revolution

2. Read the timeline chart and answer the questions.



1. Bloody Sunday is related to which Revolution?

A. Bloody Sunday is related to Russian Revolution.

2. Who was the Tsar abdicated during the Russian Revolution?

A. Tsar Nicholas II

3. Why do Bolsheviks protested in Petrograd in 1917?

A. Women took out a procession demanding ' peace and bread '.

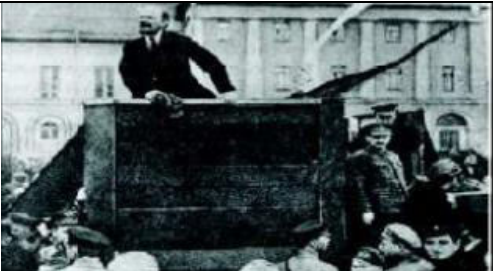




4. What is meant by Comintern?

A. Comintern is the international organization to spread communism.

5. What is meant by collectivization of agriculture?

A. In Russia, all the farmers of a village pooled up their lands, workedtogether, and produce was divided among the members of the farms. This is was called collectivization of agriculture

3. Observe the picture and answer the questions.

	<p>1. Who is in the photo? A. The leader in photograph is Lenin.</p> <p>2. To whom he is addressing? A. He is addressing to workers</p>
	<p>What does the picture show? A. This is a poster in USSR during World War - I. It is saying that “more metal more weapons”.</p>
	<p>What does the picture given below show? A. This picture shows how women accused of protecting Jews being publicly punished</p>
	<p>What does the picture show? A. After the Great Depression, the US stock market collapsed. A New Yorker offers to sell his roadster after losing his money in the stock market crash.</p>
	<p>What does the picture show? A. These are the Jewish slave labourers in the Buchenwald concentration camp near Jena, Germany in 1945.</p>



Yalta conference held from 4th to 11th February 1945 at Livadia Palace near Yalta in USSR to discuss about post war reorganisation of Europe.

1. Who were the leaders in this picture?

A. The leaders shown in the picture are – from left Winston Churchill,

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin.

2. Name the countries that they belong to?

A. The countries the above leaders belong to:

a. Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of United Kingdom.

b. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of United States of America.

c. Joseph Stalin was the leader of Communist party



Observe the timeline chart and answer the questions.

1. How do you think the victory on Auschwitz and liberation by the Soviet Union led to an easy success for the Allied nations?

A. After the liberation of Auschwitz the Allied got victory in Europe. So, I can say so.

2. What were the main incidents which occurred in 1941 in world's history?

A. The main incidents that occurred in 1941 are – Germany invaded the USSR, Mass murder of the Jews began, United States joined the Second World War.

3. In which country Weimer Republic was proclaimed?

A. Weimer Republic was proclaimed in Germany.

4. Who was responsible for the World War II?

A. Hitler was responsible for the World War II.

5. What was the immediate cause of World War II?

A. Hitler attacked Poland.

6. What were the allies in World War II?

A. The allies during the World War II – United Kingdom, France, USSR, USA



10. Who are the leaders in the photograph?

A. In the picture, it is Mussolini and Hitler from left to right. Mussolini was the dictator of Italy and Hitler was the dictator of Germany.



A. This cartoon shows that the treatment of Jews in Germany is much like the treatment of Blacks in USA.



A. In this cartoon the British Prime Minister is advising to USA that Nazi Germany is not to be afraid of. Hitler is shown like a monster.



A. Nazi Germany is shown as leading people to slavery

- A. These are the war bonds released by USA during the World War II.
- B. The government got the money to meet the war expenditure by selling these bonds



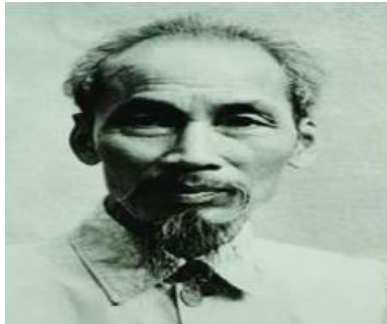
15. National Liberation Movements in the Colonies

1. Observe the photograph and answer the questions.

	<p>1. What is the protest shown in the photograph? A. It is the May Fourth Movement happened in China.</p> <p>2. When was the movement started? A. The movement started on 4th May, 1919.</p> <p>3. Why was the May Fourth Movement started in China? A. a. After the World War I, the treaty of Versailles was concluded in 1919. b. To protest against the decisions of the treaty that are not favorable to China.</p>
	<p>A. This picture says – “ Destroy the old world, build a new world”.</p>
 <p><i>Mao addressing people in Yanam, 1944</i></p>	<p>3. Observe the photograph and answer the questions.</p> <p>1. Who is the leader in the photograph? A. It is Mao Zedong, the major leader of CCP.</p> <p>2. Who are base to the revolutionary path of Mao? A. The rural poor peasants are the base to the revolutionary path of Mao. He wanted to bring peasant revolution in China.</p> <p>3. What are the reforms that Mao want to bring in China? A. Mao wanted to end warlordism, carryout land reforms and fight foreign imperialism.</p> <p>4. What is Yanam refers to? A. Yanam is the place where Mao and his followers led the secret life to secure from the Guomindong’s attacks.</p>



A. The CCP under the leadership of Mao Zedong, carried out land reforms in China. The government collected the excess land from the landlords and the same was distributed to the landless poor peasants. So, the people are burning the old land records, which exploited them



This is Ho Chi Minh, the leader of Vietnamese Communist Party.



A. The US wanted to check the growing power of communists in Vietnam. They thought that it would be easier to kill if there was no forest cover for the people to hide in. This photo shows the spraying of Agent Orange, a defoliant plant killer from Cargo planes.



This is Nnamdi Azikiwe, the founder of Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM).



A. The Nigerian civil war was also known as Bifarian war



This is Ken SaroWiwa, an environmentalist in Nigeria. He questioned the environmental pollution caused by the oil companies in the Niger delta



• It is Royal Indian Army crossing Irrawaddy River in 1945. This is a photograph relating to war between British Indian Army and Imperial Japanese Army over the Allied Burma Campaign during World War II.



A. The photo shows that how the supplies are loaded into the C-46 planes by the elephants, during the World War-II.

16. National Movement in India – Partition & Independence: 1939-1947



1. Who is the leader in the photo?

A. The leader in the photo is Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. Whose help did Bose wanted to take to get Independence to India?

A. Bose wanted to take the help of Japan to bring independence to India.

3. What is the name of the army that Bose built?

A. The army built by Bose is Indian National Army (INA).

4. Who were the members of Indian National Army?

A. They were the prisoners of war (POW), who were caught by Japanese during World War II

2. What does the statue refers to?



A. 1.This is the memorial for the Naval guards who revolted for India's freedom in 1946.

2.The guards or Rating of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay harbor protested against bad food and behavior of their British officers. This rapidly spread to other naval bases in India.

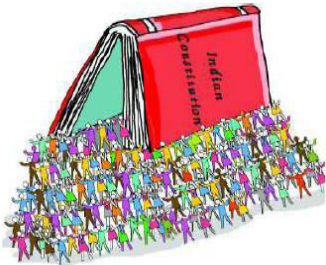
3.The head of the Naval Central Committee, M.S.Khan is in the statue.

3. Observe the photograph and answer the questions.



- 1. When was Mahatma Gandhi died?
A. Mahatma Gandhi died on 30th Jan, 1948.
- 2. Who was the assassin of Gandhi?
A. The assassin of Gandhiji is Nathuram Godse.
- 3. What is the title of Gandhi?

17. The Making of Independent India's Constitution



- 1. Write your views about this picture**
A. This show that the Constitution of India represents all the people living in the country. It also says that the Constitution is prepared and adopted taking the view points of all kinds of people.



- 2. Discuss the idea of equality and justice as shown in this picture.**
 - 1. The constitution of India has promised to provide equality and justice.
 - 2. Equality means providing equal opportunities to all sections of the people.
 - 3. Justice means taking some special measures so that the weaker sections can develop equal to others.
 - 4. In the first picture, equal opportunity is given to the three children to see the match. But, the small boy is not able to see.
 - 5. In the second picture, special arrangement is made to the small boy and now, he is seeing the match

3. Identify the photograph and write few sentences about him.



- A. **1. This is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**
- 2. He played a key role in writing the Constitution of India.**
- 3. He worked as the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.**
- 4. He made much effort for the removal of untouchability in the society.**

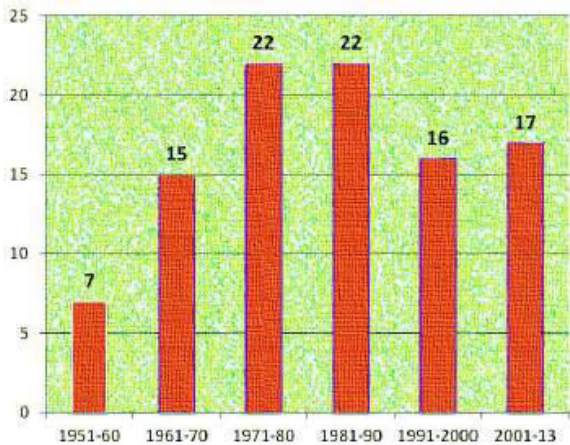
4. Look at the photograph and answer the questions.



An Aerial view of Republic Day from 1950's

1. When India was became Republic?
A. India became Republic on Jan 26, 1950.
2. Why is India called a Republic?
A. India is called a Republic because the head of the state, the President of India, is elected by the people. Moreover, there is no place for kings and queens.

5. Read the following graph and answer the questions.



Since the Constitution was Came into force on 26th January 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.

1. In which year were the highest amendments made
A. Between the years 1971-80 and 1981-90.
2. In which year were the lowest amendments made?
A. Between the 1951-60.
3. How many amendments were made till 2013?
A. About 99 amendments were made till 2013.
4. What do you mean by constitutional amendment?
A. Constitutional amendment refers to the process of making changes in the Constitution time to time. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with the method of amendment.

