

District Common Examination Board

VIZIANAGARAM

SOCIAL STUDIES

SSC STUDY MATERIAL

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BLUE PRINT as per ACADAMIC STANDARDS

Academic Standard	Weightage	Marks (Paper-1)	Marks (Paper-2)
1. Conceptual Understanding	40%	16	16
2. Reading the text, Understanding and Interpretation	10%	4	4
3. Information Skill	15%	6	6
4. Reflection on contemporary issues and questioning	10%	4	4
5. Mapping Skill	15%	6	6
6. Appreciation and Sensitivity	10%	4	4
Total	100%	40	40

Question wise analysis as per ACADAMIC STANDARDS

Academic Standard	PAPER - 1				PAPER - 2			
	4 M	2M	1 M	BITS	4 M	2M	1 M	BITS
1. Conceptual Understanding	1	1	2	14	1	1	2	14
2. Reading the text, Understanding and Interpretation	1			4	1			4
3. Information Skill	1	1			1	1		
4. Reflection on contemporary issues and questioning		1	1	2		1	1	2
5. Mapping Skill	1	1			1	1		
6. Appreciation and Sensitivity		1	1			1	1	

Note : The above question wise analysis only GENERAL pattern. It changes 10 – 15 % paper to paper

PAPER - I

<p>Level 1</p>	<p>Abbreviations Slogans Important years Mapping Skills Information Skill 1 Mark questions</p>	<p>For Low Achievers & High Achievers</p>
<p>Level 2</p>	<p>2 Mark questions, 4 Mark questions,</p>	<p>For High Achievers Only</p>

Note: GPA 10/10 Aspirants must read Text Book in addition to this Material

PREVIOUS PAPER – JUNE 2018

This Question Paper contains 4 Printed Pages.

21E(A)

SOCIAL STUDIES, Paper - I

(English version)
Parts A and B

Time : 2 hrs. 45 min.]

[Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions :

1. 15 minutes are allocated to read the question paper and 2 hrs. 30 min. are allocated to write answers.
2. **Part-A** must be answered in a separate answer sheet.
3. Students can take **Part-A** (Question Paper) with them.
4. Map of (**India**) and **Part-B** (Bit Paper) should be attached to the answer sheet and be handed over to the invigilator.

Part - A

Time : 2 hrs. 15 min.

Marks : 30

SECTION - I

4×1=4

NOTE :

- (i) Write answers to the **FOUR** questions in one or two sentences.
- (ii) Each question carries **ONE** mark.

1. What is called a Metropolitan city ? Give examples.
2. What do you mean by Western Disturbances ?
3. Why are the Himalayan rivers called perennial ?
4. What is the aim of Chipko movement ?

21E(A)

Y

[2]

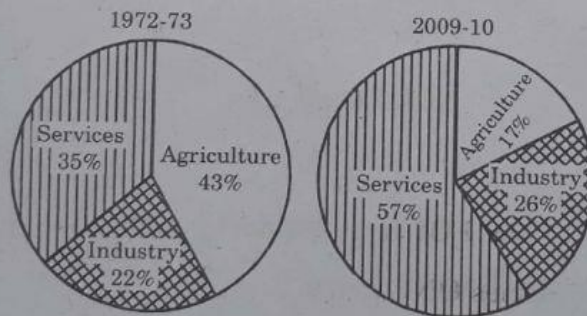
SECTION - II

5×2=10

NOTE : (i) Write answers to the **FIVE** questions in one or two sentences.
 (ii) Each question carries **TWO** marks.

5. Which measures do you suggest to improve the employment opportunities in rural areas ?
6. Describe the adverse impacts of urbanisation on environment.
7. Appreciate the benefits of Mid-day meal programme implemented in Government schools.
8. Study the following pie-charts and answer the questions given below :

Shares of three sectors in GDP

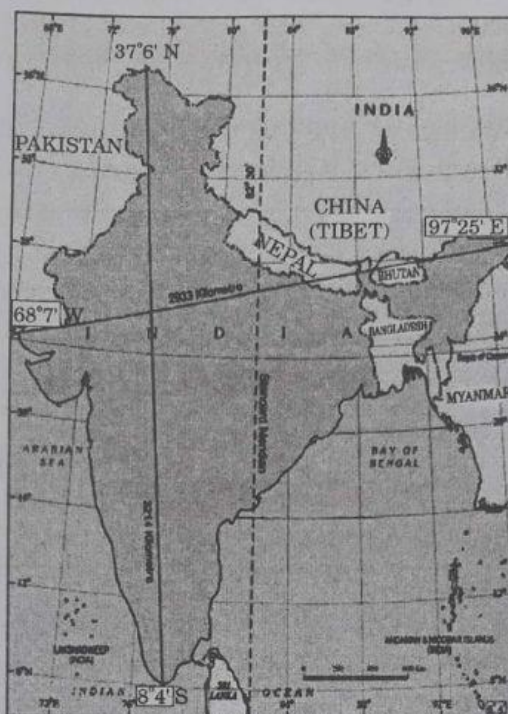


- (a) Which sector got tremendous increase ?
- (b) Why did the share of agricultural sector decrease in G.D.P. ?

21E(A)
Y

[3]

9. Study the following map and answer the questions given below :



- (a) Name the two countries that share their land boundaries with India.
- (b) In between which latitudes, is India located ?

SECTION - III

4×4=16

- NOTE :**
- (i) Answer any **FOUR** questions given below.
 - (ii) Each question has internal choice. You can choose any **one**.
 - (iii) Each question carries **FOUR** marks

10. (A) Read the following paragraph :

“In many parts of the country, girls’ are still given less priority by parents compared to boys.”

Q. Comment on the gender bias in India.

OR

(B) “Usage of water without keeping in view about the future leads to non-availability of underground water for the future generations.”
Comment.

21E(A)

Y

[4]

11. (A) Explain the uses of Himalayas.

OR

(B) Explain the factors that have enabled Globalisation.

12. (A) Based on the information given below, write your observations :

Distribution of Workers in India (%)

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
Service sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

OR

(B) Plot the information given below on a rough bar-graph and analyse it :

Employment in different sectors

Sector	Employment
Agriculture	53%
Industry	22%
Service	25%

13. Locate the following in the given outline map of India :

- (A) (1) The river originated at Amarkantak.
 (2) The capital of Himachal Pradesh.
 (3) The union territory located in Bay of Bengal.
 (4) The highest peak in South India.

OR

- (B) (1) Aravalli mountains.
 (2) Jammu & Kashmir state.
 (3) Malabar coast.
 (4) 82½° Eastern Longitude.

21E(A)

Y

JUNE, 2018

21E(B)

SOCIAL STUDIES, Paper - I

(English version)

Parts A and B

Time : 2 hrs. 45 min.]

[Maximum Marks : 40

Instruction : Write the answers to the questions in this **Part-B** on the Question paper itself and attach it to the answer book of **Part-A**.

Part - B

Time : 30 minutes

Marks : 10

SECTION - IV**NOTE :**

1. Write the CAPITAL LETTERS (A, B, C, D) showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question.
2. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.
3. Answer **all** the questions.
4. Answers are to be written in the question paper only.
5. Marks will **not** be awarded in any case of over-writing, rewriting or erased answers.

14. Which of the following coast is on the Eastern side of India ? []

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Konkan | (B) Canara |
| (C) Malabar | (D) Utkal |

15. In which of the following states, the Sun rises first ? []

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (A) Asom | (B) Gujarat |
| (C) Madhya Pradesh | (D) Rajasthan |

21E(B)

Y

[2]

16. Tropic of Cancer passes through the following state : []
 (A) Karnataka (B) Asom
 (C) Bihar (D) Chattisgarh
17. The following item doesn't come under Primary Sector : []
 (A) Agriculture (B) Forestry
 (C) Transport (D) Mining
18. Which of the following factors improves when the Public Distribution System worked properly ? []
 (A) Percapita income (B) Nutrition status
 (C) Education status (D) Employment opportunities.
19. The Lakshadweep islands formed by : []
 (A) Igneous rocks (B) Metamorphic rocks
 (C) Sedimentary rocks (D) Coral reefs
20. Which state spends larger amount of money on education on each student ? []
 (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Bihar (D) Uttar Pradesh
21. Which among the following is not being considered in computing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ? []
 (A) Services of a Postman.
 (B) Household works done by a woman.
 (C) Services of a Doctor.
 (D) Services of a teacher.
22. This is not a characteristic feature of Organised Sector : []
 (A) Paid holidays (B) Health facilities
 (C) No job security (D) Fixed working hours

21E(B)

Y

[3]

23. According to 2011 Census, which of the following statement / statements is / are TRUE ? []
- (1) The state of the lowest sex ratio is Haryana.
 (2) The state of the highest population density is West Bengal.
- (A) (1) and (2) are correct.
 (B) (1) and (2) are incorrect.
 (C) (1) is correct but (2) is not.
 (D) (2) is correct but (1) is not.
24. This is an International migration : []
- (A) Srikakulam to Delhi.
 (B) Tirupati to Amaravati.
 (C) Bangalore to Mumbai.
 (D) India to Saudi Arabia.
25. The main reason for the migration of women is : []
- (A) Employment (B) Education
 (C) Marriage (D) Health
26. The following river is not a tributary to river Indus : []
- (A) Jhelum (B) Chenab
 (C) Beas (D) Kosi
27. Himachal Pradesh state is ahead in the Human Development because : []
- (i) Low IMR.
 (ii) Low Literacy rate.
 (iii) High net attendance rate.
- (A) (i) and (ii). (B) (i) and (iii).
 (C) (ii) and (iii). (D) (i), (ii) and (iii).

[4]

28. This is not a reason for the increase of urban population : [] []
- (A) Natural increase.
 (B) Declaration of rural areas as urban areas.
 (C) Migrations.
 (D) Urban areas having more pollution.
-
29. The following is not the main feature of organic farming : [] []
- (A) Crop rotation.
 (B) Organic compost.
 (C) Using local resources.
 (D) Use of modern chemical pesticides.
-
30. The main aim of Chipko movement is to : [] []
- (A) protect forests. (B) protect soils.
 (C) protect rivers. (D) protect agriculture.
-
31. Dubai International Airport is located in : [] []
- (A) UK (B) USSR
 (C) UAE (D) USA
-
32. Generally this is not a priority of MNCs : [] []
- (A) Searching for the location, where manufacturing is cheap.
 (B) Providing services globally.
 (C) Operating in more than one nation.
 (D) Taking up labour welfare activities.
-
33. Find out the mis-matched pair : [] []
- (A) Silent valley - Kerala.
 (B) Organic state - Sikkim.
 (C) Narmada Bachao - Karnataka.
 (D) Chipko - Uttarakhand.

21E(B)

Y

JUNE, 2018

MODEL PAPER

Part-A

SECTION - I

Note: Write answers to the FOUR question in one or two sentences

4X1=4 M

1. Why India often called as Indian peninsular?
2. Write any two measures to measure development?
3. Write any two slogans on Water conservation?
4. Expand PDS?

SECTION - II

Note: Write answers to the FIVE question in one or two sentences

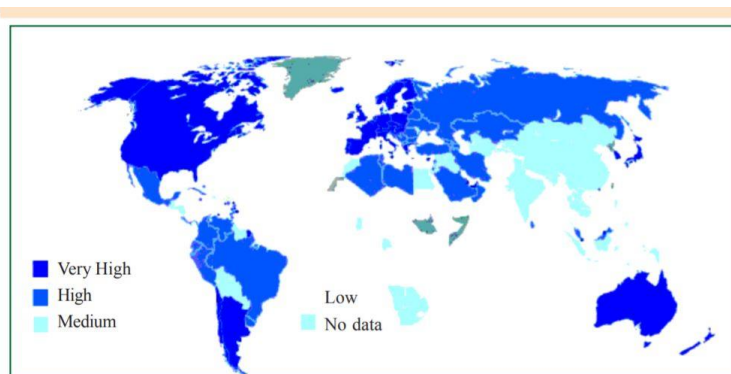
5X2=10M

5. How migration impact on migrants?
6. What are the aspects in site? Give an example?
7. What are the difference between population change and population growth?
8. Make a Pie graph on the below table.

Table 1 : Distribution of workers as per Census -2011

Workers	Percentage of workers
Cultivators	25
Agri. Labourers	30
Workers in household industries	04
Other workers	41

9. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



Map 1 : World map showing HD Index. Identify various patterns in different continents.

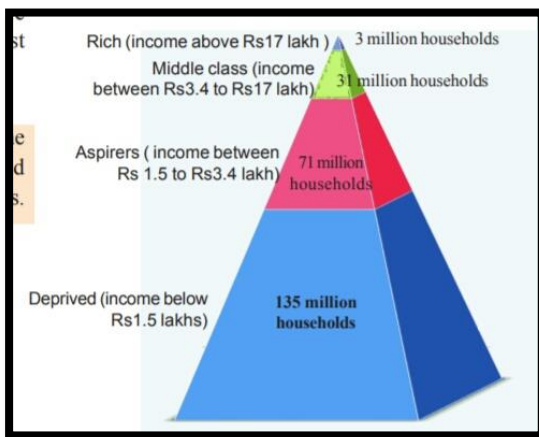
- a) Write any two counties with very high HDI?
- b) India is in which group according to HDR?

SECTION – III

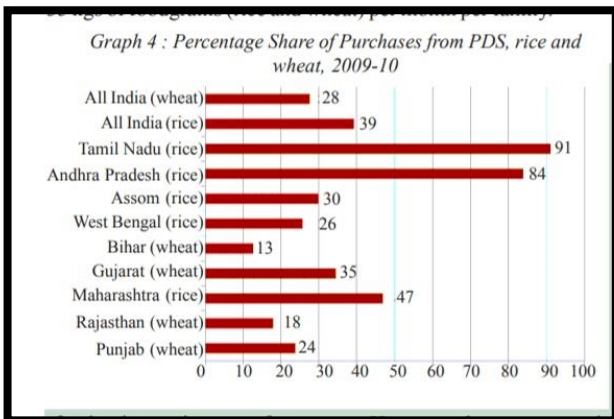
Note: Write answers to the FIVE question in one or two sentences

4X4=16M

10. A) Write the climate controls of India. Or
 B) How physical features of India influence on Indian Agriculture?
11. A) "Alternate PDS" improve sustainable development. Comment on it? Or
 B) Give suggestions to reduce population explosion?
- 12.A) Write analysis on income inequalities based on the below pyramid graph. Or



12.B) Read the following Bar graph and answer the below questions.



- a) Which state people purchases food grains very high From PDS?
- b) How much percentage of people in Andhrapradesh purchases food grains through PDS?
- c) Which states are going on equal in purchasing food grains?
- d) Which state purchases least food grain(wheat) among other states?

13.A.Point out the following in India map

- i. The largest populous city in India ii. The capital city of Himachal Pradesh
- iii. The south most latitude of Latitude of India iv. The highest peak in India

13.B.Point out the following in India map.

- i. Indus ii. Rampur iii. Sardhar sarovar dam iv. Sikkim

Time: 30 Minutes

PART-B

Marks: 10

SECTION-IV

20 × 1/2 = 10 M.

- Instructions: 1. Answer all questions.
2. Each question carries 1/2 mark.

14. The Pulicat lake lies in between the states of ()
A. Andhra Pradesh - Tamil Nadu
B. Tamil Nadu - Kerala
C. Andhra Pradesh - Odisha
D. Odisha - West Bengal
15. 'Rich country's per capita income per annum in 2012 is ()
A. US \$ 12,600 and above
B. US \$ 13,600 and above
C. US \$ 1,035 and above
D. None of these
16. Rahim is working as a mechanic in Mahindra & Mahindra for a fixed salary. He involved in the activity of ---- sector. ()
A. Organised
B. Unorganised
C. Public
D. Self employment
17. The period of retreating monsoon is ()
A. From mid-September to mid- December
B. From mid- January to mid- April
C. From mid- June to mid October
D. From December to February
18. The Himalayan rivers have carved out deep ---- shaped valleys. ()
A. Δ
B. V
C. Λ
D. □
19. A ---- is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. ()
A. Registration
B. Census
C. Counting
D. None
20. The International Airport in London is ---- ()
A. Suvarnabhoomi
B. Liver Pool
C. Manchester
D. Heathrow
21. Find the odd pair out? ()
A. Bihar-WestBengal
B. Kerala - Odisha
C. Maharashtra - Goa
D. Haryana- Punjab
22. Sugarcane, in low form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders ----, the nearly town. ()
A. Jahangiriabad
B. Mehaboobabad
C. Huzurabad
D. None
23. Globalisation has led to higher standards of living of ---- ()
A. Poor consumers
B. Big producers
C. Well-off consumers
D. Small producers
24. "Cargil Foods" is a very large MNC of this country. ()
A. England
B. Mexico
C. America
D. China
25. In ---- of districts of India, water from hand pumps and wells are unsafe for dirnking. ()
A. 29%
B. 39%
C. 49%
D. 59%
26. The Indian Government came out with a new law in ---- called the National food security Act.()
A. 2013
B. 2014
C. 2012
D. 2011
27. An example of a trade barrier. ()
A. Foreign investment
B. Direct foreign investments
C. Tax on imports
D. Lisence free permits
28. Which of the following is correct? ()
1. Paddy and wheat production increased due to Green Revolution.
2. Green Revolution made India self sufficient in food grains.
A. 1, 2 are correct 1 is cause for 2
C. 1, 2 are correct 2 is caused for 1
B. only 1 is correct
D. only 2 is correct

29. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---|
| i. Height of tibetan Plateau | () | A. 300 to 450 mts | (|
| ii. Height of Malwa Plateau | () | B. 1200 to 1646 mts | |
| iii. Height of Bhagelkhand | () | C. More than 4500 mts | |
| iv. Height of Rajamahal hills | () | D. Above 800 mts. | |

A. i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D

B. i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B

C. i-B, ii-A, iii-C, iv-D

D. i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D

30. Find out the mismatched pair

A. Primary sector - fishing

B. Secondary sector - plantation

C. Service sector - hotel management

D. Tertiary sector - high salaries

31. Find out the correct statement

A. Organised sector follows government rules

B. Organised mainly consisted of self employees

C. Organised sector working hours are not fixed

D. Organised sector people get daily wages

32. The coast is on east side of our country?

A. Konkan coast

B. Malbar coast

C. Coramandal coast

D. Gujrat coast

33. Alakananda and Bhagirathi join at ----

A. Devaprayag

B. Rudraprayag

C. Vishnuprayag

D. Varanasi

ABBREVIATIONS

IST	- Indian Standard Time	
GMT	- Greenwich Mean Time	
HDI	- Human Development Index	
HDR	- Human Development Report	
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme	
IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product	
GNP	- Gross National Product	
AGW	- Anthropogenic Global Warming	
IPCC	- Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change	
PDS	- Public Distribution System	
IMR	- Infant Mortality Rate	
CCT	- Continuous Contour Trench	
DDA	- Delhi Development Authority	
PHC	- Primary Health Centre	
MRI	- Magnetic Resonance Imaging	
UAE	- United Arab Emirates	
UK	- United Kingdom	
BMC	- Berhampur Municipal Corporation	
IFC	- International Financial Corporation	
NRI	- Non Resident Indian	
MGNREGA	- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act	
MNC	- Multi National Company	
USA	- United States America	
E.mail	- Electronic Mail	
IT	- Information Technology	
WTO	- World Trade Organization	
SEZ	- Special Economic Zone	
IDA	- International Development Association	
MSP	- Minimum Support Price	
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Scheme	
BMI	- Body Mass Index	
DDT	- Dichloro Diphenyl Tri chlorethene	
NBA	- Narmada Bachavo Andolan	
WB	- World Bank	
		IMF - International Monetary Fund
		FCI - Food Corporation of India
		NIN - National Institution of Nutrition
		HYV - High yield Varieties
		CNG - Compressed Natural Gas

IMPORTANT YEARS

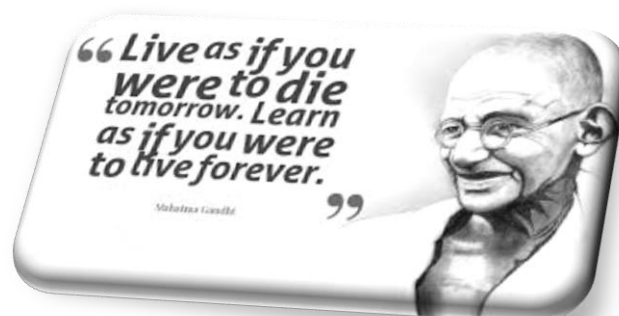
- 1872 - The first census taken in India
- 1881 - The first complete census taken in India
- 1943-45 - The Bengal famine
- 1962 - Rachel Carson " Silent Spring "
- 1983 - The Emigration Act
- 1991 - Economic liberalisation
- 2002 - AP WALTA act
- 2004 - Tsunami
- 2009 - Right to Education Act
- 2009 - Aila cyclone
- 2011 - Recent census taken
- 2013 - National food security Act
- 2013 - IPCC conference at Warsaw
- 2015 - Sikkim shift completely to Organic forming

Highest Peaks

World	- Mt.Evarest
India	- K2
South India	- Annaimudi (2695 met.)
Western Ghats	- Annaimudi
Eastern Gats	- Aroya Konda (1680 Met.)
Nilagiri hills	- Dodabetta (2637 Met.)
Aravali	- Guru sikar

Mountains – State/Contry

Mishmi Hills	-Arunachalpradesh
Kasi	-Meghalaya
Janthia hills	-Meghalaya
Patkai	-Meghalaya
Cachar hills	-Assom
Annamalai hills	-Tamilinadu
Palani hills	-Tamilinadu
Cardimam Hills	-Kerala
Nilagiri hills	-Tamilinadu
Aroya konda	-Andrapradesh
Arkan Yoma	-Mayanmar



SLOGANS

WATER CONSERVATION

Save water - save life
 Save water - it will save you later
 Don't waste it - Taste it forever
 Conserve water today - for the needs of next day

GENDER BIAS

Treat equal either boy or girl
 Let a girl born, Live, take education and
 lead her develop well

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Grow plants - get oxygen
 No chemicals - go organic
 Save earth – Save future generations
 Love the nature - hate the pollution

POLLUTION CONTROL

Lets go green control pollution
 Go green - live green
 Stop pollution - live long
 less pollution - best solution

GIRLS EDUCATION

Educate a girl - she educate entire family
 Girl's education is the - way to develop the nation
 Educated girl – Emerald to Nation
 One educated mother - equal to five educated fathers

FOOD SECURITY

Eat to Live., Don't live to eat
 Love food – Hate Waste
 Food waste, Not in good taste

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Save energy today - it survives you tomorrow
 Today wastage - is tomorrow shortage
 A unit saved - a unit gained

FOOD SCARCITY

Say no - to food waste
 Today's wastage is – tomorrow's shortage
 Save food save lives
 Food security - is our right
 Do right - save food

POPULATION CONTROL

More population - more problems
 Small family - happy family
 Reduce the crowd - have better future
 Control population enjoy the nature

GLOBAL WARMING

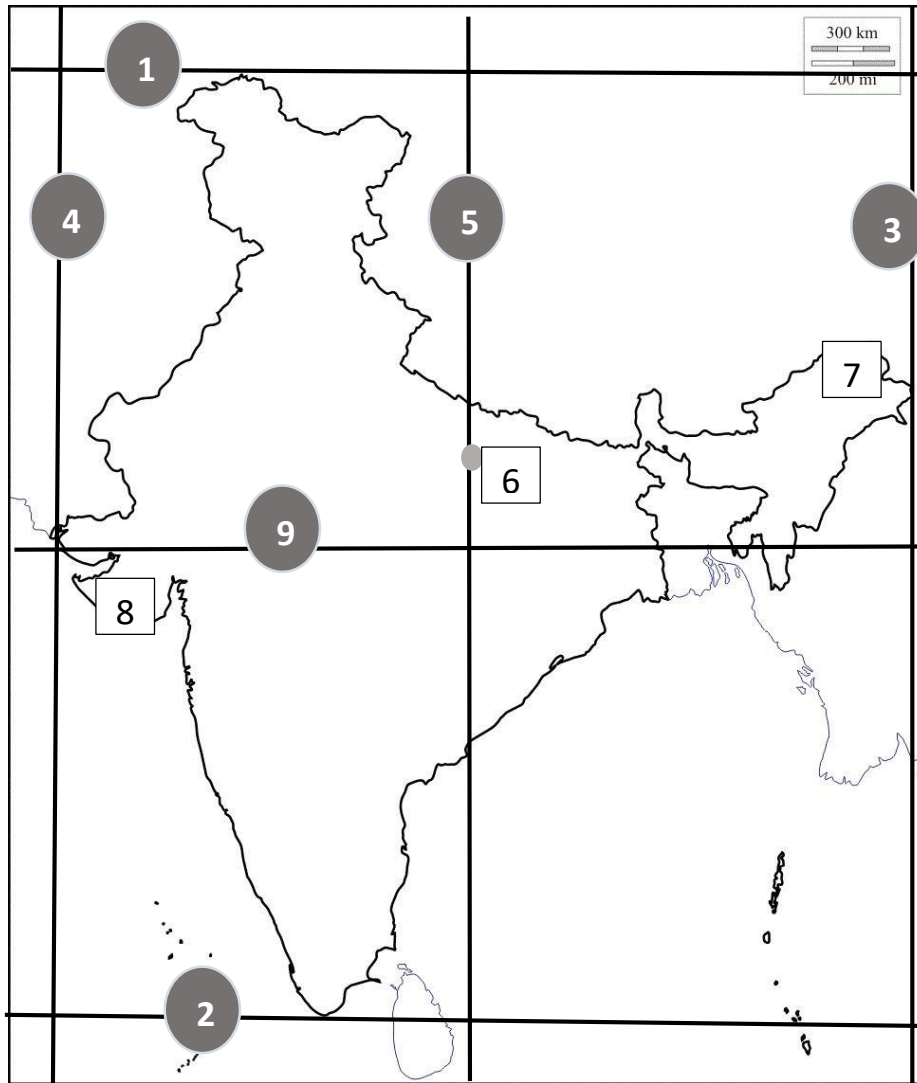
Global warming – Nobel warning
 Protect mother earth - it protects all
 Global warming - man made warning

PREVENTION OF WAR

Avoid war – Promote peace
 War is distractive – Peace is Constrictive
 Peace is better way to live happily

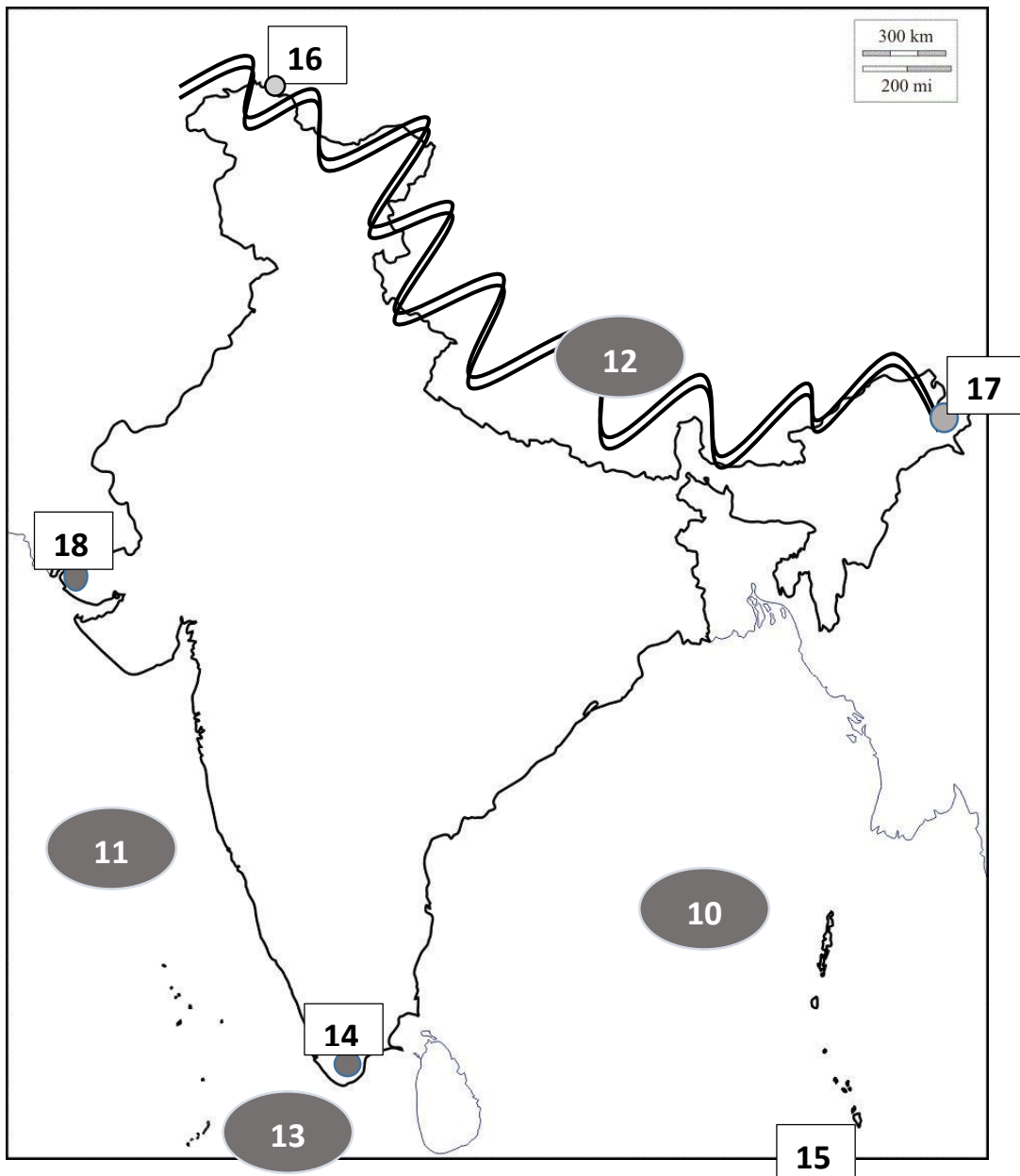
MAPPING SKILLS – MAP POINTING

LOCATION OF INDIA, IST

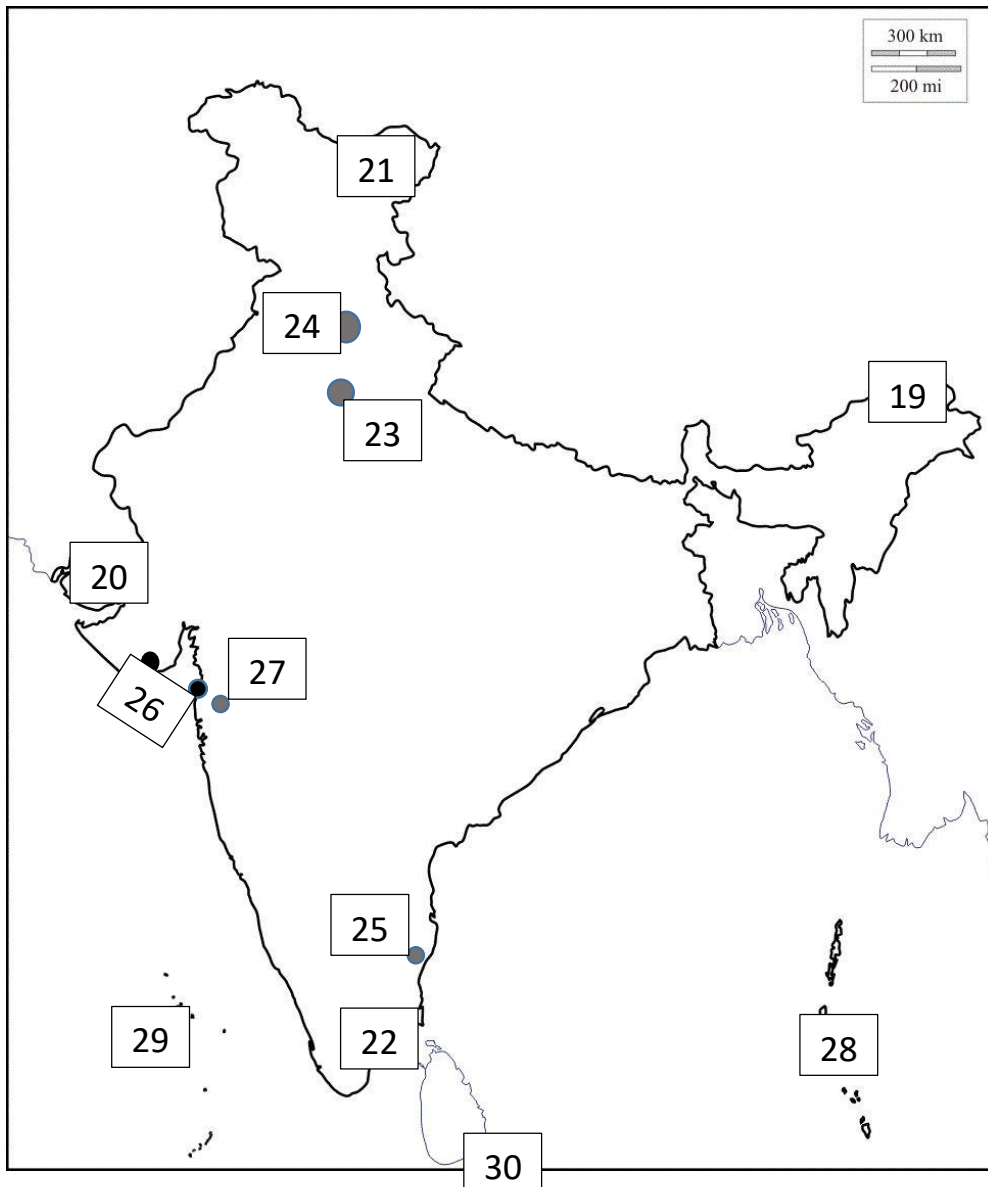


1. The north most latitude in degrees (37 degrees 6 min. north latitude)
2. The south most latitude in degrees (8 degrees 4 min. north latitude)
3. The east most longitude in degrees (97 degrees 25 min. east longitude)
4. The west most longitude in degrees (68 degrees 7 min. east longitude)
5. Indian Standard Meridian (82 degrees 30 min. East longitude)
6. The city which is passes Indian standard meridian(Alahabad)
7. The State where sunrise first(Arunachalpradesh)
8. The State where sunrise last(Gujarat)
9. The prime latitude which is passes through India (Tropic of cancer-23 degrees 30 min. North latitude)