6. Observe the news paper cutting and What items can you read in this page?



1. This was News paper of The Statesmen.
2. This was the news paper of January 26th, 1950.
3. Our first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru stated that India emerged as a Republic.
4. The preamble of the constitution was printed.
5. Photo of Nehru who was signing on the cabinet assembly was also printed. Today's programme in Calcutta was also printed

18. Independent India (1947-77)

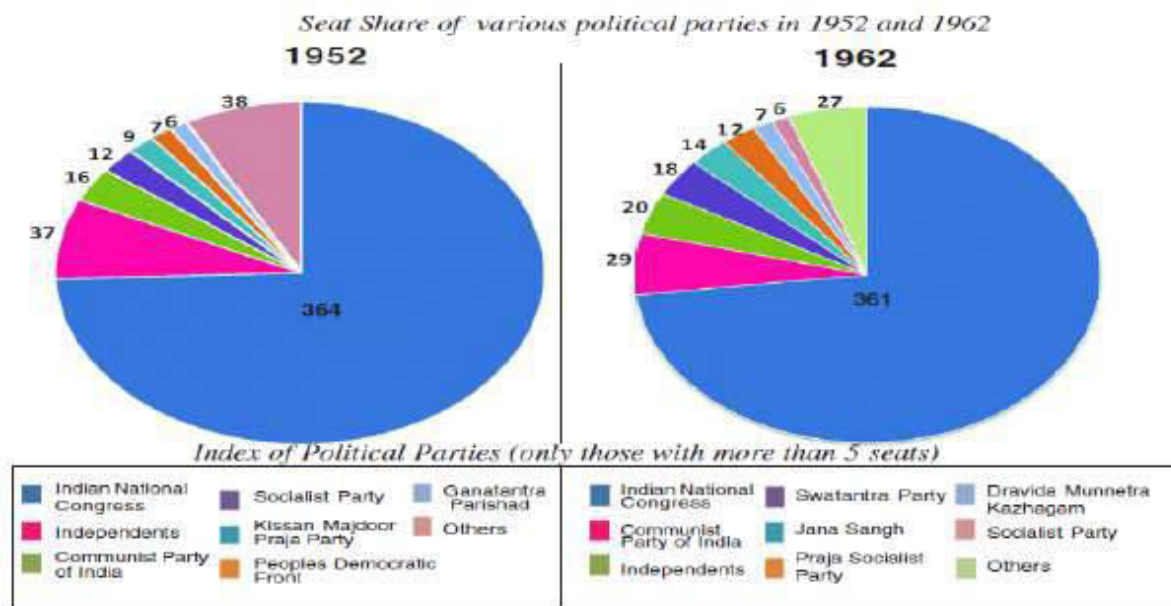
1. Observe the photo and answer the questions.



Voting in first general elections

1. When were the first general elections held?
A. The first general elections were held in 1952.
2. Which party won in the first general elections?
A. Congress Party won in the first general elections.
6. Who conducts the elections in India?
A. The Election Commission of India conduct the elections in India.
7. What is the minimum age to get the right to vote?
A. The minimum age to get the right to vote is 18 years.
8. Why don't you have the right to vote?
A. I don't have the right to vote because I am below 18 years of age

2. Observe the graph and answer the questions.



1. When were the first general elections held?
A. The first general elections were held in 1952.
2. Which party got maximum seats in 1952 and 1962 elections?
A. Congress party got maximum seats in 1952 and 1962 elections.
3. How many seats independents got in 1952 elections?
A. Independents got 37 seats in 1952 elections.
4. How many seats independents got in 1962 elections?
A. Independents got 20 seats in 1962 elections.

3. Identify what the photo refers to?



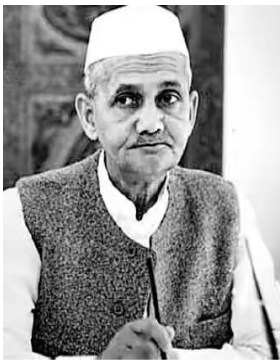
- A. This photo is about the construction of Bhakra dam during 1960. This was one among the largest dams in India. This was built for the generation of hydro electricity and flood control.

4. Observe the photo and write few lines about it.



A. This photo shows the adult literacy program conducted by the government in the early years of independence. Development can't be achieved with large number of illiterates.

5. Identify the photograph and answer the questions.



1. Who is the leader in the photo?
A. This is Lal Bahadur Sastri, the former Prime Minister of India.
2. What is the political party he belongs to ?
A. Lal Bahadur Sastri belongs to Congress Party.
3. Who was the predecessor of Sastri?
A. Lal Bahadur Sastri was the predecessor of Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Who was the successor of Lal Bahadur Sastri?
A. The successor of Lal Bahadur Sastri was Indira Gandhi.
5. What were the major incidents happened during Sastri's period?

19. Emerging Political Trends: 1977-2000

End of Emergency and formation of Janata Party governments under Morarji Desai and Charan Singh	1977
Formation of Congress government led by Indira Gandhi	1979
Formation of TDP	1984
Operation Blue Star and Assassination of Indira Gandhi	1984
Rajiv Gandhi Accords with HS Longwal on Punjab and AASU on Assam	1985
Accord with Mizo National Front	1986
Agreement with Sri Lanka	1987
Election and formation of Janata Dal government with VP Singh and Chandrasekhar	1989
Decision to implement Mandal Commission recommendation	1990
Ram Janmabhoomi Rath Yatra	1991
Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and government led by Congress party with P.V.N. Rao as PM	1991
Economic Liberalisation	1991
Demolition of Babri Masjid	1992
National Front Government with Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral as PMs	1996
NDA government led by AB Vajpayee	1997

1. Observe the table and answer the questions.
 1. What was the non Congress party formed government at the centre for the first time?
A. The first non Congress party formed government at the centre is Janata party.
 2. Who was the first non Congress Prime Minister of India?
A. The first non Congress Prime Minister of India was Morarji Desai.
 3. Who was the founder of Telugu Desam Party?
A. The founder of Telugu Desam Party was N.T. Rama Rao.
 4. What is operation Blue Star?
A. Operation Blue Star was an Indian military operation to remove militant religious leader Bhindranwale and his militant armed followers from Harmandir Saahib Complex in Amritsar, Punjab.
 5. Expand AASU. A. All Assom Students Union.
 6. What was the Mandal Commission recommended?
A. Mandal Commission recommended 27% reservations to OBCs.
 7. Which Prime Minister implemented Mandal Commission report?
A. V.P. Singh implemented Mandal Commission report.
 8. Which leader led the Ram Janmabhoomi Rath Yatra?
A. L.K. Adwani, one of the BJP leaders led the Ram Janmabhoomi Rath Yatra. and offices to set up easily.
 9. Expand NDA.- National Democratic Alliance

2. Identify the photograph and write about him.



A. This is Mr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy. He was elected unanimously as the Speaker of the 6th Lok Sabha on 26th March 1977. Later he was also elected as the 6th President of India on 25th July, 1977.

3. Observe the photograph and write about him.



A. This is Morarji Desai, the first non Congress Prime Minister of India. He was elected from the Janata Party in 1977.

4. Identify the photograph and answer the questions.



1. Who is the leader in the photo?

A. This is N.T. Rama Rao, the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

2. What was the political party he began?

A. He began Telugu Desam Party (TDP) on his 60th birthday in 1982.

3. What are the programs that made NTR to come to power?

A. The programs that led NTR to come to power are – midday meal scheme in government schools, sale of rice at Rs 2 per Kg to the poor and liquor prohibition.

4. Who was made the Chief Minister when NTR went to United State for a surgery?

A. N. Bhaskar Rao was made as the Chief Minister when NTR went to US for a surgery.

5. Identify the leader in the photo and write about her:



This Indira Gandhi, The former Prime Minister of India. She gave the slogan “Garibi Hatao” She imposed Emergency in 1977.

6. Identify the leader in the photo and answer the questions



1. Who is the leader in the photo?
A. This is Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister.
2. What was the revolution brought by him?
A. Rajiv Gandhi brought Telecom Revolution.
3. What was the Tamil militant group Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by?
A. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by LTTE.
4. Expand LTTE.
A. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elum.

7. Identify the leader in the photo and write about him.



A. The leader in the photo is V.P.Singh. He is the Prime Minister, in the first coalition government. He is from Janata Dal party. He implemented the recommendations of the Mandal Commission by reserving 27% of the seats to OBCs in government educational institutions and employment.

8. Read the table and answer the questions.

Coalition Governments and some political parties from 1980's

Governing Parties	Governing Parties	Governing Parties
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">National Front 1989-1990</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">United Front 1996-1998</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">National Democratic Alliance 1998-2004</div>
JD; DMK; AGP; TDP ; Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)	JKNC ; TDP; TMC; CPI; AGP; DMK; MGP; Samajwadi Party	JDU; SAD; AIADMK, JKNC; Trinamool Congress; Biju Janata Dal ; Shiva Sena ;
Supporting Parties CPM; CPI, BJP	Supporting Parties CPM	Supporting Parties TDP
This is not a complete list of political parties that either supported or were part of the government. Often we have listed only those parties that had more 5 or MPs		

1. Who are the Prime Ministers in the National Front government?
A. V.P.Singh was the Prime Minister in National Front government.
2. Who are the Prime Ministers in the United Front government?
A. H.D.Deva Gowda and I.K.Gujral are the Prime Ministers in the United Front government.
3. Who are the Prime Ministers in the NDA government?
A. A.B.Vajpayee was the Prime Minister in the NDA government
4. What are the governing parties in all governments?
A. JKNC is the governing political party in all the governments.

9. Identify the leader and write about him.



1. This is P.V. Narasimha Rao. He was elected as the Prime Minister from Andhra Pradesh.
2. He negotiated with the International Monetary Fund for loans to overcome the financial crisis in India.

10. What is the logo refers to?



A. This is the logo of United Nations Organization (UNO).

11. What is shown in the picture?



A. This is the UNO head quarter at Newyork.

12. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions :

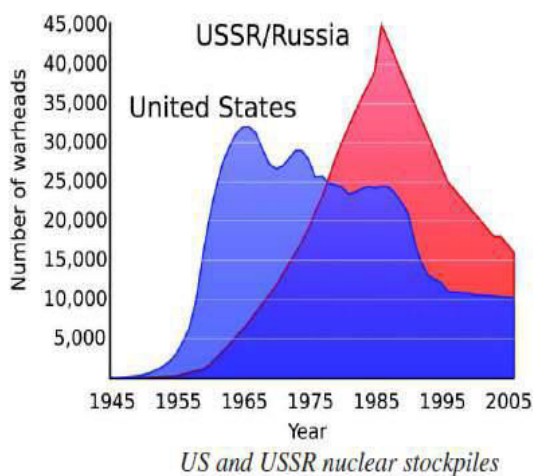
Panchayati Raj & 73rd , 74th amendment

In 1992 government led by P.V. Narasimha Rao passed an important amendment to the Constitution to provide local self governments a Constitutional Status. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment created institutions of local self government at the village level while the 74th Constitutional Amendment did the same in towns and cities. These were pathbreaking amendments. They sought to usher in for the first time, office bearers at the local level elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. One third of the seats were to be reserved for women. Seats were also reserved for scheduled castes and tribes. The concerns of the State governments were taken into account and it was left to the States to decide on what functions and powers were to be devolved to their respective local self governments. Consequently, the powers of local self Governments vary across the country.

1. What information shown in the above paragraph?
A. Information about PanchayatiRaj & 73rd, 74th Amendment
2. Which government recognised that constitutional status of local self government?
A. P.V. Narasimha Rao
3. What does the 74th amendment say?
A. Urban local self Government
4. In which year 73rd amendment passed? A. 1992
5. . What does the 73rd amendment say?
A. local self government at the village level.
6. What is local self government?
A. Powers given to the local representatives to make laws on local needs.