BOUNDARIES OF INDIA

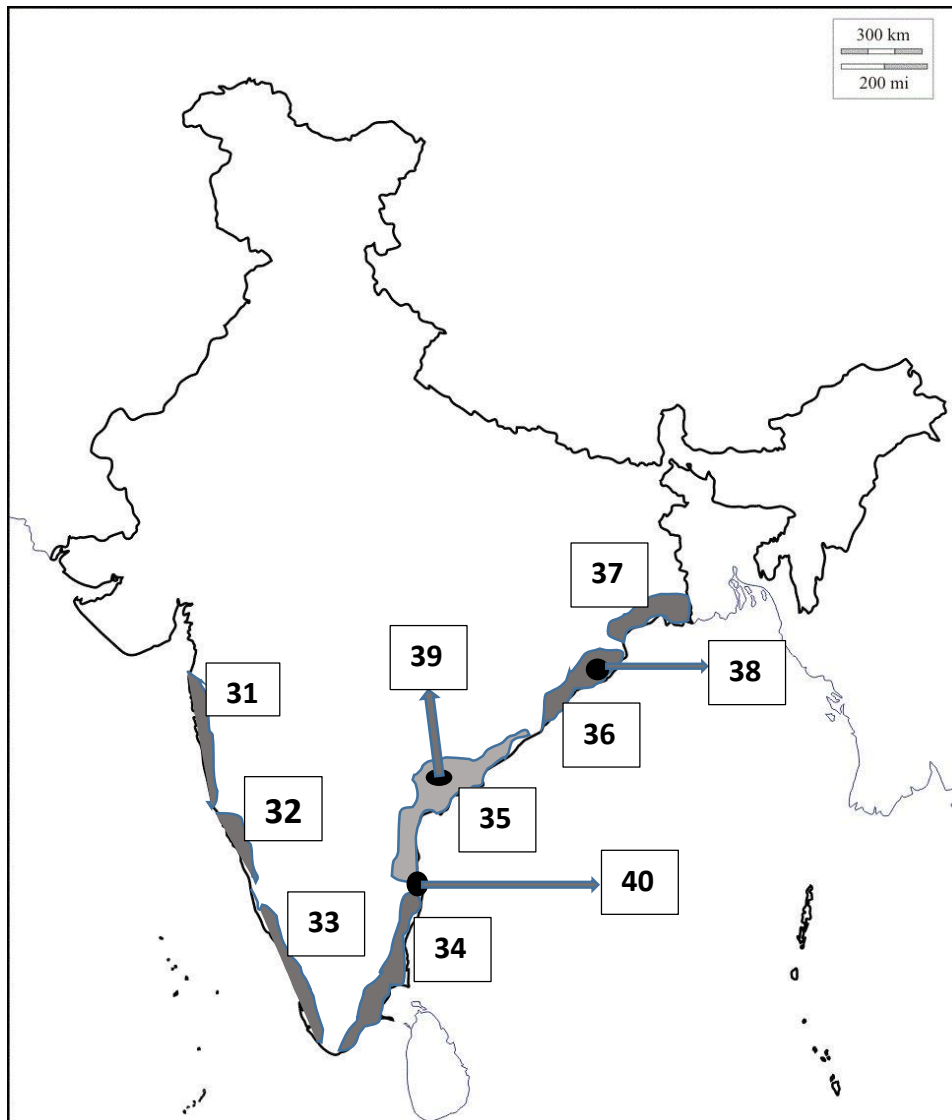


10. The Eastern boundary of India (Bay of Bengal)
11. The Western boundary of India(Arabian sea)
12. The northern boundary of India(Himalayas)
13. The southern boundary of India(Indian ocean)
14. The south most point of India main land (Kanyakumari)
15. The south most point of India (Indirapoint)
16. The north most point of India (J&k)
17. The East most point of India (Purvanchal range)
18. The West most point of India (Ran-off-kuch)



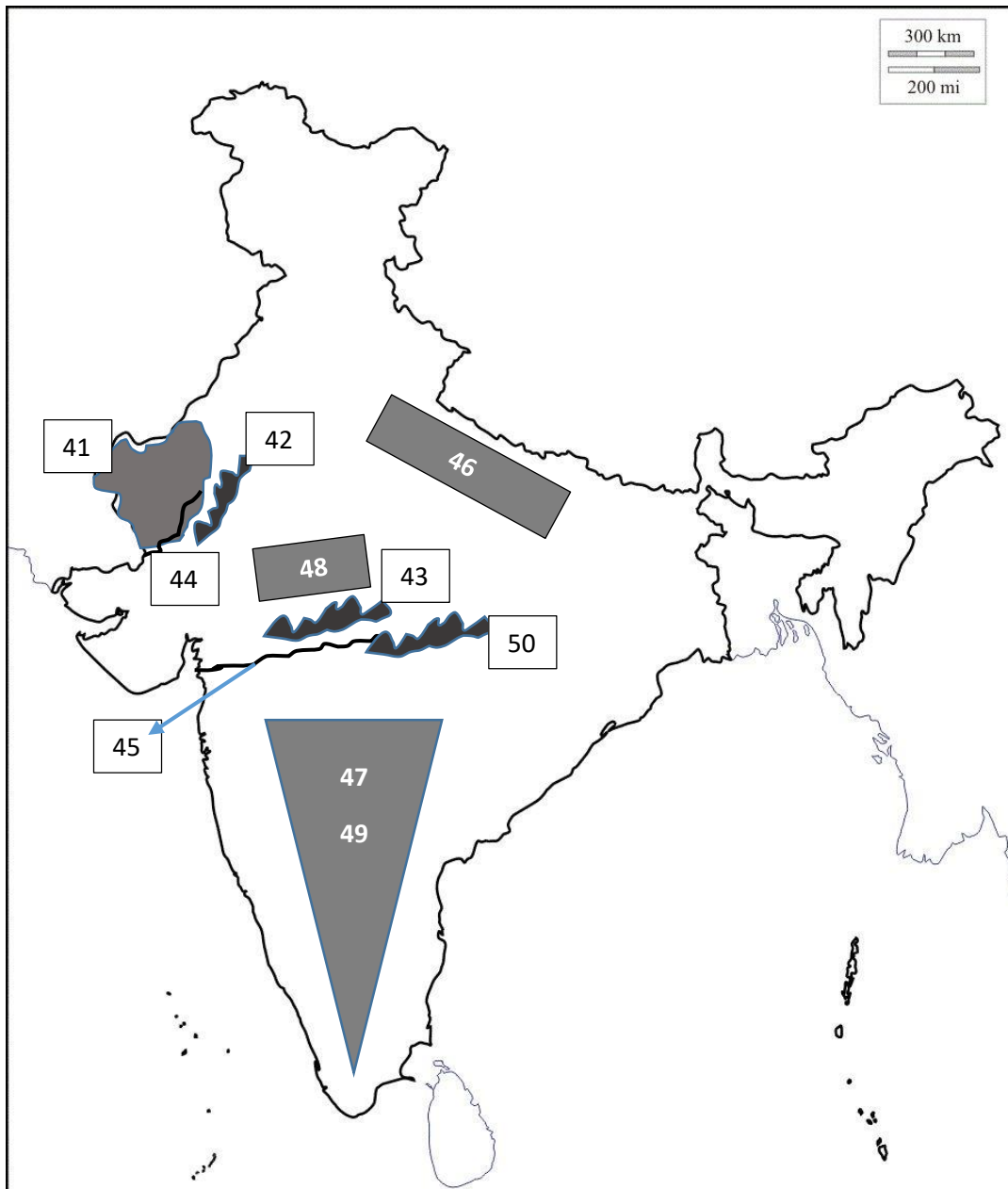
- 19.The Eastern most state in India (Arunachalpradesh)
- 20.The Western most state in India (Gujarat)
- 21.The Northern most state in India (Jammu & Kahmir)
- 22.The Southernmost state in India (Tamilnadu)
- 23.National Capital Territorial (New Delhi)
- 24.Chandigarh
- 25. Pondicherry
- 26.Daiu Daman
- 27.Dadranagar Haweli
- 28.The Islands formed due to volcanic eruption (Andaman Nicobar Islands)
- 29.Coral Islands (Lakshadweep)
- 30.The nearest country of India in water (Srilanka)

COAST OF INDIA



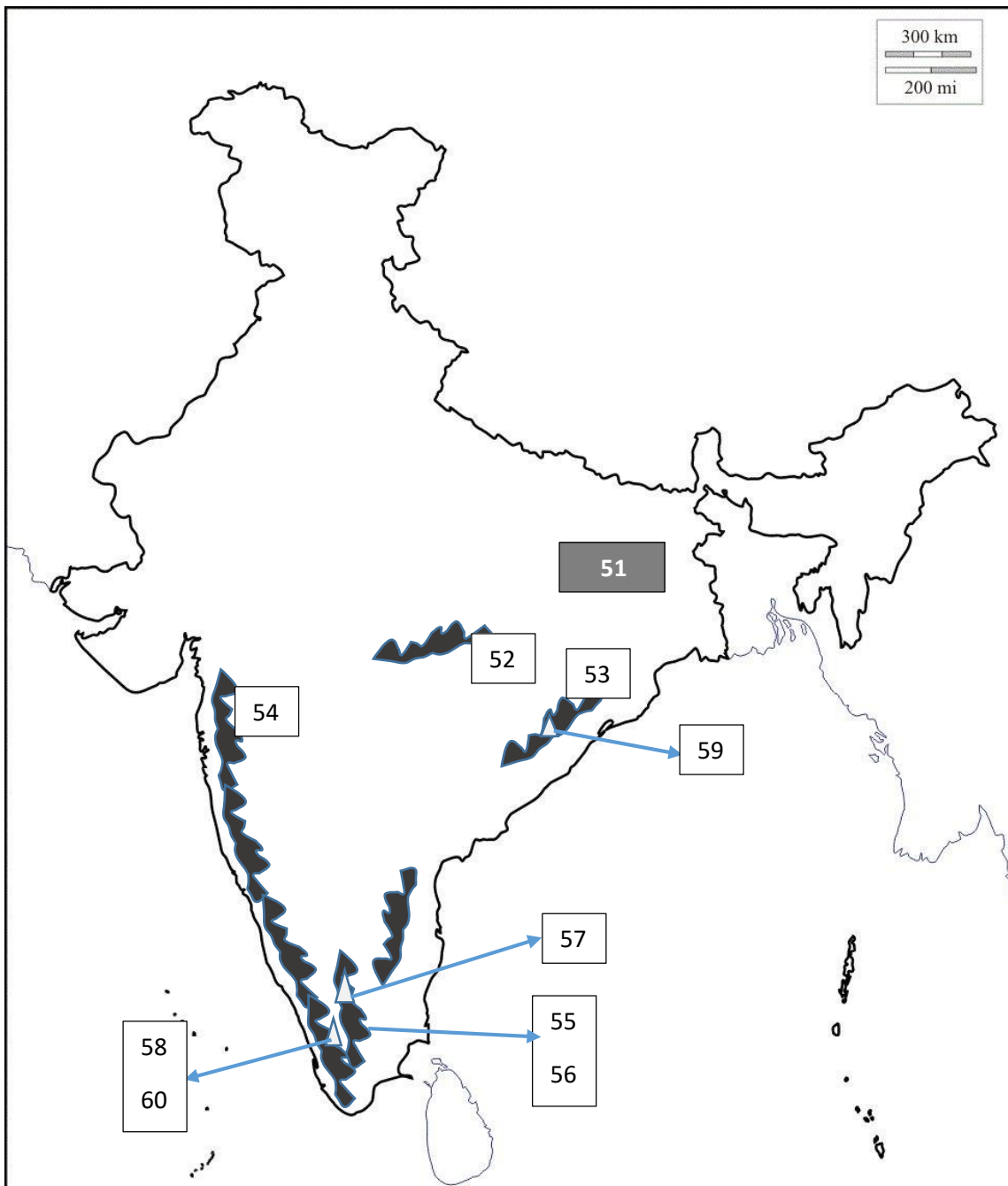
31. Konkan Coast(Maharashtra,Goa)
32. Canara Coast(Karnataka)
33. Malabar Coast (Kerala)
34. Coramandal Coast (Tamilnadu)
35. Sircar Coast (Andhrapradesh)
36. Utkal Coast (Odisha)
37. Vanga Coast (West Bengal)
38. The lake in Odissa (Chilka)
39. The fresh water Lake in Andhrapradesh(Kolleru)
40. The salt water Lake in Andhrapradesh(Pulicat)

RELIEF FEATURES OF INDIA



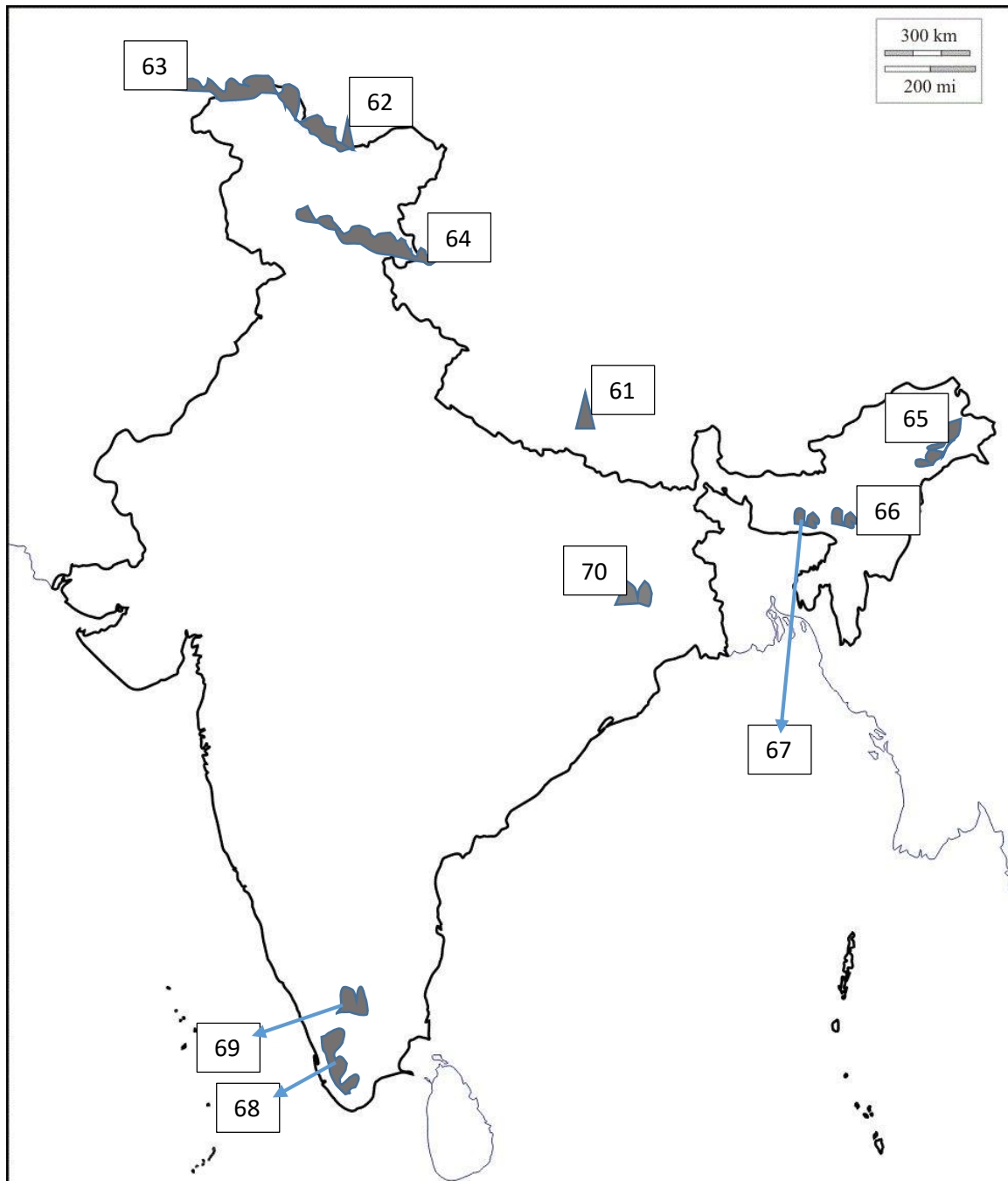
- 41. The Great desert in India (Thar Desert)
- 42. The mountain range which is caused for Forming Thar Desert (Aravali Range)
- 43. The mountain range on the North of Narmada (Vindya)
- 44. The River flowing in Thar desert (Luni River)
- 45. The River flows in Rift valley (Narmada)
- 46. The Northern Plains (The Indo-Gangitic plains)
- 47. The Indian Plateau (The Peninsular Plateau)
- 48. The North division of the Peninsular Plateau (Malwa Plateau-Central high lands)
- 49. The South division of the Peninsular Plateau(Deccan Plateau)

50. The mountain range on the south of Narmada (Satpura)

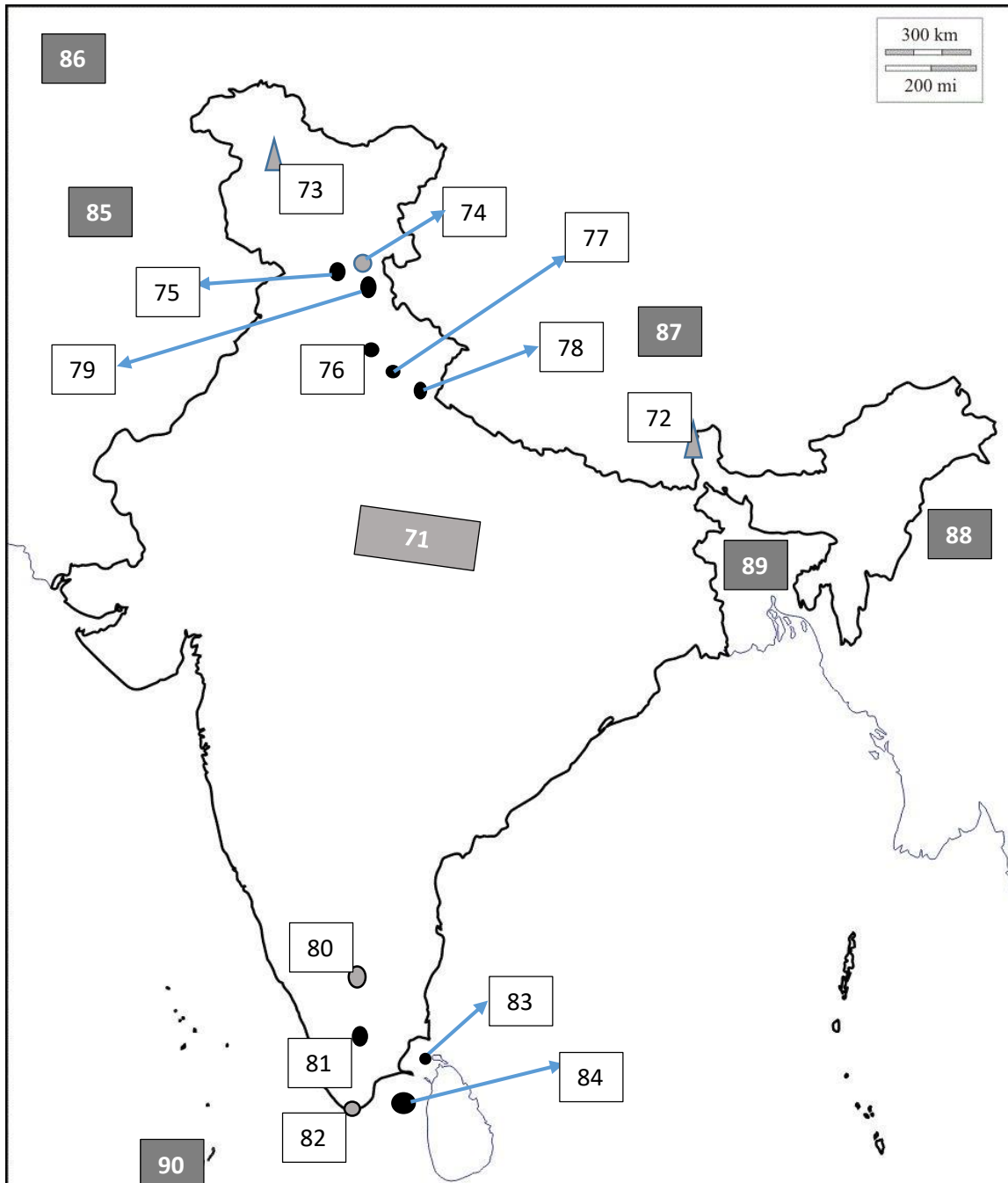


- 51. The Plateau Which is rich in minerals (Chotangapur)
- 52. The Northern boundary of Deccan Plateau (Satpura Range)
- 53. The Eastern boundary of Deccan Plateau (Eastern Ghats)
- 54. The Western boundary of Deccan Plateau(Western Ghats- Sahayadri)
- 55. The Southern boundary of Deccan Plateau(Nilagiri Hills)
- 56. The mountain range which is joint Eastern and Western Ghats(Nilagiri Hills)
- 57. The Highest peak in Nilagiri Hills(Dodabetta)
- 58. The Highest peak in WesternGhats(Annaimudi)
- 59. The highest peak in Eastern Ghts(Aroya Konda)

60. The highest peak in South India(Annaimudi)



- 61. The Highest peak in Himalayas (Mt Everest)
- 62. The Highest peak in India (K2)
- 63. The mountain range where K2 peak situated (Karakoram Range)
- 64. The Zaskar range
- 65. The Patkai Bum(Arunachalpradesh)
- 66. The Jaintia (Meghalaya)
- 67. The Kasi hills(Meghalaya)
- 68. The Cardamom Hills(Kerala)
- 69. Palani hills (Tamilnadu)
- 70. Rajamahals hills



71. Bundelkand, Bhagelkhand high lands

72. Kanchenjunga

73. Nanga Parbat

74. Kulu valley

75. Kangra Valley

76. Mussori

77. Raniket

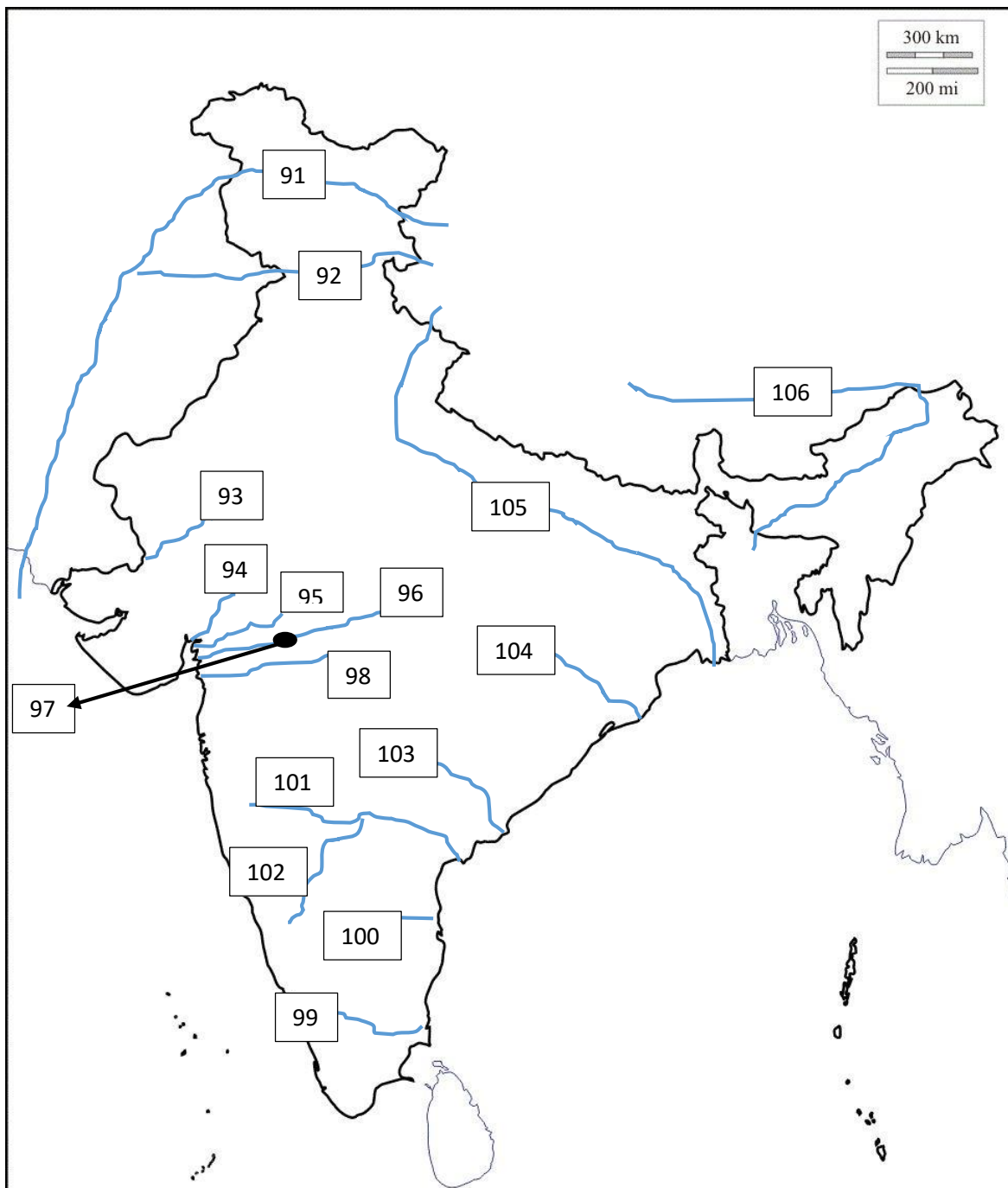
78. Nainital

79. Capital city of Himachalpradesh (Simla)

80. Ooty(Udakamandalam)
 81. Kodaikenal
 82. The place situated on the seas
 (kanyakumari-tamilinadu)
 83.The strait separating Srilanka
 from India (Palk strait)
 84.The gulf between Srilanka and
 India (Gulf of Manner)

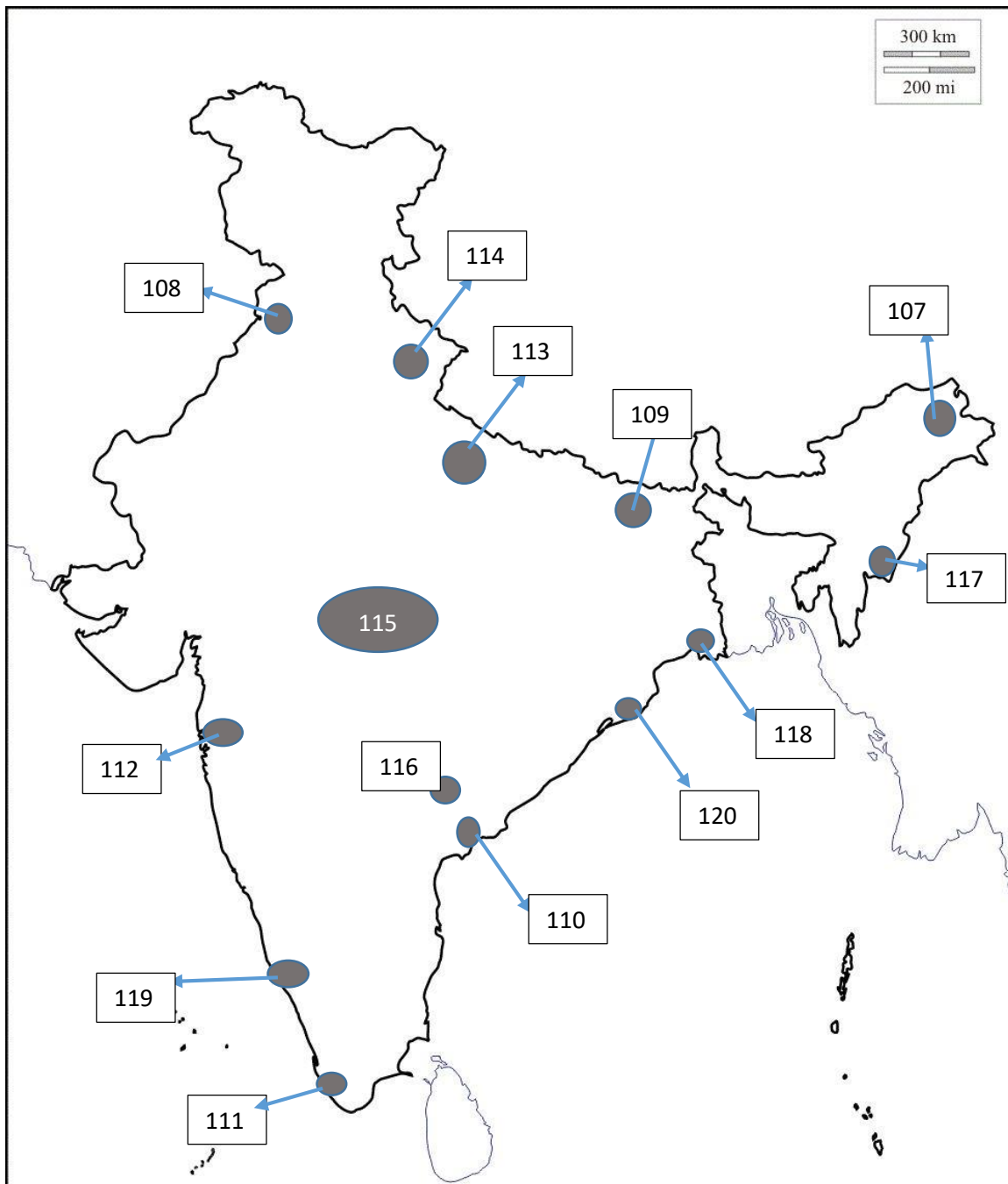
85. Pakistan
 86. Afghanistan
 87. China (Tibet)
 88. Myanmar
 89. Bangladesh
 90. The nearest country to
 Lakshadweep (Maldives)