20. Post-War World and India

1. Observe the graph and answer the questions.



1. What are the military blocks formed after the World War II?
A. The world was divided into two military blocs after the World War II. They are: 1. Communist bloc led by the USSR, 2. Democratic –Capitalist bloc led by the USA.
2. Expand USSR.
A. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
3. Which country has the highest number of warheads in 1985?
A. In 1985, Russia had the highest number of warheads in 1985.
4. What were the reasons for decrease in atomic weapons storage?
A. Ban on nuclear tests, the agitations against nuclear weapons are the reasons.

2.. Observe the picture and write the names of the leaders, the countries they belong to and their designations



- Jawaharlal Nehru – Prime Minister of India.
Kwame Nkrumah – President of Ghana
Gamal Abdel Nasser – President of Egypt.
Sukarno – President of Indonesia.
Tito - President of Yugoslavia.

3. Identify the person in the photo and write about him.



- A. This is Neil Armstrong of USA.
He is the first human who stepped on the Moon in 1969.

4. Identify the person in the photo and write about him?



A. This is Yuri Gagarin, an astronaut from USSR. He is the first human being to enter the space.

5. Observe the picture and write about it.



A. This is the Berlin wall, which divides East and West Germany. It was built to keep western fascists from entering East Germany and undermining the socialist state. It was broke down in 1989

.6. Read the following graph and answer the questions.



1. What does the graph shows?

A. This graph shows the military expenditure of India and Pakistan.

2. Which country is spending more on military?

A. Pakistan is spending more on military.

3. What is the bone of contention between these countries?

A. The bone of contention between India and Pakistan is Kashmir.

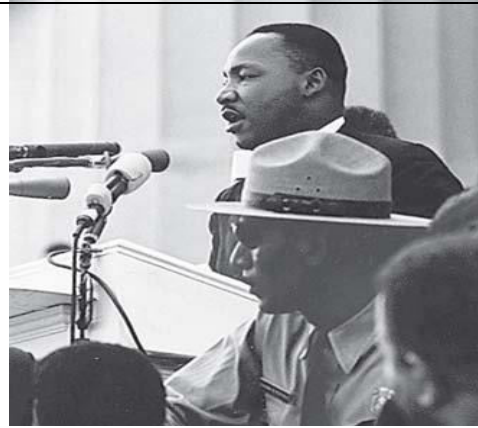
4. How many times did India and Pakistan fight?

A. India and Pakistan fought in about four times – in 1947, 1965, 1991.

21. Social Movements in our times



1. This picture shows a black girl was entering in the school of Whites in USA



2. Martin Luther King Jr was the leader of Civil Rights Movement in USA. He gave the speech “ i have a Dream”



3. Meirapaibi Movement in Manipur. Meirapaibi means Torch Bearers. Leader was Irom Sharmila.



4. Social movement against Vietnam war in USA.



Fig. 21.4 Bhopal gas tragedy being commemorated

5. Observe the picture and answer the questions

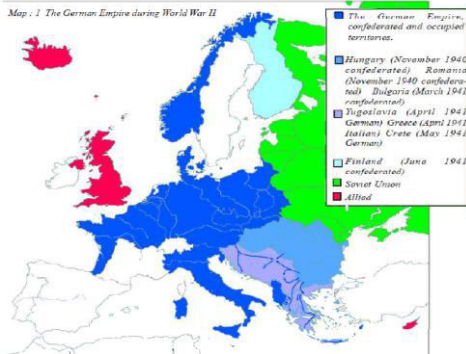
1. What does the picture show?
A. The picture shows about the Bhopal gas tragedy.
2. When did the Bhopal gas tragedy happen?
A. Bhopal gas tragedy happened in 1984.
3. What happened in the company?
A. A poisonous gas leaked out in the Union Carbide factory due to which thousands of people died.
4. What were the main demands of the victims?

MAP SKILLS



MAPPING SKILLS

1. Observe the map and answer the questions.



1. Name the countries that did not fall under the German empire?
 - A. The countries that did not fall under the German empire: Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Sweden.
2. Which country belonged to allied group?
 - A. England

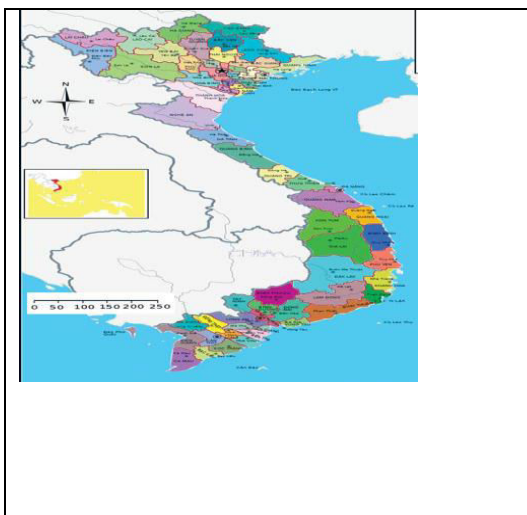
2. Observe the map and answer the questions.

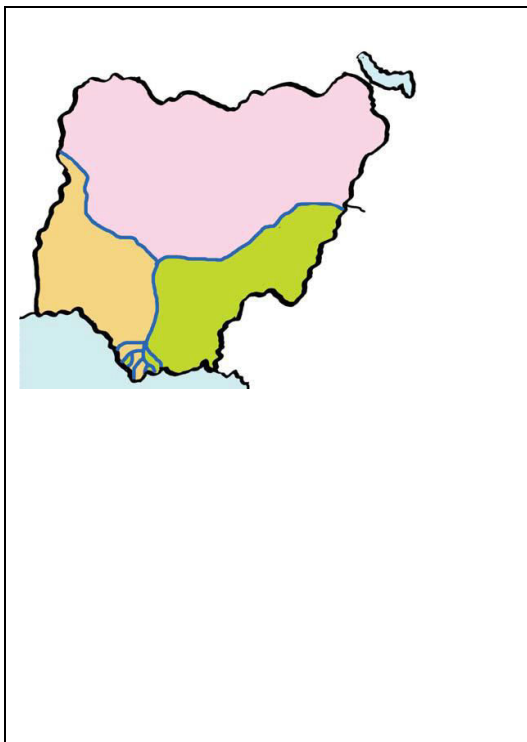


1. What is the area marked with a boundary line?
 - A. The area under the boundary line is the area under Japanese control in 1942.
2. Write any two Asian countries which were under the control of Japan?
 - A. Burma and Korea are the Asian countries under the control of Japan.
3. What is Dutch East Indies is now called?
 - A. Dutch East Indies is now called as Indonesia.
4. Which region of China was under the control of Japan?
 - A. The region of China under the control of Japan was – Manchuria.
5. Which neighbouring countries of India were occupied by Japan?
 - A. Burma
6. Most of the area under control of Japan is a part of which Ocean?
 - a. Pacific Ocean
7. Name any two countries which are not under control of Japan?
 - A. Newzealand, India, USSR

3. Observe the map and answer the questions.

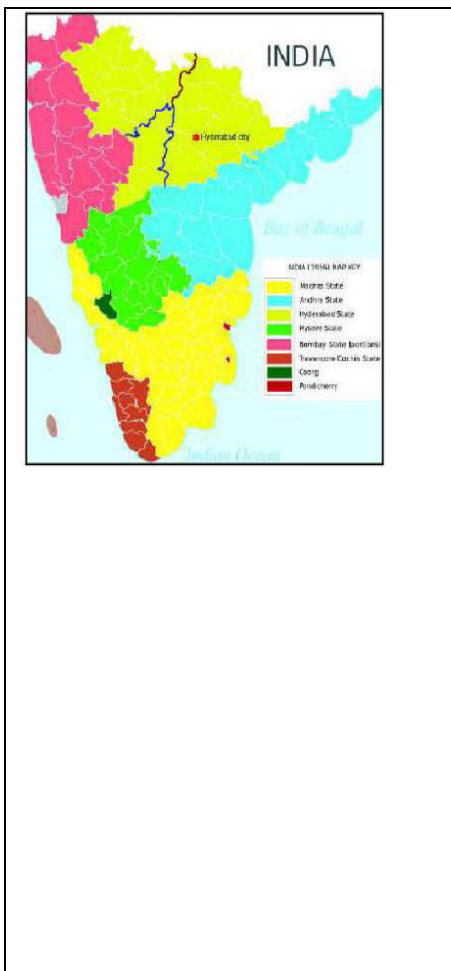
 <p>Map 1 : Colonies in 1914</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the Asian colonies of Britain? A. The Asian colonies of Britain are – India and Pakistan.2. What are the African colonies of Britain? A. The African colonies of Britain are – Egypt and Sudan.3. What are the Asian colonies of Holland? A. The Asian colonies of Holland are – Colombo, Malacca and Indonesia.4. What are the African colonies of Holland? A. The African colony of Holland is Cape Town.5. What are the Asian colonies of France? A. The Asian colonies of France are – Cambodia and Vietnam.6. What are the African colonies of France? A. The African colonies of France – Ivory Coast, Libya and Algeria.7. Write any two Asian countries that were not colonies of any power? A. The Asian countries that were not the colonies of any European powers are – Afghanistan and China.8. Write the African country that was not the colony of any power? A. The African country that was not the colony of any power is – Ethiopia.9. Whose colony was Australia? A. Australia was the colony of Britain.
---	---

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the country shown in the map? A. The country shown in the map is Vietnam.2. Under whose control was Vietnam by the mid 19th century? A. Vietnam was under the direct control of the French by mid 19th century.3. What are the main crops grown in Vietnam? A. The main crops grown in Vietnam are – rice and rubber.4. When was Vietnam unified? A. Vietnam was unified on 30th April, 1975.5. Name the countries which tried to get control over Vietnam? A. The countries which tried to get control over Vietnam are – France, Japan and USA.
--	--

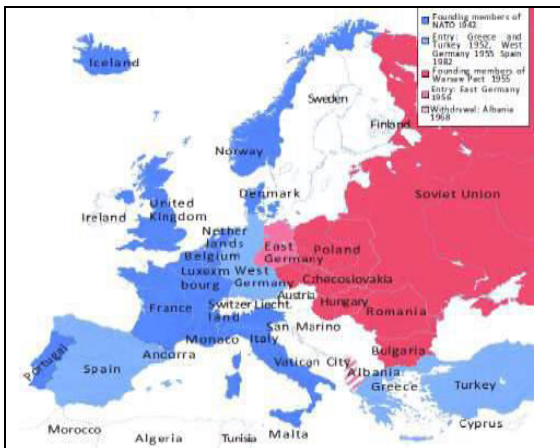


- 5. Observe the map and answer the following:**
- 1. What is the country shown in the map?**
A. It is a map of Nigeria.
 - 2. Which tribal group is living in Northern Nigeria?**
A. Hausa-Fulani tribes are living in Northern Nigeria.
 - 3. Which tribal group is living in the South Eastern part of Nigeria?**
A. Igbo tribes are living in the South Eastern part of Nigeria.
 - 4. Which tribal group is living in the South Western portions of Nigeria?**
A. Yoruba tribes are living in the South Western portions of Nigeria.
 - 5. Who established colonial rule over Nigeria?**
A. The British / England established colonial rule over Nigeria.
 - 6. When was Nigeria granted independence?**
A. Nigeria got independence on 1 Oct, 1963.