RIVERS OF INDIA



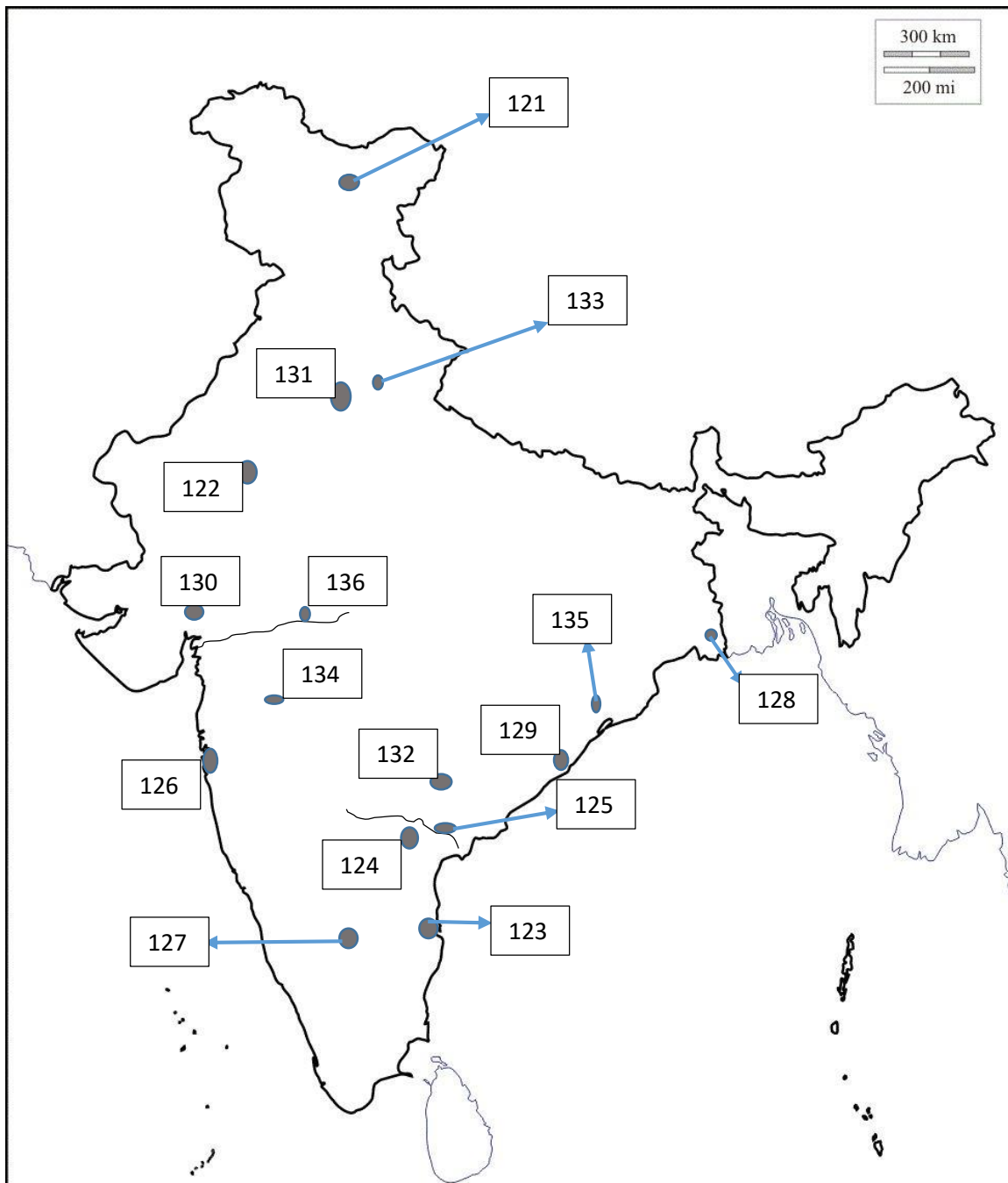
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 91. Indus River | 99. Kaveri |
| 92. Sutlez | 100. Penna |
| 93. Luni | 101. The second longest Peninsular River (Krishna river) |
| 94. Sabrmati | 102. Tungabhadra |
| 95. Mahi river | 103. The longest Peninsular River (Godavari) |
| 96. Narmada | 104. Mahanadi |
| 97. Sardhar sarovar dam | 105. Ganges |
| 98. Tapathi | 106. Bhrahmaputra |

STATES OF INDIA



- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|
| 107. | The state where Education revolution
Blowing (Himachalpradesh) | 115. Madyapradesh |
| 108. | Punjab | 116.Telangana |
| 109. | Bihar | 117.Manipur |
| 110. | Andhrapradesh | 118.West Bengal |
| 111. | Kerala | 119.Karnataka |
| 112. | Maharasta | 120.Odissa |
| 113. | Uttarapradesh | |
| 114. | Uttarakhand | |

IMPORTANT PLACES OF INDIA

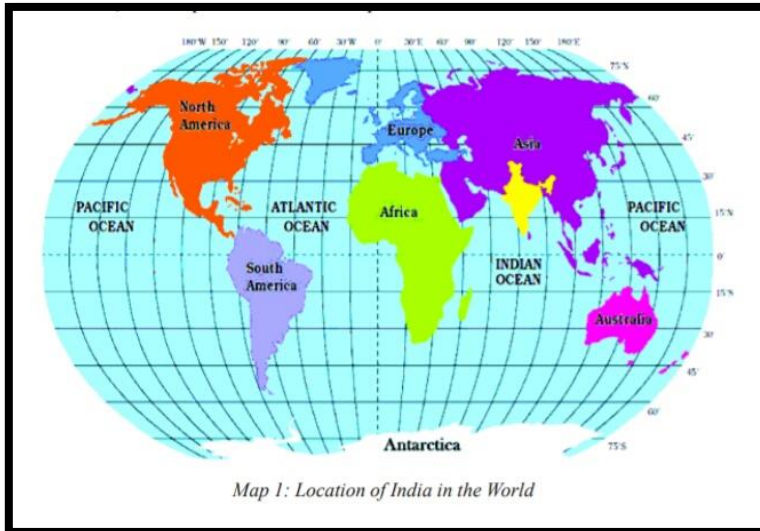


- 121. Leh
- 122. Jaipur
- 123. Capital city of Tamilnadu(Chennai)
- 124. The capital city of Andhrapadesh (Amaravathi)
- 125. Viziawada
- 126. The highest populated city in India (Mumbai)
- 127. The capital city of Karnataka (Bengalure)
- 128. The capital city of West Bengal (Kolkat)
- 129. The highest populated city in Andhrapadesh (Vishakapatnam)

- 130. Ahmadabad
- 131. The city where Indira Gandhi International Airport Situated (New Delhi)
- 132. The city where Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Situated(Hyderabad)
- 133. Rampur
- 134. Hiware Bazar
- 135. Barahampur
- 136. Jalasinth

MAPPING SKILLS – MAP READING

1. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



a) India lies in which hemisphere
According to Longitudes?

Eastern hemisphere

b) India lies in which hemisphere
According to Latitudes?

Northern hemisphere

2. Read the following India map and answer the below questions.

a) Write any two boundary countries of India?

Pakistan, China

b) The South most latitude of India?

8 degrees 4 min. North latitude

c) The East most longitude of India?

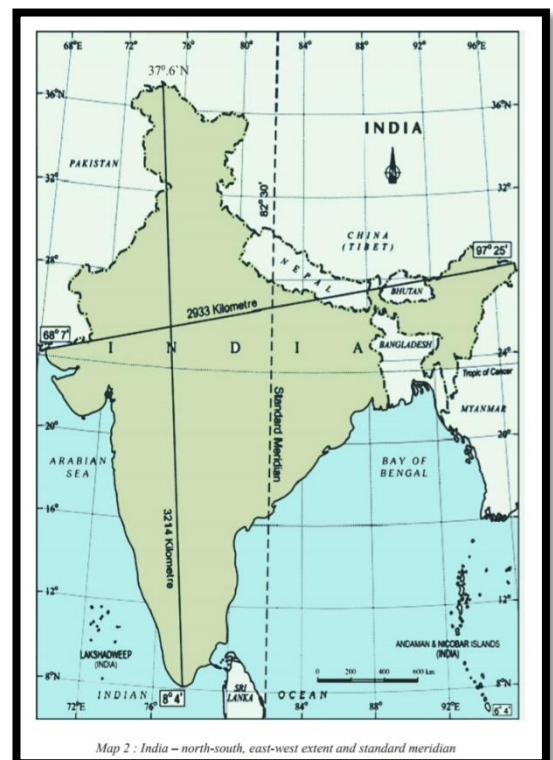
97 degrees 25 min. East latitude

d) The West most longitude of India?

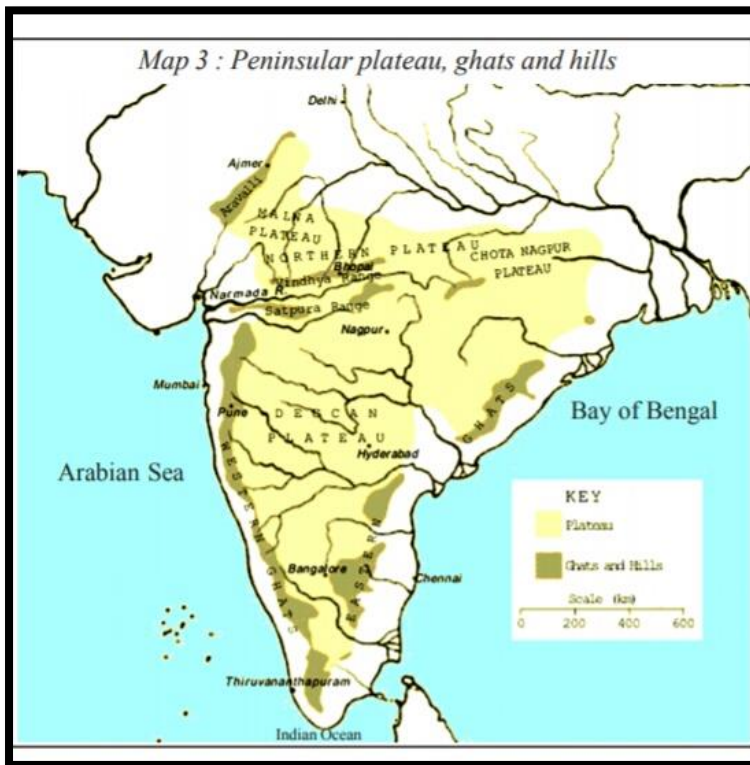
68 degrees 7 min. East longitude

e) Which is Indian Standard Meridian?

82 degrees 30 min. East longitude

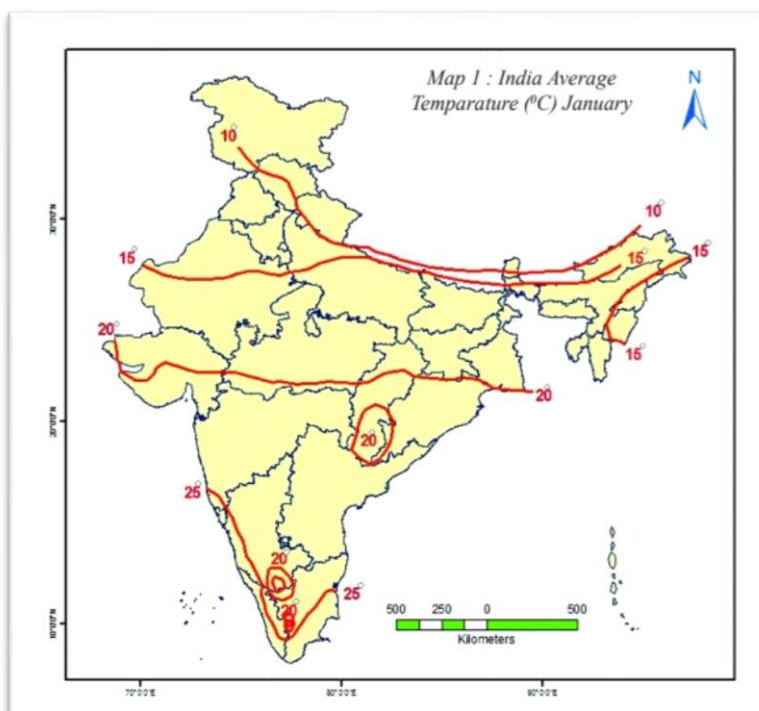


3. Read the following India map and answer the below questions.



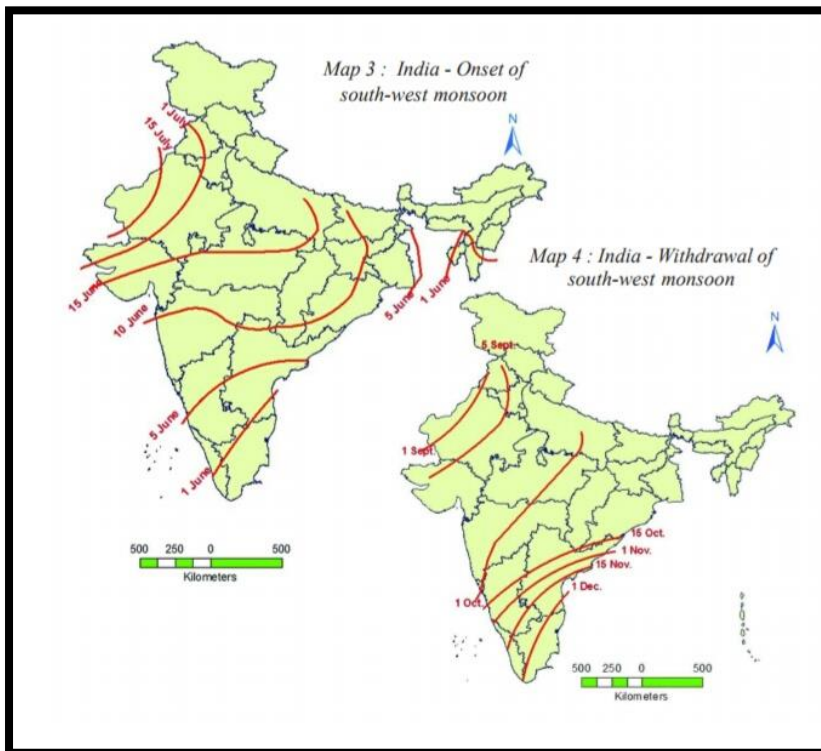
- a) Which river flows through rift valley?
Narmada
- b) Which plateau rich in minerals?
Chotanagpur
- c) Eastern Boundary of Deccan plateau?
Eastern ghats
- d) The western boundary of India?
Arabian sea

4. Read the following India map and answer the below questions.



- a) Name any two which were recorded 10 degree c.?
J&K, Himachalpradesh
- b) Why 20 degrees Cen. circles formed near 25 degrees Cen. temperature areas?
Because those are mountain areas

5. Read the following India map and answer the below questions.



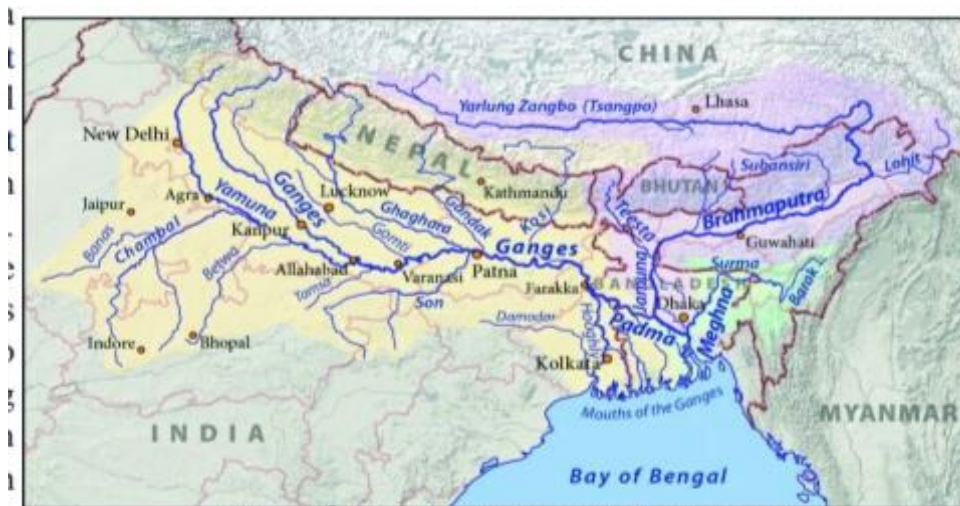
a) South-West monsoons enters first in which state?