6. Observe the map and answer the question

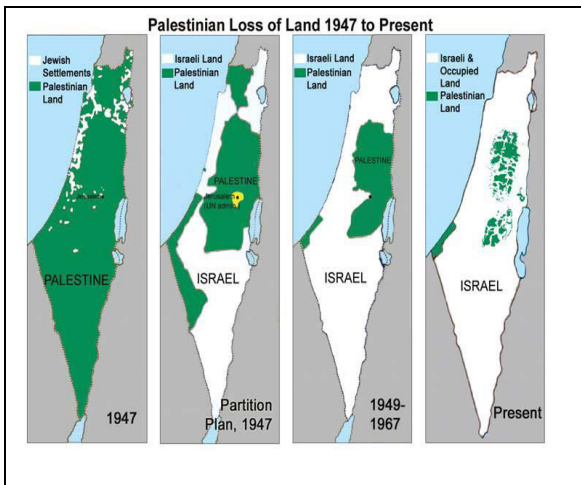


- 1. Which was the smallest state shown in the map?**
A. Pondicherry
- 2. What was the state between Madras and Mysore states?**
A. Coorg
- 3. Which is the southernmost state in the map?**
A. Travancore – Cochin state
- 4. Which was the easternmost state in the map?**
A. Andhra Pradesh
- 5. Who sacrificed his life for a separate state for Telugu speaking people?**
A. Sri Potti Sreeramulu
- 6. When was the State's Reorganisation Committee appointed?**
A. State's Reorganisation Committee was appointed in 1953.
- 7. Who were the members of the State's Reorganization Committee?**
A. The members of the State's Reorganization Committee were Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar and Hridayanath Kunzru.
- 8. How many states and union territories are there in India?**
A. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
- 9. What is the newest state formed in India? When was it formed?**
A. The newest state formed in India is Telangana. It was formed on June 2, 2014.
- 10. How many states and union territories were formed in 1956?**
A. 14 states and 6 union territories were formed in 1956.



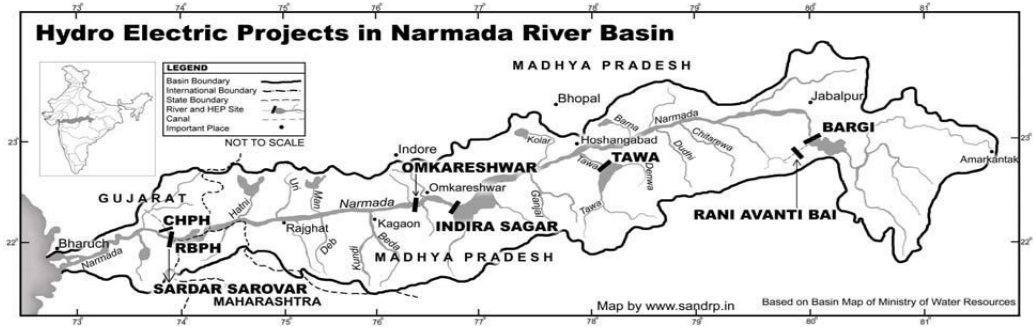
1. Expand NATO.
A. NATO means North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
2. Write any two member countries of NATO?
A. France, Belgium, Portugal
3. Which countries signed the Warsaw pact?
A. The Communist countries led by Russia signed the Warsaw pact in 1955.
4. Which countries entered to Cold War?
A. USA and USSR entered to Cold War.

7. Observe the map and answer the questions.



1. What information shown in the map?
A. Palestinian loss of land 1947 to present.
2. Which country occupied Palestine?
A. Israel
3. Name the people participated in Palestine issue?
A. Arabs and Jews
4. When did the country Israel form?
A. In 1947
5. Which organisation formed Israel?
A. UNO- United Nations Organisation.
6. Which country formed in 1947 by UNO?
A. Israel.

9. Observe the map and answer the questions.








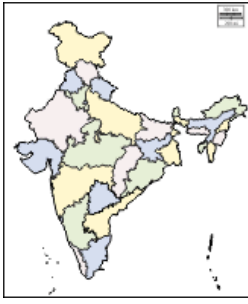

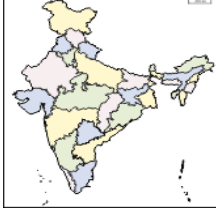


1. What are the two states in the given map?
A. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
2. In which state Indira Sagar project is located?
A. Madhya Pradesh
3. Name the birth place of Narmada River?
A. Amarkantak
4. Name the movement organised against the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project?
A. Narmada Bachao Andolan.
5. In which ocean the Narmada River merges?
A. Arabian Sea.

10 .Locate the following in the outline WORLD map:

OCEANS	1.Pacific Ocean 2.Atlantic Ocean 3.Indian Ocean 4. Arctic Ocean 5.Antarctic Ocean
SEAS& canals	1.Mediterranean Sea 2. Red Sea 3. Black Sea 4. Caspian Sea 5. Adriatic Sea 6. Baltic Sea 7. Suez Canal 8.English Channel, 9. Bay of Hudson.
Countries	India ,Japan ,China,Israel, Vietnam,Bangladesh,Nepal, Pakistan , Indonesia, Philippines , Thailand , Saudi Arabia, Iran , Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Afghanistan, Mynamar,Srilanka, North Korea, South Korea. England, Germany, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, Russia, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Norway, Swedan, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Cuba, Alaska Nigeria, Egypt, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Congo, Somalia, Kenya, Algeria, Ghana.
CITIES	Newyork, Washington, Moscow, New Delhi, London, The Hague, Paris, Geneva,Berlin, Rome, St. Petersberg, Beijing, Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Warsaw, Amsterdam.
Indirect qns. On map pointing	Sea between Asia and Africa : The country that was worst hit by Great Depression : The country if Igbo Tribes : The country that faced Agent Orange : Mao conducted long March in this country: Vietnam was colonised by this country ; The country which colonised India for 200 years: The City in which the head quarters of International Court of Justice is situated : The capital city of England : The country of Danzing Port : The country that was called Dutch East Indies: The first atom bomb attacked City : Dark Continent : Headquarters of UNO : Capital of France : Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand” s Country : The City in which the head quarters of UNICEF is situated : Tsar Nicholas ruled this country : Locate the country to which Hochi Minh belongs : Second most populous country : The country in which Narmada BachaoAndolan was held : The Country which is divided from Pakistan in the Year 1971: The City in which the head quarters of WHO

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

 <p>Identify the name of the state that faced Silent valley movement</p>	 <p>Identify the name of the state that related to Anti Hindi Agitation Movement</p>
 <p>Identify any 2 states in given map in which regional parties in power?</p>	 <p>Identify the country that was created by the British</p>
 <p>Identify the permanent countries in the Security Council</p>	 <p>Identify the countries of Axis powers</p>
 <p>Findout the following states in India map</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The state of Golden Temple 2.The state of first linguistic state 	 <p>Identify one state for each movement in the given India political map relating to the following movements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Narmada BahaoAndolan 2.Anti Arrack Movement 3.Bhopal gas tragedy 4.Meira Paibi Movement 5.Silent Valley movement
 <p>Identify the Super power countries that were formed after World War - II?</p>	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the state that YSR Congress party belongs 2. Identify the state that TRS party belongs 3. Identify the state that DMK Congress party belongs



Observe the map and name the country?



Observe the map and name the country?

Mark the central powers in the following world map:



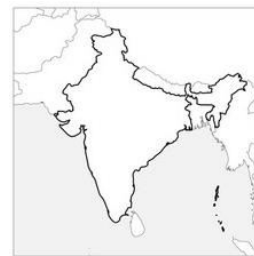
Name the country shown with shaded portion:



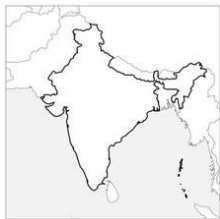
Mark any one colony of Britain in Asia and Africa:



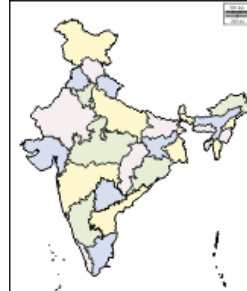
Locate any two neighbouring countries of India:



Identify the country shown in the map that faced the problem of Tamil Eelam?



Identify the state that Shiromani Akali Dal belongs to?



SLOGANS

<p><u>1.PEACE</u> 1.Stop wars -Save life 2.Stop wars -save peace 3.Stop wars -save future 4.Go for peace. 5.No peace- no life. 6. War is hatred – Peace is love 7. war is bloodshed – Peace is Flower bed</p>	<p><u>2.DEMOCRACY</u> 1.Save democracy -Save nation 2.Save democracy- Save people 3.Save democracy -Save rights 4.Go for democracy.</p>
<p><u>3.DICTATORSHIP:</u> 1.Stop dictatorship -Save people 2.No dictatorship -Save democracy 3.Dictatorship is worst - Democracy is the best . 4.No dictatorship -Go for democracy</p>	<p><u>4 .ELECTIONS AND RIRGHT TO VOTE</u> 1.Active role of citizens - Backbone to Democracy 2.Elect good leaders – Give value to Vote 3.Inactive Performance of voters – Great harm to Democracy 4.Election – Legitemacy to peoples opinion</p>
<p><u>5.DISCRIMINATION:</u> 1.Stop discrimination -Save nation. 2.Stop discrimination – save future. 3. Stop discrimination -Save unity 4.Equal opportunities -Equal rights 5. Education to Girl child - Responsibility of every Citizen 6. Educate Girl Child – Give light to the Whole World.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>6.PATRIOTISM</u></p> <p>1.Love our Motherland – Respect other Nations 2.Respect our nation means Respect ourselves 3.Having devotion to nation – Our Primary Duty 4.Leave all religious and Caste feelings – Feel like Brothers and sisters</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SOCIAL MOVEMENTS</u></p> <p>1.Social Movement – Leads to development 2. Social Movement – Fight against injustice 3. Social Movement- Changes people and institutions 4. Social Movement- instrument of progress</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>AGAINST ALCOHOLISM</u></p> <p>1. Think – Don’t drink 2. Alcohol – makes your health all hell 3. Getting drunk – makes your life junk 4. Avoid alcohol – save your future</p>

IMPORTANT YEARS

YEAR	INCIDENT
1815	Congress of Vienna
1861	British rule in Nigeria
1870	Germany defeated France
1871	Unification of Germany
1882	Germany with Austria ,Hungary&Italy (triple alliance)
1902	Peking university established
1905	Blood sunday
1906	Foundation of Muslim league party
1907	Russia -France - Britain (triple entente)
1909	Separate electorates for muslims
1911	Manchu empire overthrown in China
1917	Russian revolution
1918	British women got right to vote
1918	Comintern was established
1919	Versailles treaty
1919	May 4th movement in China
1919	Formation of league of nations
1921	CCP was founded
1923	Formation of WHO
1924	Formation of USSR
1925	Death of sun yat sen
1928	Stalin came into power
1928	Five year plans introduced in USSR by Stalin
1930	Formation of vietnam communist party
1933	Enabling act , Hitler rule in germany
1935	Government of India act
1936	Formation of NYM in Nigeria by Azikewe
1937	Japanese invasion on china
1940	Japanese invasion on vietnam
1941	Japanese invasion on soviet USSR
1942	Germany invasion on USSR.
1942	Formation of INA
1942	Quit india movement

1946	Appointment of cabinet mission
1946	Formation of constituent assembly
1948	First war with pakistan
1948	Srilanka got independence
1949	Manipur merged in india
1949	Peoples Republic of china was established
1949	formation of nato
1952	First general elections
1952	Death of potti sriramulu
1954	Panchsheel agreement
1954	Vietnam defeated france
1955	Bandung conference
1956	SRC act passed
1957	Second general elections
1958	AFSPA act
1959	First elections nepal
1961	First summit of nam
1962	India war with china
1963	Official language act passed
1964	Death of nehru
1965	India war with pakistan
1966	Tashkent declaration between india and pakistan
1966	Formation of punjab
1969	Formation of meghalaya
1969	Neil armstrong landed on moon
1971	Privy purses abolished
1971	women in switzerland got right to vote
1971	India – pakistan war for the Formation of Bangladesh
1971	Green peace movement
1975	Vietnam got independence
1975	Angola got independence from Portugal.
1975	Emergency in India
1977	Janatha party came in to power
1978	Operation Barga
1980	CSE established
1982	Formation of TDP

1983	The emigration act
1984	Operation blue star , Assassination of Indira Gandhi
1984	Bhopal gas tragedy
1985	Ford motors came to India
1985	Silent valley declared as national park
1985	Sabano case
1990	The death of ken saro-wiwa
1991	USSR dissolved
1991	Liberalisation introduced in india
1992	73,74 constitutional amendments
1992	The demolition Babri masjid mosque
1995	Total prohibition in Andhra Pradesh
1999	Kargil war
2005	RTI act
2009	Aila cyclone in west bengal
2009	RTE act
2013	Food security act
14th AUG 1947	Independence day of Pakistan
16th AUG 1946	Direct action day by Muslim league
1914-18	world war-1
1939-45	world war-2
15th AUG 1947	Independence day of India
1929-39	Great depression
1943-45	Bengal famine
1964-72	USA -vietnam war
1973-74	Arab -Israel war
24-10-1945	Formation of UNO- united nations organisation
1973-83	Silent valley movement in Kerala
26th NOV 1949	Indian costitution adopted
26th JAN 1950	Indian constiution came into force
30th JAN 1948	Death of Gandhiji
1st SEP 1939	Hitler invaded on Poland

IMPOTANT PERSONS

1	Otto von Bismarck	Prime minister of Prussia -Architect of unification of Germany
2.	Hochi Minh	Leader of Vietnam.-Founder of “Vietnamese Communist Party”. (Vietnam Cong San Dang) This is renamed as Indo-Chinese Communist Party;
3	Eric Hobs Bawm	Historian. He called 20th Century is “The Age Of Extremes”
4	Florence Owens	Photographer. He belonged to Poland.
5	Kustodiev	Painter. He belonged to Russia
6	A.F.Ferdinand	Prince of Austria Murdered by a Serbian On 28 June 1914.
7	Tsar Nicholas -II	Last Tsar of Russia
8	Vladimir Lenin	He belonged to USSR: Leader of Bolsheviks , Leader of Soviets
9	Joseph Stalin	Started Five Year Plans; Collectivisation agriculture Forms
10	FedorBelov	“The History of Soviet Collective Farms” Writer
11	George Orwell	“Animal Farm” Book Writer
12	Woodrow Wilson	President of U.S.A duringWorld War -I ; Founder and architect of “League Of Nations”
13	J.M Keynes	Economist : “ Government has a crucial role during the times of Depression”
14	F.Roosevelt	President of U.S.A In World War -II: Three Rs- (Relief , Reform, Recovery): New Deal Policy;
15	Hitler	He caused for the outbreak of World War – II.-Founder of Nazi Party; Dictator of Germany; His book was “Mein kamf”
16	Hjalmar Schacht	Hitler Assigned The Responsibility of Economic Recovery in Germany.
17	Mussolini	Founder of Fascism in Italy; Dictator of Italy
18	Sun-Yat-Sen	Founder of Modern Chaina; Three principles – Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism.(San , Min, Chui.)
19	Chiang Kai Sheik	He belonged to China: Militarised the nation: Leader of “Guomidang” Party After Sun –Yat-Sen; Four Great needs – Hood, clothing , Housing, Transportation.
20	Mao Ze Dong	Leader of Chinese Communist Party.He conducted Long March 1934-36 to unite the peasants.
21	Colons	French Citizens Living in Vietnam
22	Robert Lay	Head of German Labour Front.
23	Stalin	Introduced Five Year Plans in USSR
24	Ngo Dinh Diem	Old Emperor Of Vietnam; Ruler Of South Vietnam
25	Kwame Nkrumah	Pan africanism . President of Ghana.
26	N NamdiAzikiwe	Founder of NYM (Nigerian Youth Movement)
27	Ken SaroWiwa	He belonged to Nigeria. Human Right Activist and environmentalist.
28	Herbert Macaulay	Founder of NNDP (Nigeria National Democratic Party)
29	M.A.Jinnah	Leader of Muslim League
30	Mohammad Eqbal	“SareJahan Se Acha” Song
31	Choudary	The person who coined the name “PAKISTHAN”

	Rehmat Ali	
32	Winston Churchill	President Of England (Britain) In 2nd WW.
33	Jaya Prakash Narayan	socialist leader in India
34	Subash Chandra Bose	INA (Indian National Army) : He gave the slogan “ Delhi chalo”
35	NathuramGodse	Assassinated Gandhi on 30-01-1948: Member of Hindu MahaSabha
36	Sardar Patel	Integration of princely states: First home minister of India : Iron Man of India
37	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Architect of Indian constitution: Chairman of Drafting Committee; First Law Minister of India
38	BabuRajendra Prasad	Chairman of Constitution Assembly; First President of India
39	MoulanaHasratMohani	He Argued That The Indian Constitution Is Merely A Copy Of The 1935 Act;
40	D.S.Seth	Too much centralisation of power takes it towards fascist ideals;
41	PromathaRajan Thakur	Untouchability is nothing but the symptom of the disease,namely the caste system.
42	Rohini Kumar Choudary	Untouchability means any act committed in exercise of discrimination on grounds of religion,caste or lawful voeation of life;
43	Jawaharlal Nehru	First Prime Minister of India :“On 26-01-1950 we are going to enter a life of contradictions.” : Architect of Non Alignment Movement.
44	Fazal Ali	Chairman of SRC (state reorganization commission -1953 oct)
45	PottiSriramulu	Fasting for separate state for Telugu Speaking people- Andhra state in 1952
46	K.M.Panikkar, &Hridayanadhkunzru	Members of State Reorganisation Commission
47	LalBahadurSasthri	Prime minister after death of Nehru (Third) : Tashkent Pact between LalBahadurSasttri and Ayubkhan of Pakistan.
48	Indira Gandhi	Fourth P.M in 1966 after death of sasthri : “Garibihatao” slogan
49	M.G.Ramachandran	Leader of DravidaMunnetraKhajagam.(DMK); Film actor of Tamilnadu
50	Shaik Abdullah	Leader of national conference in Jammu &Kashmir
51	MujiburRahman	Leader of Bangladesh.MuktiBahini.
52	J.B.Kripalani	The person who brought all anti- congressman, anti emergency politicians together to fight in 1977 elections.
53	NeelamSanjeevareddy	6th loksabha speaker; 6th president of INDIA;
54	Morarji Desai	First non congress Prime minister
55	N.T.RamaRao	Founder of Telugu DesamParty in 1982 on his 60 th Birthday; “ TeluguAathmaGouravam “ slogan
56	Bindran Wale	Leader of the Sikh militants in Punjab.
57	SantLangowal	SAD president (Siromaniakali dal)
58	Rajiv Gandhi	Initiated Telecom Revolution : Out of every rupee spent on poor barely 15 paisa reached them ;
59	Shah Bano	Filed a case on her ex-husband
60	Mahendra Singh Tikayait	Leader of farmers agitation in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
61	Sharad Joshi	Leader of farmers agitation in Maharashtra
62	V.P.Singh	Lederof the National Front government
63	JyothiBasu	Formed the „ Left front“ government in West Bengal in 1977 Led by CPI(M)

64	P.V.Narasimharao	Prime Minister of India from 1991-1996; 73,74 constitutional amendments (Local self governments) ; Economic reforms ; liberalization policy-1992.
65	L.K.Advani	Led "Radhayatra"-1990 from Somenath to Ayodhya ;BharatiyaJanathaParty (BJP) leader;
66	Rabindranath tagore	He was a Bengali poet of India. "Moscow appears much less than the other European capitals."
67	Fidel Castro	Leader of Cuban revolution ;
68	Cheguevera	Revolution against American backed govts. in Latin America ;
69	S.Allende	Led an agitation in Chile;
70	Yuri Gagarin	The first human (man) in space in the world; From Russia;
71	Neil Armstrong	The first human (man) stepped on moon of U.S.A- 29-july-1969
72	Nehru-Nasser-Tito	Founders of NAM
73	Gamel Abdul Nasser	President of Egypt ; Nationalised suez canal; formed fidayeens
74	Yasser Arafat	Leader of PLO (Palestine liberation army)
75	Saddam hussain	Leader of Iraq.; Slogans are Nationalism and Socialism;
76	Mikhail Gorbachev	The last president of U.S.S.R; reforms Glasnost and perestroika;
77	Ayub khan	Military dictator of Pakistan in 1965;
78	Yahya khan	Military dictator of Pakistan in 1970;
79	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	Prime minister of Pakistan in 1972; Simla agreement with Indira Gandhi ;
80	Martin luther king	Leader of civil rights movement in U.S.A; "I have a dream" Speech.
81	Alexander Solzhenitsyn	Famous writer; Human rights movements" leader in USSR.
82	Anil agarwal	Founder of CSE (centre for science and environment)
83	Madhapatkar	Famous writer; leader of NBA (Narmada bachaoandolan): slogan is "The struggle cannot be over unless the goals are attained".
84	Tangajammanorama	The person custodial death in Manipur;
85	Iromsharmila	Leader of MeiraPaibi movement in Manipur. Hunger strike since 2003 to revoke the act of AFSPA;
86	B.P. Jeevanreddy	Judge, who appointed by govt. of India look into possibilities of revoking the act of AFSPA.
87	Gandhi	Father of Indian Nation. "If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man, I must do so smile".
88	Harry Truman	"we emerged from war as the most powerful nation in the world"
89	Patrice Lumumba	The first democratically elected leader of the Congo; Communist leader of Congo;
90	DubaguntaRosamma	Anti-liquor (Anti Arrack) agitation in the 1990s in Andhra Pradesh
91	Parliaments	Reichstag – Germany : DIET – Japan : Duma – Russia : Loksabha, RajyaSabha – India
92	Dalai Lama	Budhist monk of Tibet : Got Asylum in India.
93	Yasser Arafat	Leader of Palestineian Liberation Organisation.
94	andreisakharov	Russian nuclear physicist
95	MaulanaAbulKalam Azad	The greatest Urdu writers of the 20th century; Maulanaazad first education minister of India
96	U Thant	served as Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1961-71
97	Boris yeltsin	Russian politician and the first President of the Russian