Kerala

b) When, South-West monsoon reaches Rajasthan?

July 15

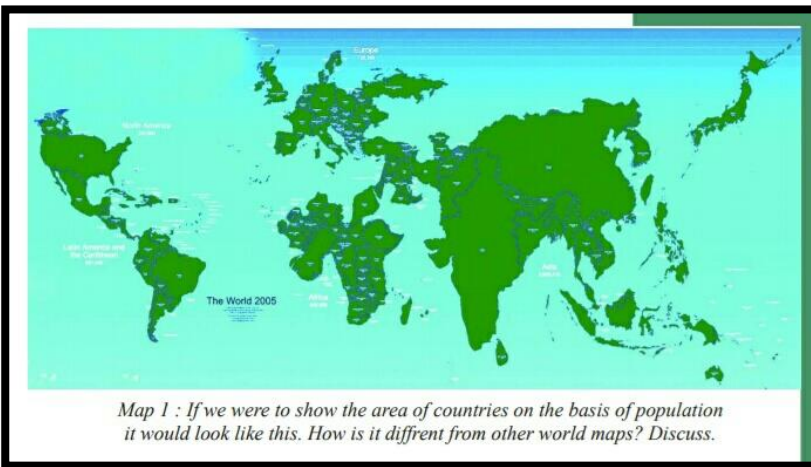
6. Read the following India map and answer the below questions.



a) Which are the North tributaries of Ganges? **Gomati, Gandak, Kosi**

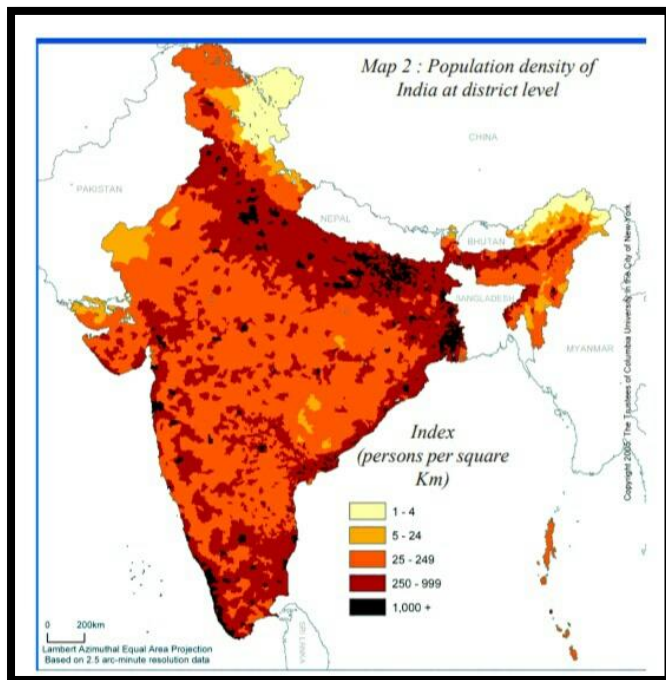
b) Which are the South tributaries of Ganges? **Chambal, Tamsa, Son**

7. The below map show the area of countries on the basis of population it would look like this. How is it different from other world maps? Discuss.



1. This map shows only the Areas with population according to their total population.
2. But world map shows total Areas on the Earth.
3. That means in some areas on The Earth population increases.

8. Read the following India map and answer the below questions.



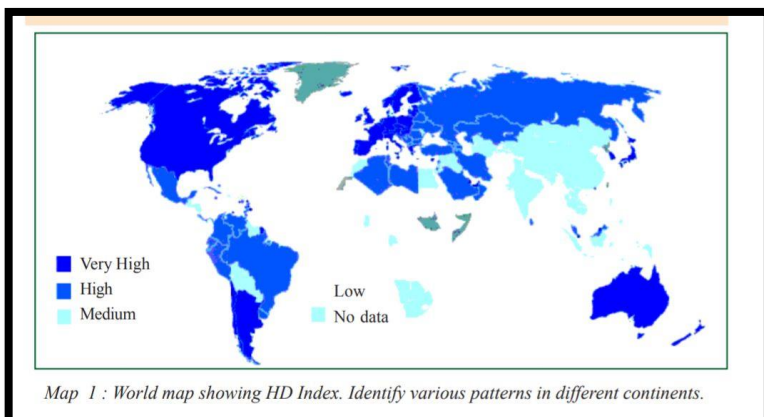
a) Find out if there is any relationship between relief features of India and population density.

Plain regions have high population Density than mountain and plateau Regions

b) Identify major urban centers across the country. How do you explain the high population density in the cities?

Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi

9. Read the following World map and answer the below questions.



(For Practice)

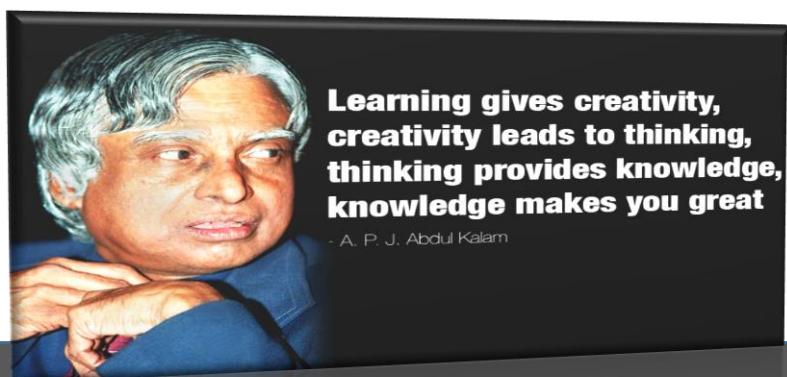
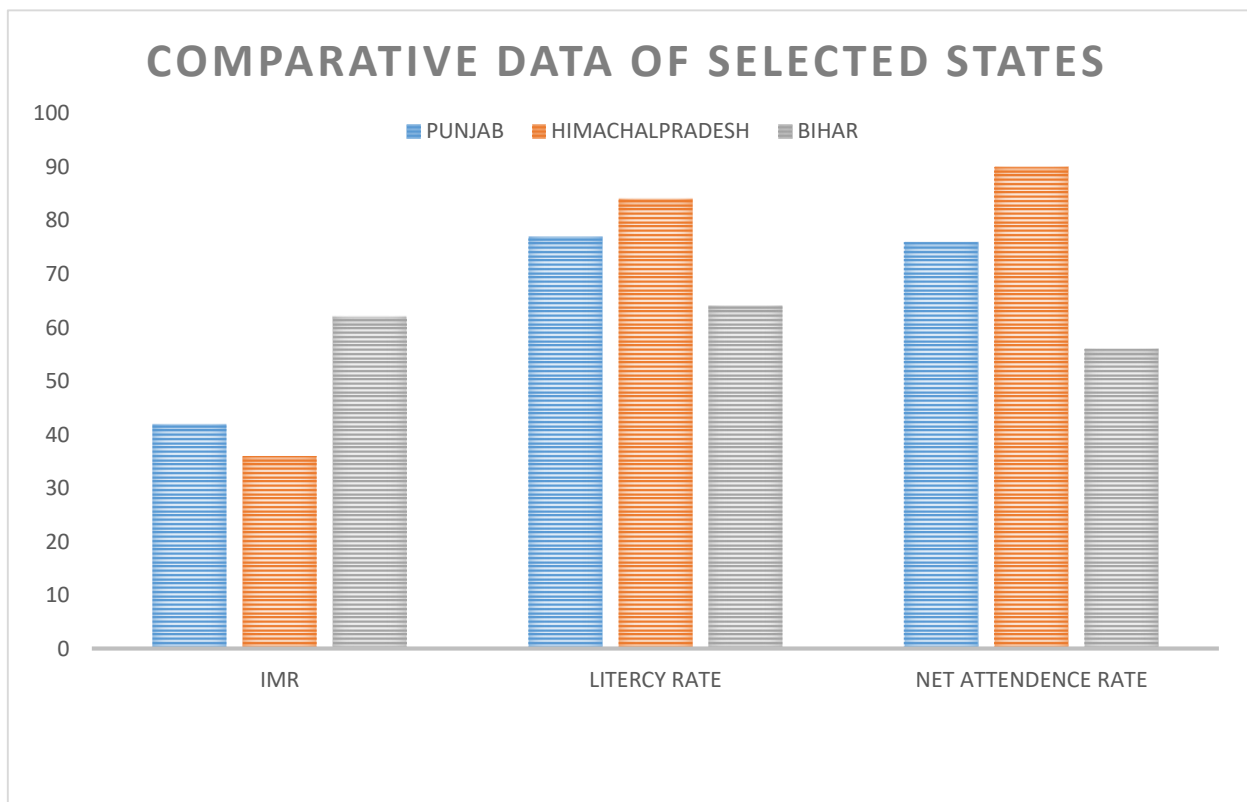
1. Name any two countries with very high HDI?
2. Name any two countries with medium HDI?

INFORMATION SKILL

1. Make a Bar graph based on the below table.

Table : 4 Some Comparative data of Select States

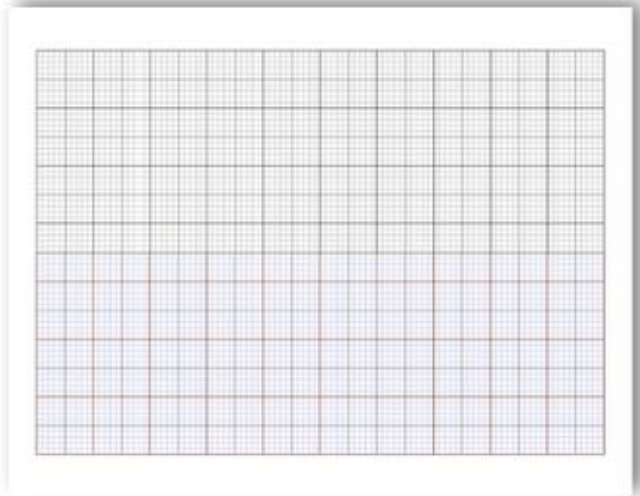
State	IMR per 1000 (2006)	Literacy rate (%) (2011)	Net Attendance Rate (2006)
Punjab	42	77	76
Himachal Pradesh	36	84	90
Bihar	62	64	56



2. Make a Bar graph based on the below table. (For Practice)

Table : 3 Per Capita Income per annum of Select States

State	Per Capita Income for 2012 (in rupees)
Punjab	78,000
Himachal Pradesh	74,000
Bihar	25,000

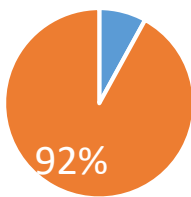


3. Make a Pie graph based on the below table.

Table 2 Contribution of organised and unorganised sectors

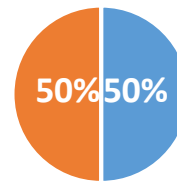
Sector	Contribution (% of total)	
	Employment	Gross Domestic Product
Organised	8	50
Unorganised	92	50
Total	100	100

EMPLOYMENT

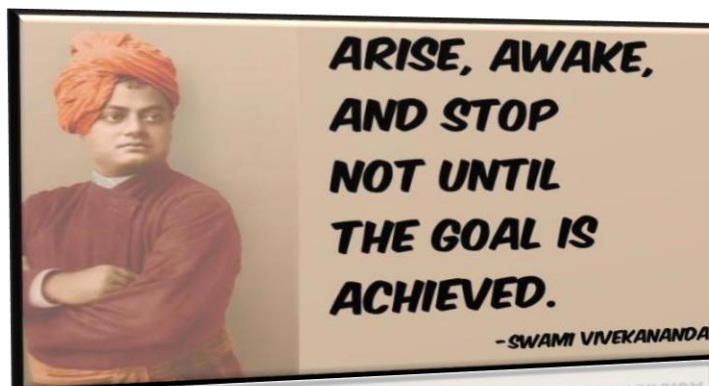


■ Organised ■ Unorganised

GDP



■ Organised ■ Unorganised

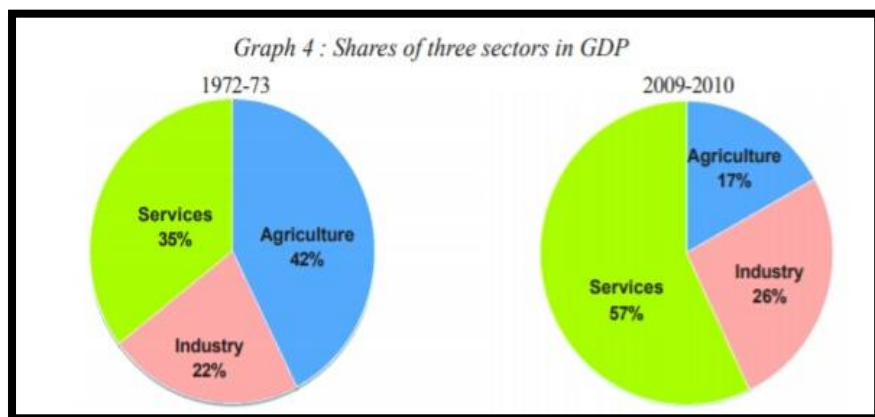


4. Make a Pie graph based on the below table. (For Practice)

Table 1 : Distribution of workers as per Census -2011

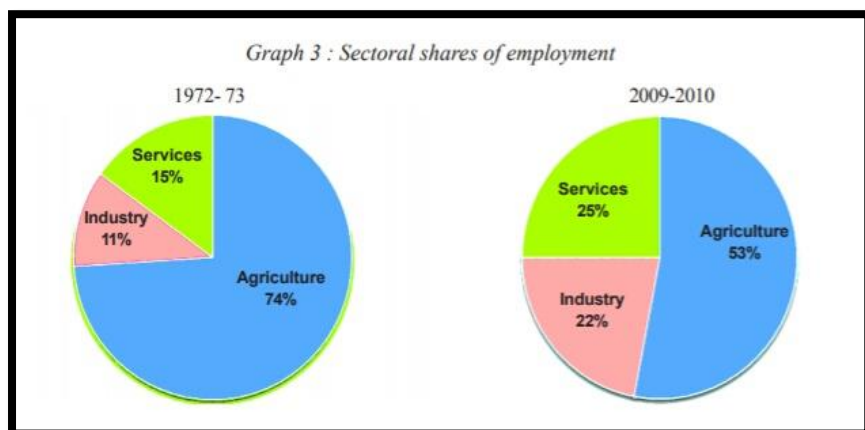
Workers	Percentage of workers
Cultivators	25
Agri. Labourers	30
Workers in household industries	04
Other workers	41

5. Make a Table based on the below Pie graph.



Shares of three sectors in GDP		
Sector	1972-73	2009-10
Agriculture	42%	17%
Industry	22%	26%
Service	35%	57%

6. Make a Table based on the below Pie graph. (For Practice)



7. Read the following table and answer the below questions.

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

a) Most of the urban workers work in which sectors?

Service, Industry sectors

b) Most of the women workers work in which sector? Agriculture

c) What is the share of rural works in service sector? 15%

d) Which sector provided highest employment for all workers? Agriculture

8. Read the following table and prepare question & answer. (For Practice)

Table 5 Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2013

Country	Per Capita Income in \$	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Average years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world
Sri Lanka	5170	75.1	9.3	12.7	92
India	3285	65.8	4.4	10.7	136
Pakistan	2566	65.7	4.9	7.3	146
Myanmar	1817	65.7	3.9	9.4	149
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	4.8	8.1	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	3.2	8.9	157

a) Which country stand better position than India?