		Federation, serving from 1991 to 1999;
99	Harisingh	Last ruler of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in India
100	Lord Mountbatten	The last viceroy of British India; First governor general of independent India.
101	Surendranath Banerjee	The earliest Indian political leaders during the British rule; Banerjee supported the Morley-Minto reforms 1909
102	ManabendraNath Roy (M. N. Roy) , Tagore, Nehru	Indian leaders attracted towards Socialism. Important role in Comintern
103	B.P.Mandal	Indian parliamentarian; The chairman of the second backward classes" commission (popularly known as the Mandal commission).
104	Florence Owens	She was the polish woman and the subject of Dorothea Lange's famous photo Migrant Mother (1936), an iconic image of the Great Depression
105	Dorothea Lange	An influential American documentary photographer and photojournalist, best known for her Depression-era work
106	Boris Kustodiev	A Russian painter and stage designer; The Bolshevik, painting by Boris Kustodiev;
107	N.Bhaskararao	when NTR was away in the US to undergo a heart surgery Congress (I) gave support to BhaskaraRao'sgroup , He became CM of Andhra Pradesh for a brief period in 1984;
108	Jagajjeevan ram	A Union Minister, freedom fighter and Dalit leader;
109	H.D.Devagowda	The Prime Minister of India from June 1996 to April 1997;
110	Charansingh	The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, serving from 28 July 1979 until 14 January 1980.
111	I k Gujral	The Prime Minister of India from April 1997 to March 1998;
112	V.P.Singh	7th Prime Minister of India.. 1989-90; Implemented the recommendations of the Mandal Commission;
113	Kesavanandabharathi	The basic principles in the Indian Constitution cannot be changed under any circumstances. One among them is the Fundamental Right. Law. His case a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India
114	Sir Stafford Cripps	He was a British Labour politician; In March 1942 the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II sent a mission ; It was headed by Cripps;
115	King Mahendra	Nepal
116	Antonio Guterres	Present Secretary General of United Nations (UNO)

ABBREVIATIONS

UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
USA	United States of America
UNO	United Nations Organization
GDR	German Democratic Republic
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
KMT	Kuo Min Tong (Guomindang)
NLF	National Liberation Front
NNDP	Nigerian National Democratic Party
NYM	Nigerian Youth Movement
NCNC	National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons
NPC	Northern People's Congress
INA	Indian National Army
SRC	States Reorganization Commission
LTTE	Liberation of Tamil Tigers Eelam
AASU	All Assam Students Union
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
SEATO	South East Asian Treaty Organization
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
PLC	Palestinian Liberation Organization
NAM	Non Alignment Movement
ICJ	International Court of Justice
SHG	Self Help Group
RTI	Right to Information Act
MKSS	Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghatan
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
START	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
SSP	Sardar Sarovar Project
NBA	Narmada Bachao Andolan
AFSPA	Armed Forces Special Powers Act
NCRL	National Commission on Rural Labour
CSE	Citizen's Report of State of India's Environment

WHO SAYS THIS

1. "I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character" Whose dream was this?
Martin Luther King Jr – USA during Civil Rights Movement
2. "I cannot be the only one who is satiated when others are hungry".
Marfa Vasileva during February Revolution in Russia
3. "Moscow appears much less clean than the other European capitals. None of those hurrying along the streets look smart". -**Rabindranath Tagore about Socialist revolution in USSR**
4. "We start when the child is three years old. As soon as he even starts to think, he is given a little flag to wave".-**Robert Lay, head of the German Labour Front**
5. "We do not consider it correct for the woman to interfere in the world of the man, in his main sphere. We consider it natural that these two worlds remain distinct...
What the man gives in courage on the battlefield, the woman gives in eternal self-sacrifice, in eternal pain and suffering"—**Hitler**
6. "The woman is the most stable element in the preservation of a folk"—**Hitler**
7. "First they came for the Communists, Well, I was not a Communist So I said nothing. Then they came for the Social Democrats, Well, I was not a Social Democrat So I did nothing, Then they came for the trade unionists, But I was not a trade unionist."--**Pastor Niemoller - Germany**
8. "The people, he said, must develop a 'habit and instinct for unified behaviour'." - Chiang Kaishek
9. "Friends have been urging me to write to you for the sake of humanity" – MK Gandhi in his letter to Hitler before the beginning of World War - II
10. "He spoke of a need for a "North- West Indian Muslim state" - Mohammad Iqbal- Urdu poet
11. "It is beyond question that Pakistan is a scheme which will have to be taken into account".-BR Ambedkar
12. The Communist Party of India called the war as -People's War.
13. "If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man, I must do so smiling. There must be no anger within me. God must be in my heart and on my lips."- **Gandhiji**
14. "the future of India that we have envisaged is not confined to any group or section or province or other, but it comprises all the four hundred million people of India"
- **Jawaharlal Nehru in Constituent Assembly (CA)**
15. "I introduce the Draft Constitution as settled by the Drafting Committee and move that it be taken into consideration". -**BR Ambedkar**
16. "Constitution is merely a copy of the 1935 Act."- Maulana Hasrat Mohani during CA debates
17. "our Indian Republic should have been a Union - a Union of small autonomous republics"- D S Seth
18. "Untouchability is nothing but the symptom of the disease, namely, the caste system... Unless we can do away with the caste system"- Promatha Ranjan Thakur
19. "'Untouchability' means any act committed in exercise of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste or lawful vocation of life" - Rohini Kumar Chaudhury
20. "the Constituent Assembly represents the nation on a move throwing away the shell of its past political and possibly social structure and fashioning for itself a new garment in its own making".-
---Jawaharlal Nehru
21. "On the 26th of January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions".-BR Ambedkar
22. Many offerings were brought, petitions professing loyalty or begging for food and clothing were sometimes found when ballot boxes were opened. –
Extracts from "The Indian Experience with Democratic Elections" 1958 by
Margaret W. Fisher and Joan V. Bondurant, Indian Press Digests on Conduct of First general Elections in India in 1952.
23. "Garibhi Hatao" – Slogan of Indira Gandhi during 1971 General Elections.
24. "Out of every Rupee spent on the poor barely 15 paise reaches them" – Rajiv Gandhi
25. "Four thousand people were killed in this great national tragedy that took place in 1984" –
Dr. Manmohan Singh apology in Rajyasabha to Sikh community .
26. "The unique thing about our country is that we have Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and people of all other religions"-Lal Bahadur Shastri
27. "We, the undersigned, as American men of draft age, may be asked by our government

- to participate in the war in Vietnam”- statement of Citizens of America in newspaper, Harvard Crimson.
28. “The struggle cannot be over unless the goals are attained. Though the government’s declared policy and plan is trumpeted to be progressive and land-based, it is obvious that it has not been able to guarantee land to those who lost their livelihoods.... Medha Patkar Leader of NBA
29. “This is not a story. This is the achievement of women who have studied in an evening school. Our village is Dubagunta. We are wage earners. We produce gold from earth. But all our hard-earned money is spent on toddy and arrack” -women of Dubagunta.
30. “Delhi Chalo” – Subhash Chandra Bose

ROLE OF PROMINENT LEADERS (to be learned)

Gandhiji	Ho Chi Minh
Sardar Vallabhai Patel	Sun Yet Sen
Subhash Chandra Bose	Stalin
Lenin	Hitler
Mao Ze Dong	Jawaharlal Nehru

13. THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900 – 1950 PART-1

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is Industrial capitalism?
2. What is Aggressive nationalism ?
3. What is Militarism ?
4. What is Fascism ?
5. What is Imperialism?
6. What is Nation State?
7. What is the reason for the secret alliances?
8. In which year, which countries The Triple Entente were formed?
9. What was the immediate cause for the World War 1?
10. What was the immediate cause for the World War 2?
11. What were the Triple Alliance countries in World War – 1 ?
12. What were the Triple Entente countries in World War – 1 ?
13. What were the Axis Powers in World War – 2
14. What were the Allied Powers in World War – 2
15. Name some specialised agencies of the UNO?
16. What marked the beginning of World War-2?
17. With which countries did Bismark make the secret Alliances?
18. Name the organ of the League of Nations that is functioning to this day?
19. Name the American president who played a major role in the formation of the League?
20. What was the peace Organisation formed after World War – 1?
21. What was the peace Organisation formed after World War- 2?
22. Who was the German Chancellor?
23. World War -1 was ended with which Treaty?
24. Write two slogans on the necessity of peace?
25. Why was the League of Nations set up?
26. Correct the following sentence:
After or during the World War- 1 many countries changed over from monarchy rule to Democracies.
27. On which cities of Japan, America dropped atom bombs during the Second World War period?

28. What are the two countries that led the two military groups during the two World Wars?
29. On behalf of which country Hitler fought ?
30. Identify the country that followed appeasement policy?
31. What were the conditions laid in the Versailles Treaty?
32. What are the permanent countries in UNO?
33. Identify the following that took place in 1919?
 1. Murder of Prince of Austria
 2. Treaty of Versailles
 3. USSR was set up
 4. Formation of Muslim League.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Industrialisation was one of the reasons for the modern wars". Do you agree with this statement? Comment.
2. If one country takes an aggressive stance against another country, should the other country also respond aggressively? Are there any remedies to this problem?
3. What are the effects of the Nuclear bomb attack on Nagasaki?
4. What are the effects of the wars?
5. What are the aims of United Nations Organisation.?
6. What is your response on "that women should confine house hold work?"
7. how did the idea of nations state and nationalism influence desire for war during world wars?
8. write a note on the treaty of Versailles?
9. How do the Treaty of Versailles led to Second World War." Explain
10. What were the main reasons for the failure of League of Nations?

4 Marks Questions

1. What were the important causes of two World Wars?
2. Write about the World Health Organisation.?
3. Why the historian Eric Hobsbawm called the 20th century as "The Age of Extremes"?
4. What are the different impacts of wars during the first half of 20th century?
5. What steps would you suggest to prevent the world wars?
6. "It would be a great disaster to human kind if another world war brake out today"—comment
7. "Aggressive Nationalism paved the way for world wars"—interpret.

14. THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900 – 1950 PART-II

1 MARK QUESTIONS :

1. Which (vast) country spread over two continents?
2. What was the demand of 1917 Russian revolution?
3. What is the another name of the first Russian revolution of 1917?
4. Who was the leader of Bolsheviks?
5. Who wrote "The History of a Soviet Collective Farm "?
6. Who wrote „Echoes of a Native Land: Two Centuries of a Russian Village“?
7. After the death of Lenin in 1924 Who emerged as the leader of Communist party?
8. When USSR began Five Year Plans?
9. Who introduced „Collective Farms“? (AS6)
10. Which country escaped from the effect of the Depression?
11. Why USSR was able to escape the effect of the Depression?
12. Who wrote the famous satire novel „Animal Farm“?

13. When was began The Great Depression?
14. Who announced “the New Deal”?
15. Who helped Germany to stabilize during the Great Depression?
16. What is Enabling Act?
17. What security forces were created in Germany by Hitler?
18. What is Auschwitz?
19. Name the Parliament of Japan?
20. What are the super powers after Second World War?
21. What is Marshall Plan?
22. What is Socialism?
23. What is Communism?
24. What is Revolution?
25. What is Centralisation of power?
26. What is Bolshevik? Who led Bolsheviks?
27. What is Collectivisation?
28. What are the Three Rs?
29. What is Welfare state?
30. What is Indoctrination?
31. What is Propaganda?
32. What is Racial supremacy?
33. Which country had the third largest population in the world?
34. Write any two welfare programmes launched by the present Government of India?
35. Write any two ill effects of great depression?
36. What is your opinion on the Hitler’s treatment of the Jews in Germany?
37. Expand USSR?
38. Name the Indian leaders who were inspired by Russian Revolution?
39. Though Hitler was mainly responsible person for the Second World War to which of his characters the Germans got attracted?
40. Write any two economic reforms introduced by Hitler?
41. Write any two welfare schemes being implemented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

Two Marks Questions

1. How Hitler policies were responsible for the Second World War?
2. Write about “Holocaust”?
3. Write about Auschwitz camps.
4. How far the Soviet experiment was successful after 1924?
5. What are the welfare programmes functioning in India today?
6. Why Hitler targeted Jews as the main enemies?
7. What challenges were faced by Germans during great depressions?
8. How was the economic revival planned after the world war II?
9. How did Hitler get all powers to sideline Parliament?
10. List the measures taken under idea of welfare state under Great Depression by USA?
11. Do you think world should belong to those who have power and strength alone. Comment?

4 Marks Questions

1. Russian Revolution brought many changes in their society. What were they? And what challenges did they faced?
2. In what ways were Jews persecuted during the Nazi Germany?
3. List the measures taken under idea of welfare state under great depression

- and explain how similar or different they are from that of the reforms that emerged under the USSR?
4. What challenges were faced by Germany during great depression and how did nazi rulers and hitler make use of it?
 5. What were the political changes brought under the Nazi rule? Often people argue that a single powerful leader can resolve the problems of a country. Based on the experiences narrated in the context of Nazi Germany how do you respond to this vision?
 6. How do you appreciate the role of Stalin in establishing USSR a powerful nation?
 7. What are the impacts of the great economic depression in the USA and the world?
 8. Do you think in every country some people are differentiated because of their identity?

15. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES

1. MARK QUESTIONS

1. When was established „Commintern“ in Russia?
2. Who is the founder of modern China?
3. Who advocated three principles in modern China? (AS6)
4. What is meant by “San”, “Min”, “Chui”?
5. What is “May Fourth Movement”?
6. Which parties emerged as major forces striving to unite China and bring stability?
7. Whose ideas became the basis of the political philosophy of the Guomindang?
8. What are the four great needs“ identified by Sun Yat-Sen?
9. Who launched a military campaign to control the „warlords“?
10. Who encouraged women to cultivate the four virtues? What are they?
11. Who started Long March (1934-35)? about 6,000 miles?
12. Who formed The Democratic Republic of Vietnam?
13. What is Agent Orange?
14. Name the tribes in Nigeria?
15. Who established colonial rule in Nigeria?
16. Who started “The Nigerian Youth Movement”
17. Who is One key freedom fighter in the unity of all Africans from Ghana?
18. When was Nigeria became independent?
19. Who was an eminent human rights activist and environmentalist in Nigeria?
20. What were the major political parties in China?
21. What is Pan Africanism?
22. Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological order: Long March , Japan invaded China , Peking University established in China.
23. Which nation was ruled by the Manchu dynasty?
24. What was the three fold strategy of the French in Vietnam?
25. What is meant by Commintern?
26. Who were called Colons?
27. Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological order:
Party of Young Annam was established , Vietnamese Communist Party , Japan occupied Vietnam, Formation of the Democrati Republic of Vietnam
28. How were the British followed the Divide and Rule Policy in Nigeria?
29. Why was civil war started in Nigeria?
30. What was Vietnaminh?
31. What were war lords?
32. What were the twin tasks of Nigerian nationalists?
33. Why did the USA decide to intervene in the Vietnam war?

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The young Chinese wanted to fight against old traditions and foreign powers. Why?
2. What Land reforms were introduced in China?
3. Write about 'May Fourth Movement' in China.
4. "America was justified in using chemical weapons like Napalm and Agent Orange on civilian populations and jungles" – can you support it? Justify your answer.
5. How was it possible for a small country like Vietnam to stand up to the might of the USA?
6. What role did schooling play in the national movement of the countries discussed above?

4. Marks Questions

1. What are the challenges faced by the independent nation? In what ways is it similar or different from the schoolings faced by independent India?
2. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom. Can you find some explanations for this?
3. Compare the national movement in India and Nigeria – Can you explain why it was stronger in India?
4. What are the similarities and differences in the emergence of nationalism, role played by the students in Vietnam and China?
5. After the overthrow of monarchy, China had two different types of regimes. How were they similar or different?
6. What are the reforms implemented after the formation of democracy in China?
7. What is the impact of over-extraction of oil in Nigeria?
8. Why do you think China is in a solid position today? "The Chinese policy of disallowing opposition parties is not in accordance with democratic principles"—comment on it.
9. Most of the oil resources of Nigeria are in the South Eastern region. The Igbos think that they should get the maximum share of oil profits. They object to oil wealth being used for development of the North.
Q: What do you think will be the proper and just solution to the problem?
10. Environmental Pollution is one of the important problems of the world countries. Write any four causes and four consequences of the Environmental Pollution with special reference to Niger Delta in Nigeria.
11. The Vietnamese peasants played a crucial role in the independence of Vietnam. What were the steps taken by their government for their benefit? Explain.

16. NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE: 1939 – 1947 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is the 1935 Act?
2. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain at the time of the Second World War?
3. Which party was more willing to help Indians in Britain?
4. Name the policy followed by the British?
5. When was formed The Muslim League party?
6. Expand RSS.
7. Who is the writer of "Sare Jahan Se Achha"?
8. How was the name Pakistan derived?
9. What is Divide and rule?
10. What is meant by Privy-Purse. ?

11. Who was the famous leader of Muslim League?
12. Expand POW?
13. Write about Cripps Mission in India?
14. How many Princely states were there in India ?
15. When was Quit India movement started and what for?
- 16 Who was the founder of Indian National Army(INA)? And what was its aim?
17. What is the Two Nation Theory?
18. Which places were comprised of Pakistan when the name was coined?
19. Why did Communist Party decide to support the British in the second World War?
20. Why did the British object Congress's demand?
21. Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of World War -2?
22. Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological order:
Second World War , Formation of INA , Assassination of Gandhi, Abolition of Privy Purses.
23. Why did the Indian soldiers in INA?
24. What was the reason for the hunger strike of Royal Indian Navy in 1946?
25. What were the organisations that fought to reform the social life of Hindus during independence days?
26. What was the Tebhaga movement? Who led it?
27. What were the three states that created problem in joining India?
28. Gandhiji started Quit India Movement after the failure of which mission?
29. Tebhaga movement was related to which state?
30. What was the main aim of Cripps Mission?

2 Marks Questions :

1. Write about Tebhaga movement.
2. What is direct action day?
3. "Indians should not have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935" – Justify your answer.
4. "The Indian Soldiers wanted to free their mother land from the hands of the British." – How?
5. Write briefly about Quit India Movement?
6. Write about INA?
7. What were the important issues in Government of India Act 1935?
8. "The Indian Soldiers wanted to free their mother land from the hands of the British." – How?
9. What is the reason for Indian to join in Indian National Army?

4 Marks Questions

1. Write about Princely states in India during 1947.
2. What are the various reasons for the Partition of India and Pakistan?
3. "Integration of various princely states in India was a challenging task". Is it true? – comment.
4. How were workers and peasants mobilised during the last years of freedom Struggle?
5. How did British colonialists practice their 'divide and rule' policy in India?
How was it similar or different from what you have studied about Nigeria?
6. Do you think the rise of Hitler was such a big threat to the freedom of humanity that Indians should have set aside their fight for freedom from the British and concentrated on the fight for a free world?

7. Comment on the conditions that the people had to face on both sides of the newly drawn border with the creation of Pakistan.
8. Give an account of the present status of relations between India and Pakistan.

17. The Making of independent India's Constitution

1 Mark questions

1. Federalism taken from which Constitution?
2. How many principal forms of the Constitutions are there? What are they?
3. Which type of Constitution gives more powers to the governments at the Centre?
4. Which type of Constitution gives definite powers to both Central and State governments?
5. Define Federalism.
6. What are the essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution?
7. What are the essential characteristics of a Federal Constitution ?
8. What is Concurrent List? Give examples.
9. Define Drafting committee.
10. What is Preamble?
11. Differentiate the Presidential system and Parliamentary system.
12. In which year women in Switzerland got the right to vote?
13. What are the unitary principles of the Indian Constitution?
14. Who is the president of Drafting Committee?
15. When was the constitution adapted and came into force?
16. Which preamble reflects the desire for Peace?
17. What is a formidable document?
18. When were the first elections held in Nepal?
19. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?
20. Write any two slogans on the importance of Right to Vote?
21. Define Secularism?
22. Define Untouchability?
23. What is the difference between British King and President of India?
24. Write any two things which are incorporated in the Constitution for social change.?
25. What terms are included in the Preamble of Indian Constitution to describe India?

Two Marks Questions

1. How many lists of powers are there in the constitution?
2. Write about the constitutional amendment?
3. What are the Major amendments in the Constitution of India?
4. To which Indian constitution gives priority whether to equality or justice? Why?
5. Write the features of the Parliamentary system of government.
6. Write the features of Presidential system of government.
7. What are the federal principles of Indian government?
8. Write the features of Indian Judiciary System.
9. What are the difference between the British king and the president of India?
10. Why do you think framers of our constitution reject the idea of dual citizenship?
11. What are the Basic ideals of Indian Constitution as it reflects in the Preamble?
12. The Constitution of India begins with the statement, "We the people of India...". Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified?