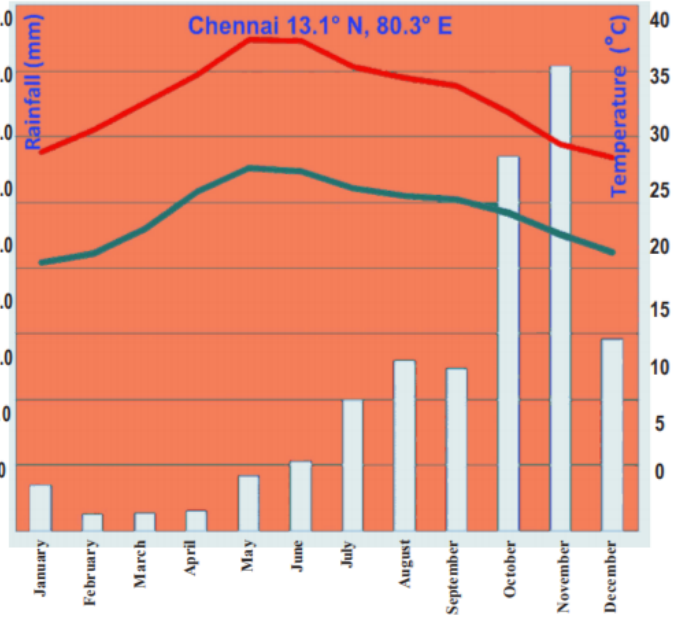
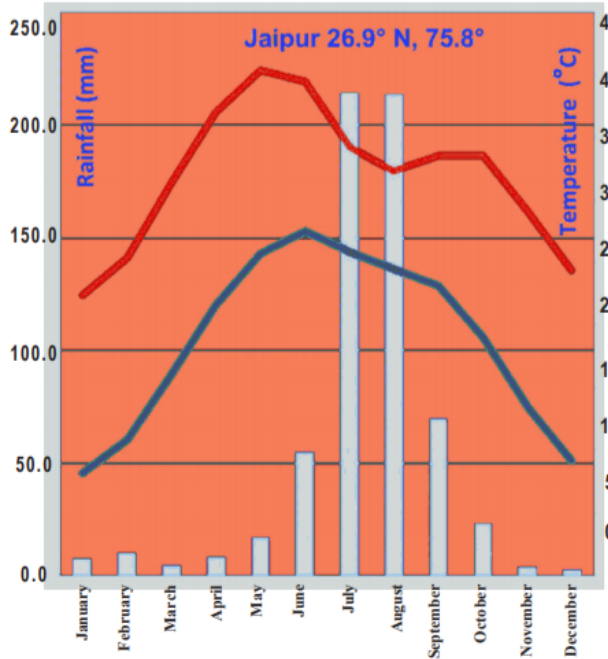
b) India's life expectancy as per HDR 2013?

c) India's per capita income as per HDR 2013?

d) Nepal rank in HDR 2013?

9. Read the following Climographs and answer the below questions

— Mean Maximum Temperature (°C)
— Mean Minimum Temperature (°C)
█ Mean Rainfall (mm)



a) Which are the hottest months in Jaipur?

April, May

b) Which receives high rainfall in Chennai?

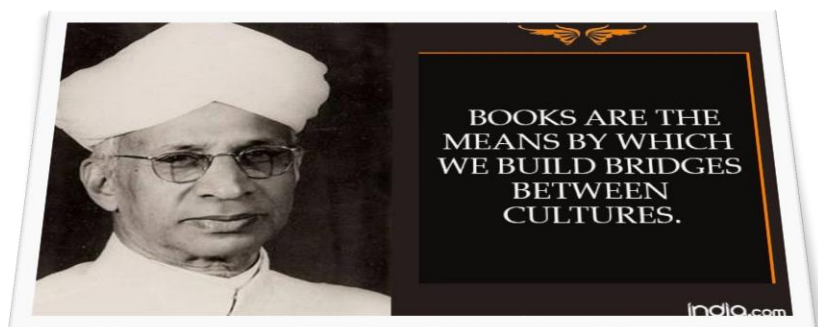
November

c) What is the difference in receiving rainfall between Chennai and Jaipur?

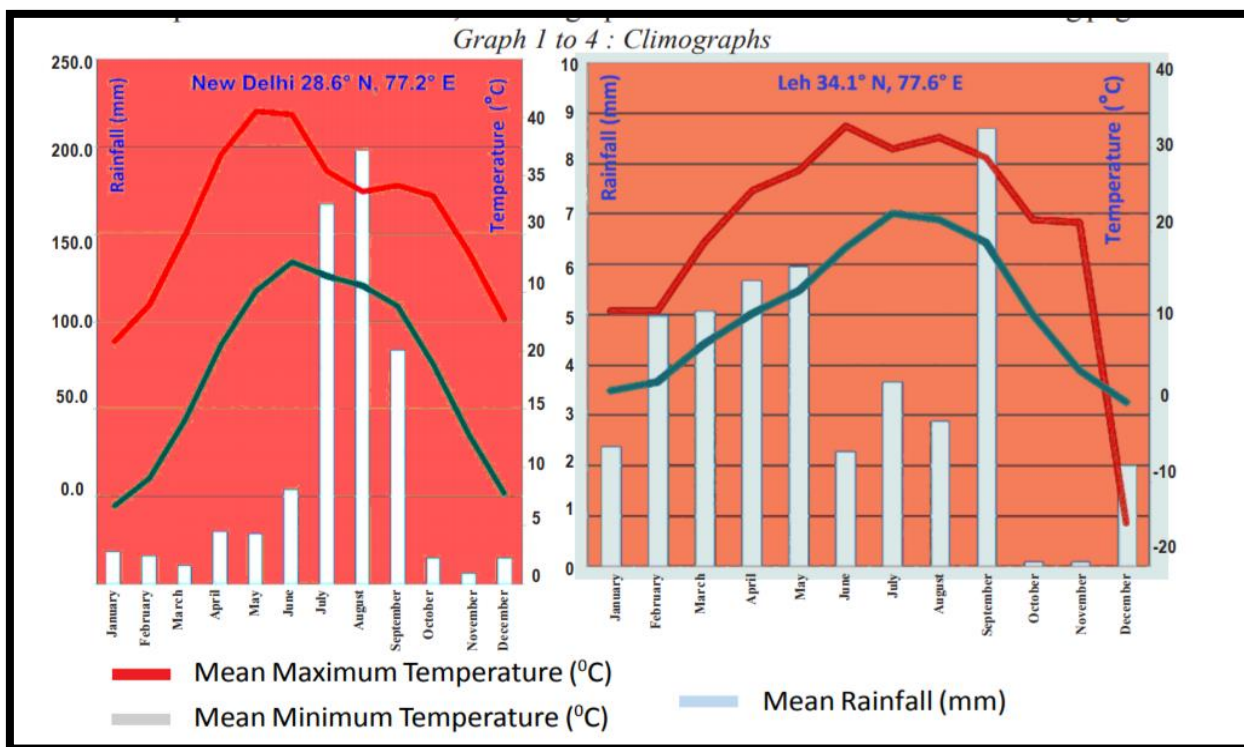
Chennai receives high rainfall during North-East monsoons where as Jaipur receives high rainfall during South-West monsoons.

d) Why, Chennai recorded similar temperatures through out the year?

Because, Chennai is located in sea shore area.



10. Read the following Climographs and prepare question & answer. (For Practice)

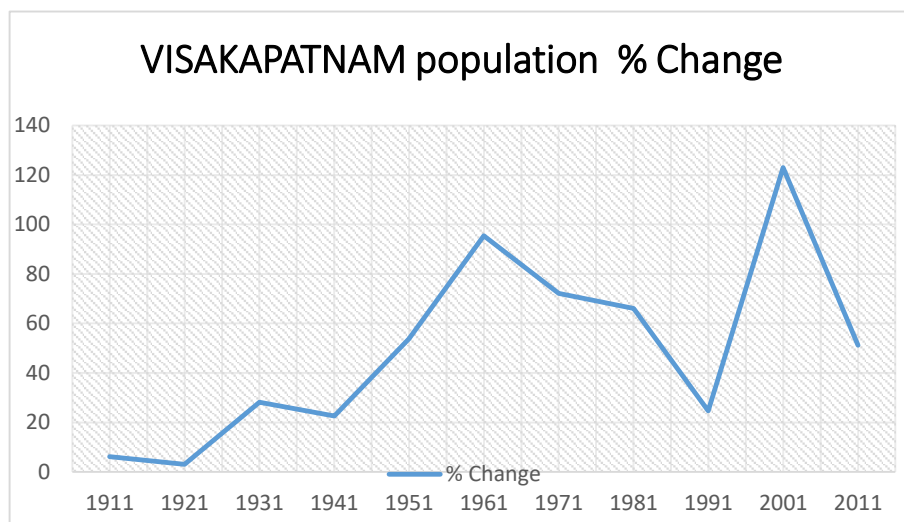


11. Make a Line graph based on % change in the below table.

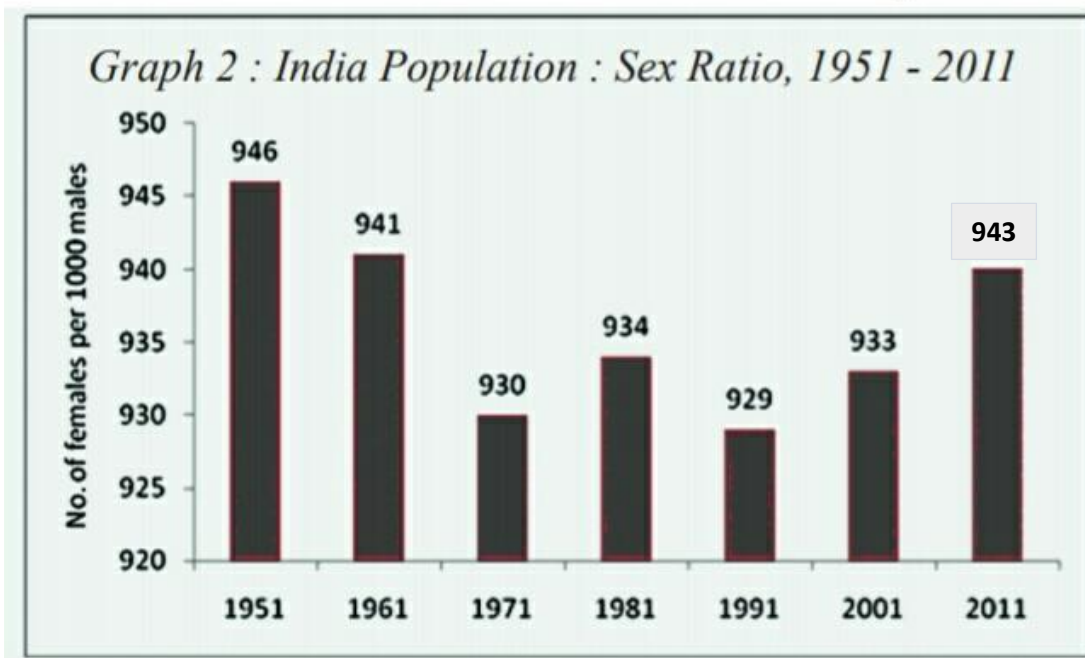
Table 2

Population of Visakapatnam

Year	Population	%change
1901	40,892	
1911	43,414	+6.2%
1921	44,711	+3.0%
1931	57,303	+28.2%
1941	70,243	+22.6%
1951	1,08,042	+53.8%
1961	2,11,190	+95.5%
1971	3,63,467	+72.1%
1981	6,03,630	+66.1%
1991	7,52,031	+24.6%
2001	13,45,938	+123.0%
2011	20,35,690	+51.2%

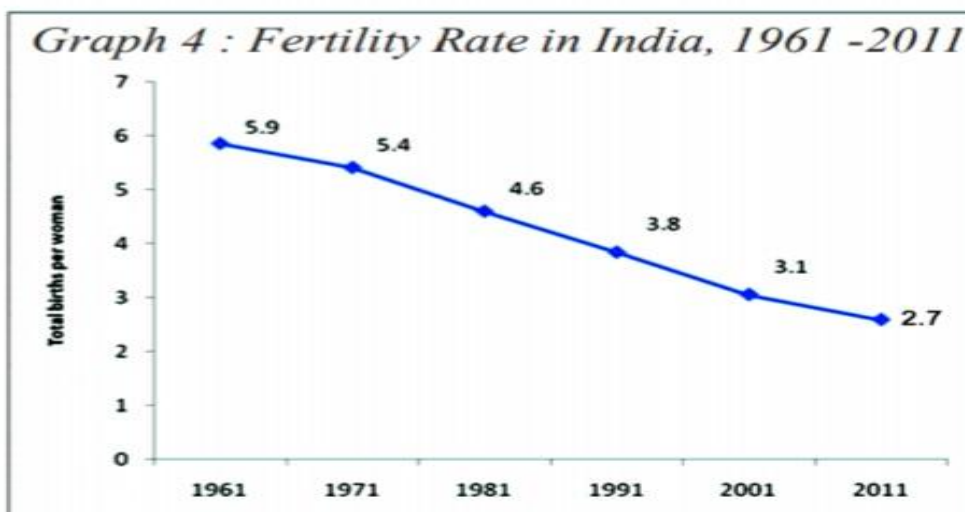


12. Read the following Bar Graph and answer the below questions.



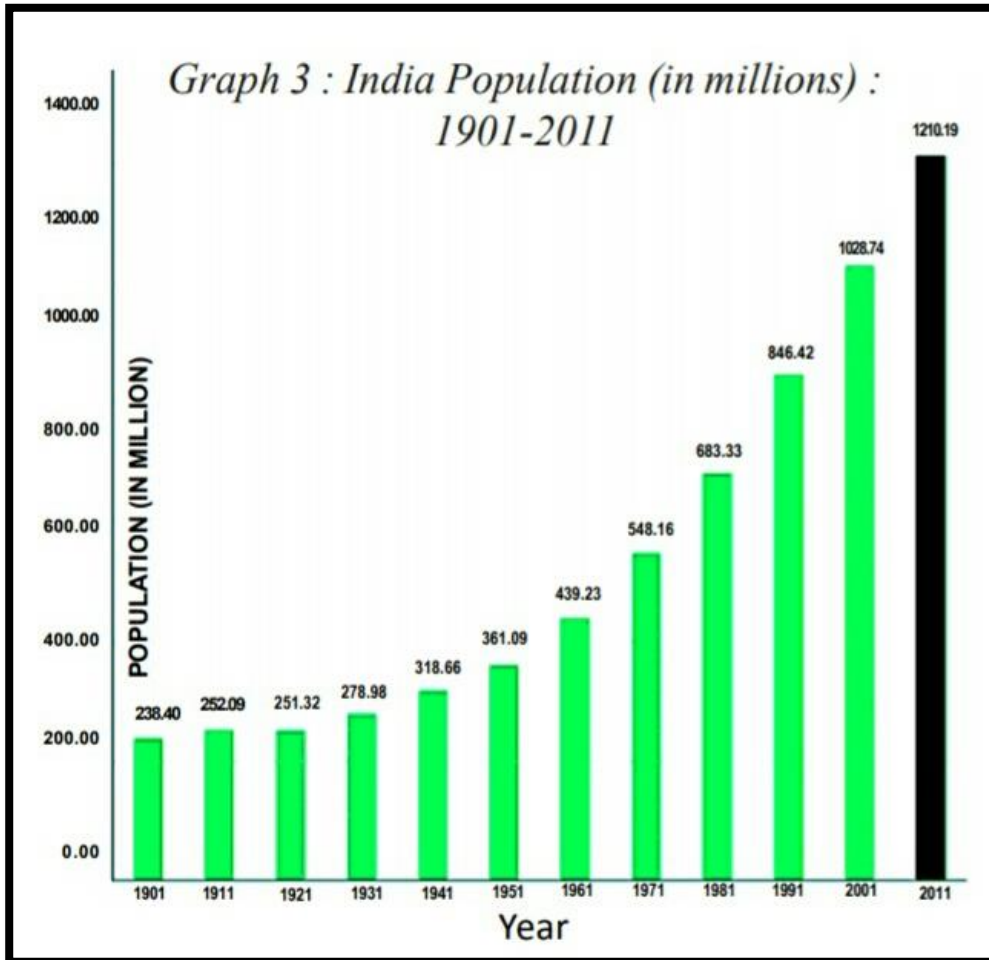
- In which year highest sex ratio recorded? **1951**
- In which year lowest sex ratio recorded? **1991**
- How was the trend of sex ratio from 1991 to 2011? **Sex ratio increased**
- What is the sex ratio of India in 1961? **1000:941**

13. Read the following LineGraph and answer the below questions. **(For Practice)**

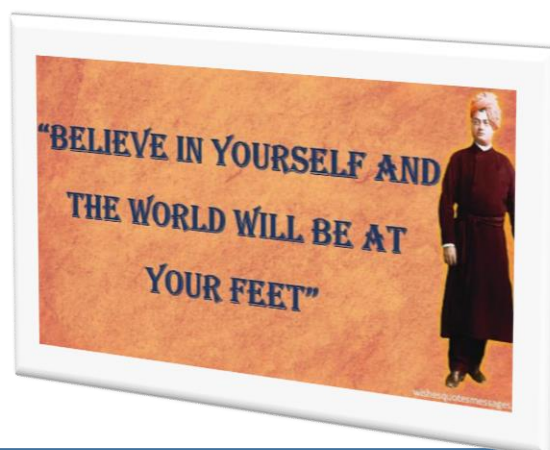


- Highest fertility rate record in which year?
- What is the trend of fertility rate?
- In 2011, fertility of India?