4 Marks Questions

1. Write a short note on basic principles of Indian constitution ?

2. Describe the unitary and federal principles of Indian government as discussed in the CA debates?
3. Write about the making process of the Constitution of India(ASI)?
4. What are the differences between American Judiciary system and Indian Judiciary system?
5. How is the Parliamentary system of government is different with presidential system of Government?
6. Describe the features of Indian Federalism?
7. What are the salient features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
8. While constitution provides basic principles it is the engagement of people with the system that brings in the social change. Do you agree with this statement? give reasons.
9. Our constitution has many provisions facilitating social change. How are they being implemented today?
10. How would have been it reflected if our constitution did not adopt secularism?

18 INDEPENDENT INDIA (The First 30 years – 1947-77)

1 Mark Questions

1. Who wrote the book “The Indian Experience with Democratic Elections”?
2. Who became the first Prime Minister of India?
3. Who sacrificed his life for the separate Telugu speaking state?
4. Write about States Reorganisation.
5. How many wars faced India with Pakistan?
6. When was passed the Official Languages Act?
7. When was introduced Green revolution?
8. Name the common capital of Haryana and Punjab..
9. Using by which slogan the Congress won in 1971.
10. What reforms done by the Indira Gandhi?
11. Why Indira Gandhi was unseated from Lok Sabha
12. When was imposed Emergency in India?
13. How many states and Union territories are there in India today?
14. Name the land reforms introduced by Nehru?
15. What is the primary aim of land reforms?
16. In which year Operation Blue Star and Assassination of Indira Gandhi happened?
17. Which article explains about the Presidential Rule?
18. What is Operation Blue Star?
19. Who said that of every Rupee spent on the poor, barely 15 paise reaches them?
20. Who initiated the 'telecom revolution' in India.
21. Which party formed the first coalition government?
22. What is "Policy paralysis"?
23. What is Universal adult Franchise?
24. Write about 73rd and 74th amendments?
25. Which programme laid down by IMF in India?
26. Name the first non-Congress party which formed the government at the Centre.
27. Expand SRC?
28. Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological order:
Five Year Plans, First General Elections, Approval of Indian Constitution.
29. Write any two ill effects of Emergency period?
30. Who is a Returning Officer?
31. Write any two rural development programmes introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru?
32. Who were the members of States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)?
33. What are the tribal regions that included in the formation of Meghalaya state?

2 Marks Questions

1. "The tribal languages were ignored at the time of creation of the states in 1956". Can you justify this statement?
2. Which states are formed newly in India?
3. How the language policy helps foster national unity and integrity?
4. What were the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency ?
5. What are the aims of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment?
6. Name the welfare schemes started by the Government.

4 Marks Questions

1. Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy. How?
2. What measures were taken to bring in socio-economic change during the initial years after independence ?
3. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections?
4. "One party dominance is not preferable to the Indian democracy" -do you agree or differ ? comment.
5. Write about the first general election in India?
6. Do you support or oppose the division of the country on the basis of religion?
7. Why were regional parties successful through out the country?
8. The process of conducting elections in India was complicated not only in those times but also present days. Even today the large sections of the society are not able to exercise their vote freely. How do you respond.?
9. Appreciate the efforts taken up by independent India to establish peaceful relations with neighbouring countries?

19. EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS (1977-2000)

1 Mark Questions

1. Expand CPI?
2. Expand DMK?
3. Expand AASU?
4. What are the popular Welfare schemes for the poor implemented by NTR?
5. Who was the first Telugu prime minister of India?
6. Whose government implemented Mandal Commission Recommendations?
7. What are the major resources of Assam?
8. Define the term of communalism?
9. Define the term of minority?
10. Expand LTTE?
11. Expand AIADMK?
12. What is meant by multiparty system?
13. Name the present election commissioner of India?
14. Write any two examples for National parties of India?
15. Give two examples for coalition Government?
16. Why is Green Revolution compulsory in India?
17. What is Policy Paralysis ?
18. When was Manipur made a part of India?
19. Name any two regional parties which are formed recently in Andhra Pradesh?

20. What were the consequences of 'Operation Blue Star'?

21. Write short note on 'President's Rule' (Article 356)

2 Marks Questions

1. What is the importance of 1977 elections?
2. Do you think 'single party democracy' would have been a better alternative to multi-party democracy?
3. What reforms were started by Rajiv Gandhi to the country?
4. What are the Land Reforms started in West Bengal (Operation Barga)?
5. What step should be taken to ensure the poorest people get to benefit from the government schemes?
6. What are the situations that paved to strengthen the regional parties in present days?
7. Write about people's welfare schemes started by present governments?
8. Why did protect against Hindi start? What are consequences of this?

4 Marks Questions

1. Identify the major changes in the party system during the second phase of Independence?
2. What are the major economic policies of various governments at the Centre and the state levels. How are they similar or different?
3. In order to form governments it becomes necessary for political parties to attract people from different sections of Society. How did different political parties realise these objectives in the second phase after independence?
4. How do different types of regional aspirations draw from cultural and economic dimensions?
5. In the early half of India after independence there was importance given to planned development. In the later part emphasis was given to liberalisation.
6. Discuss and find out how does it reflect political ideals?
7. Telecom revolution has brought several changes in human life now a days. Explain them.
8. Write your opinion on the consequences of liberalization.
9. Today the regional parties are either in ruling position or in opposition. In this context, comment on - to what extent the regional parties are succeed in fulfilling the regional aspirations with reference to Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh state?

20. POST -WAR WORLD AND INDIA

1 Mark Question

1. Which countries drafted the UNO Charter? .
2. How many founder members had UNO?
3. Where the International Court of Justice located?
4. Where is the head quarters of WHO located?
5. Expand UNESCO.
6. Expand UNICEF.
7. Which countries have permanent membership in the Security Council?
8. What is Veto?
9. What is Third World?
10. Expand NATO.
11. Who formed the Warsaw Pact?
18. Who introduced the reforms like Glasnost and Perestroika?
19. Define Proxy war.
20. What is Bipolar World?

16. What is Uni polar World?
17. What is non-alignment movement?
18. What is Panchsheel? What is its main Aim?
19. Name the first satellite and the first human in space?
20. Who was the leader of NAM?
21. Who landed on the moon first in which year?
22. Who was he first general secretary of UNO?
23. Which are the 6 main organs of the UNO?
24. Name the countries which have Veto Power?
25. Who formulated NATO?
26. What is the importance of Article 370?
27. Who launched the first satellite ? Name it?
28. Expand CTBT?
29. Mention the Countries who have Veto power?
30. What does the West Asia refer to?
31. Why NAM countries called Third World Countries?

2 Marks Questions

1. Write about the Cold War.
2. Write about Bandung conference.
3. Write about NAM.
4. Write about PLO.
5. "Non-aligned countries were called as third world". Why? (AS1/AS4)
6. Write about Panchasheel. What are the principles of Panchasheel? (AS1/AS4)
7. What are the objectives of United Nations Organisation? (AS1/AS4)
8. What were the UNO Charter Key points? (AS1/AS4)
9. "Newly free countries would have been influenced by USA and USSR"- comment?
10. Name the agreement signed between India and China?

4 Mark Questions

1. Write about Palestine problem?
2. write about NAM?
3. what are the different roles done by United nations in order to build peace in the world ?
4. How were USA and USSR benefited by military alliances?
5. "Formation of NAM was not merely in the context of military alliances but also in the contest of economic policies ."justify the statement ?
6. What suggestions do you give to maintain friendly relations with neighboring countries.
7. Is VETO power to a few countries in the UNO, helping or barrier for world peace. Comment
8. India did not join any side of the Super Powers. It adopted Non-Alignment movement. With this what advantages gain by India. Write your responses ?

21. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIME

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is the main aim of American Civil Rights Movement?
2. Who made the historic speech, "I have a dream.."?
3. What is SALT?
4. Expand NBA. .
5. Who and where the anti arrack movement was started?
6. Who was appointed to look the AFSPA?

7. Name some Non political movements?
8. Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological order: Bhopal Gas Disaster , American Civil Rights Movement Advaallu Ekamaithe
9. Expand AFSPA?
10. What was the result of Blacks boycott of buses in America?

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Write about START?
2. What is Greenpeace movement?
3. Write about silent valley movement.
4. What are the common demands of the Social Movements?
5. What are the various strategies use by social movement?
6. "Democracies have been identified as most prominent political system across the world". Do you agree or differ? Justify your answer.
7. What are the basic feature of social movement?
8. Write about CSE.
9. Suggest solutions for environmental issues.
10. 'Nuclear weapons have caused destruction of mankind'. To what extent it is true in your opinion?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write about MeiraPaibi Movement in Manipur?
2. What are the basic feature of Social movements?
3. Write about the movement of Manipuri women against special powers of the armed forces.
4. How Bhopal gas tragedy mobilise people from Across the globe?
5. How does the people in the NBA movement see the process of resettlement promises?
6. How are the rights of black people in the USA and MeiraPaibi movement similar or different?
7. How do you respond on human activities that disturb the balance in environment?
8. Findout the issues which Green Peace have been fighting for and how the methods they have used for fighting?

22. Right to information : Citizen and the government

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Expand RTI.
2. Expand PWD
3. When was passed the Right to Information Act by the Central Government?
4. How much fees have to pay to apply for RTI?
5. Expand NALSA?
6. What is information?
7. What is transparency?
8. Define Juvenile Home.
9. Expand PIO
10. Expand SIO
11. Is Right to information a fundamental right?
12. What is lok Adalat?
13. Expand SHG?
14. Expand SPIC and CPIC?
15. Write any two benefits of Lok Adalat in respect of entertaining disputes?
16. Who can people approach for justice under LSA at district level?
17. Who can make amendment to RTI act?

18. The Legal Services Authority Act was lastly amended in which year?

19. Name two Autonomous bodies?

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is the importance of the Lok Adalats?
2. Do you support the Lok Adalat? If so, Why?
3. What type of information is not accessible to the citizens?
5. What are the uses of RTI
6. Why is there a need for information to fight corruption?
7. What are the public authorities that are expected to follow RTI Act?
8. What are the different types of Information?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How do you think RTI would help in improving and monitoring the work of the governments?
2. Why are the state and central information Offices given autonomy?
3. This (RTI 2005) Act resembles the true spirit of democracy. How do you justify?
4. What steps have been taken to ensure that any citizen can access information from the different Government departments in the Country?
5. How do you think the Legal Services Authority would help the people in seeking legal aid?
6. What do you think on the eligible criteria for free legal services and nature of cases under this Act?
7. Right to Information is a powerful weapon in the hands of common Man. Write your opinion?
8. Prepare a Pamphlet on the role of RTI in controlling the malpractices in the functioning of Education department?
9. Write a letter to your friend about the services of Legal Services Authority?
10. In the earlier system departments responded only to the elected representatives today they become answerable and therefore accountable to common citizens also. Write your opinion?

THANK YOU