14. Read the following Bar Graph and answer the below questions. (For Practice)

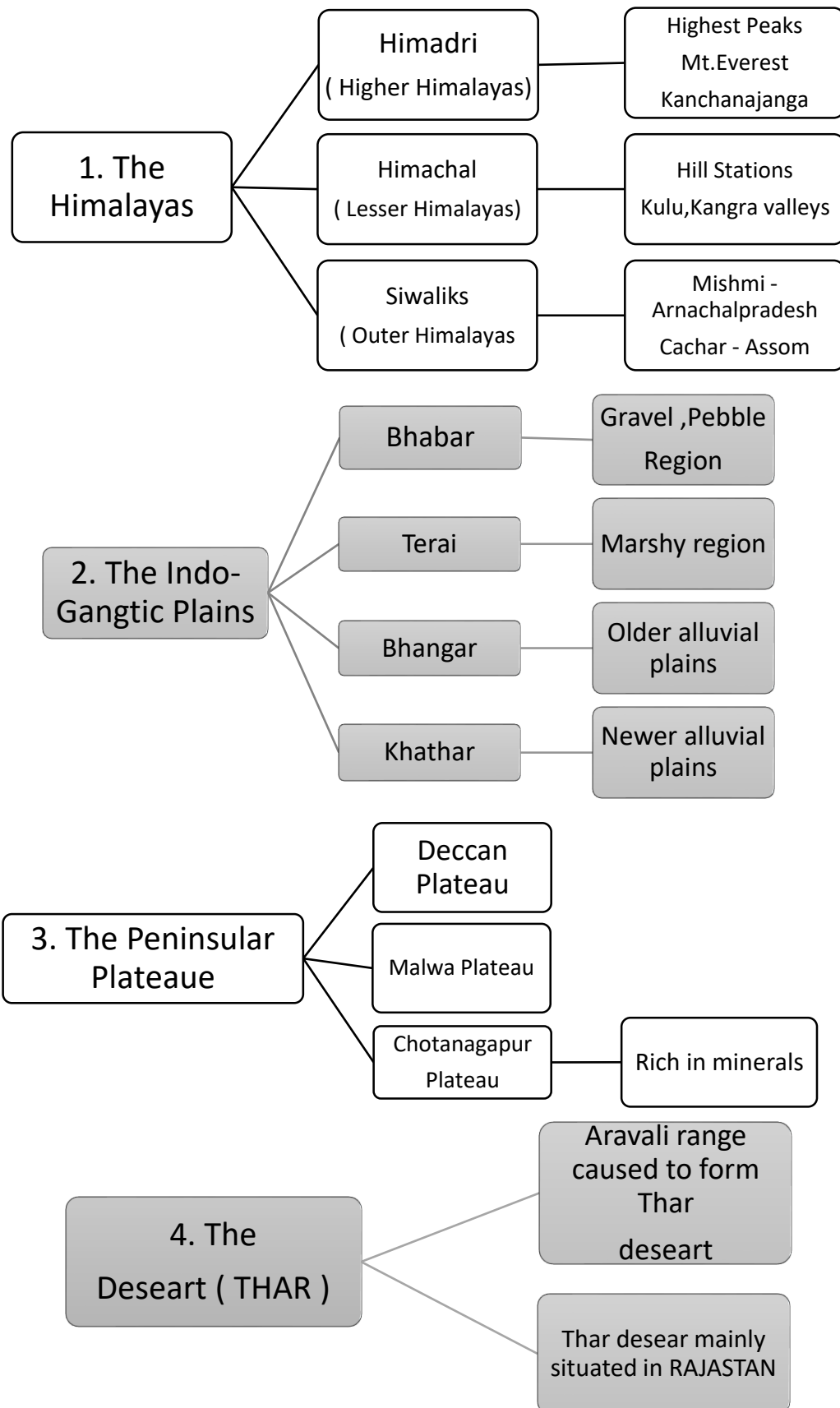


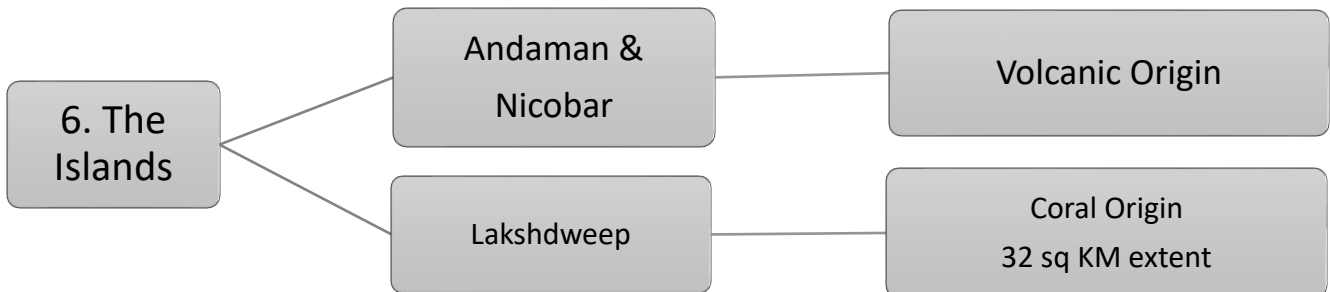
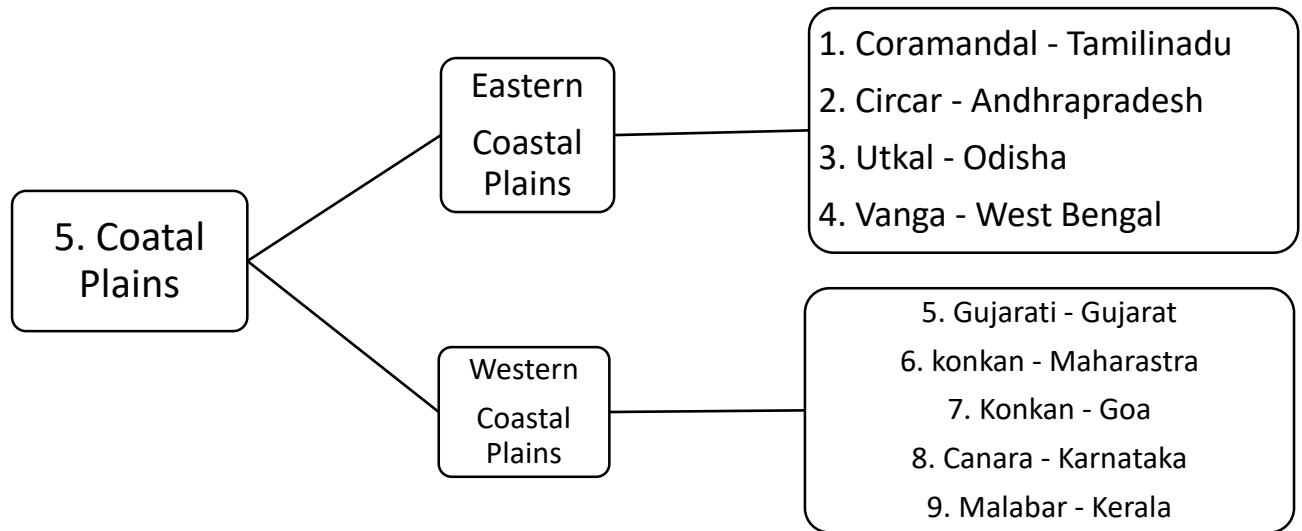
- In which year population decreased compare with previous year?
- How much population record in 2011?
- When was first census conducted after Independence?
- What is the trend of population after independence?



1

India: Relief Features





MCQ

1. India lies in which hemisphere according to latitudes? (a)
a) North b) South c) East d) West
2. What is the time difference between IST and GMT? (c)
a) +4.30 h. b) -4.30 h. c) +5.30 h. d) -5.30 h.
3. Indian Standard longitude passes through which city. (c)
a) Ahmadabad b) Bhopal c) Allahabad d) Lanchow
4. The distance between North most point to South most point of India. (d)
a) 3200 km b) 2400 km c) 2933 km d) 3214 km
5. The India total length of land boundary with Bangladesh (a)
a) 4096 km b) 2933 km c) 3214 km d) 3200 km
6. India originated from this land mass. (c)
a) Angara b) Laurasia c) Gondwana d) Tetheas
7. The formation of Himalays was _____ million years ago. (a)
a) 100 b) 20 c) 200 d) 50
8. World highest peaks situated in which range of The Himalayas. (a)
a) Himadri b) Himachal c) Siwaliks d) Purvanchal
9. The total length of Himalayas. (b)
a) 3200 km b) 2400 km c) 2933 km d) 3214 km

10. **Mussori, Nainital, Raniket situated in Which range of Himalayas** (b)
 a) Himadri b) Himachal c) Siwaliks d) Purvanchal
11. **Kulu, Kangra valleys situated in which state.** (b)
 a) J&K b) Himachal Pradesh c) Assom d) Sikkim
12. **Mawkdok Dympep valley situated in which state.** (b)
 a) J&K b) Meghalaya c) Assom d) Sikkim
13. **Patkai Bhum is which state** (b)
 a) J&K b) Arunachal Pradesh c) Assom d) Sikkim
14. **Siwaliks called as ____** (d)
 a) J&K – Jammu hills b) Himachal Pradesh – Mishmi hills
 c) Assom – Cachar d) All of the above
15. **Andhrapradesh stands in which place in length of coastal line.** (b)
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
16. **The total length of Andhrapradesh coastal line.** (a)
 a) 972 km b) 1054 km c) 900 km d) 6100 km
17. **Which is the longest canal in India.** (c)
 a) Rajiv canal b) Nehru canal c) Indira canal d) None of these
18. **Western ghats are known as _** (b)
 a) Satpura b) Sahyadri c) Vindhya d) Palani
19. **Identify wrong pair.** (d)
 a) Annamalai, Palani – Tamilnadu b) Cardimam – Kerala
 c) Aroya konda – Chinthapalli d) None of the above
20. **Arkan Yoma mountains are in _** (b)
 a) Nepal b) Mayanmar c) Bangkadesh d) India
21. **Indira point submerged in Tsunami in which year.** (a)
 a) 2004 b) 2006 c) 2009 d) 2001

Key Words & 1 mark questions

1. **What is Peninsula? Give example.**

A place which is covered three sides water and one side land is known as Peninsula. Ex: India

2. **What is Laurasia(Angara land)?**

The North part of the Tetheis sea is known as Laurasia.

3. **What is Gondwan land?**

The south part of the Tetheis sea.

4. **What is Purvanchal?**

The Eastern part of the Himalayas is known as Purvanchal.

5. **What are Duns? Give examples.**

The valleys lying between the Lesser Himalayas(Himachal) and the Shivalik ranges are called Duns. Ex: Dehradun, Kotli Dun & Patli Dun.

6. What is Doab?

The fertile land between two rivers is called the Doab.

7. What are Perennial Rivers? Give examples.

The rivers which are flow throughout the year are known as Perennial rives.

Ex: Indus, Ganges.

8. Name the tributaries of the Indus?

The five tributaries of the Indus are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas & Satlej.

9. What is an internal drainage river? Give an example.

The river that fills into a lake and do not reach the sea is called an internal drainage river. Ex:

The Lun

10. Name some lakes located in the eastern coast of India?

Chilka, Kolleru and Pulicat.

11. What is Pass?

The narrow gap between mountains called as Pass. Ex: Kaibar, Bolan

12. What are Coral Reliefs ?

It is a physical structure of land formed with sea animals' skeletons.

13. What is Leeward?

Leeward means the opposite side to that from which the wind blow. The Thar deseart form on the leeward side of Aravalis.

2 mark questions

14. write a few lines about India's location with reference to the places marked on this map.

- i. As per latitude India extend in the northern hemisphere.
- ii. India extend between 8 4' northern latitude and 37 6' northern latitude
- iii. As per longitudes India extend in the eastern hemisphere
- iv. India extend between 68 7' eastern longitude and 97 25' eastern longitude.

15. Why do we often use the term "Indian peninsula"?

- i. India has three sides water that is in east Bay of Bengal, in west Arabian sea, in south Indian ocean and one side covered with land.
- ii. So, India is often called as 'Indian Peninsula'

16. Examine the map and imagine that India is located in the Arctic Circle. How your life would be different?

- i. 66 ½ north latitude is called Arctic Circle. The climate in this region is very cold and snow fall occurs.
- ii. If our India Located in the Arctic Circle the climate of India change into cold, snow fall occurs and there will be no crops, only mosses and lichens grow.

17. Identify Indira point on the atlas. What is special about this?

- i. Indira point is southern most tip of the India.
- ii. It is situated in Nicobar Islands

18. List the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers that helped the formation of north Indian Plain.

- i. Himalayan rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra helped the formation of northern Indian plains.
- ii. No Peninsular rivers helped the formation of northern plains.

19. The Himalayas do not extend into which of the following states: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Haryana, Punjab, Uttaranchal

The Himalayas do not extend into Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab

20. Write the location of Andhrapradesh?

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12° 41' N and 19° 7' N latitudes, and 77° E and 84° 40' E longitudes.

4 mark questions

1. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the Clocks show the same time. How does this happen?

- i. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat because of the longitudinal extent about 30° between the eastern and western extremities.
- ii. It causes the difference of two hours time in the sunrise in two states.
- iii. To remove the differences in timings among the states 82 ½° East longitude which is Passes through the middle of India is taken as Indian Standard Longitude.
- iv. The time at 82 ½° East longitude is taken as Indian Standard Time (IST) and it is followed in the Throughout India.
- v. In this way all clocks in India show same time.

2. If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position how would be the climatic conditions of the Indian sub-continent?

If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position the following climate conditions occurred:

1. The cold winds of central Asia during severe winter flows in Northern plains and these plains changed as cold desert.
2. The monsoon winds came from Indian Ocean are go to other places of Asia that leads no monsoon climate in India.
3. India has low rainfall. 4. The north part of India could have remained drier.

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

In the following ways the Himalayas influence on Indian agriculture.

1. The Himalayas stops the monsoon winds which are flow from Indian Ocean and gives high rainfall to India.
2. Important perennial rivers like Indus,Ganges,Bhrahmaputra are originated in Himalayas and provide Irrigation facilities throughout the year for Agriculture.
3. The Himalayas protect the Indian agriculture from cold winds which are came from central Asia.
4. The famous valleys Kulu,Kangra,Kashmir valleys in Himalayas are famous for apple gardens.

4. Indo- Gangetic plains have high density of population. Find the reasons.

The reasons for high density of population in Indo-Gangetic plains:

1. The Indo-Gangetic plains have very fertile alluvial soils.
2. In these plains the perennial rivers like Indus,Ganges and Bhrhmaputra flows throughout the year.
3. The west part of the Indo- Gangetic plains have very fertile Doabs.
4. The topography of this region is very favorable for construction of road ways and railways.
5. In this region our Indian capital city New Delhi and the Important cities like Kocata,Allahabad,Chandighar are situated.

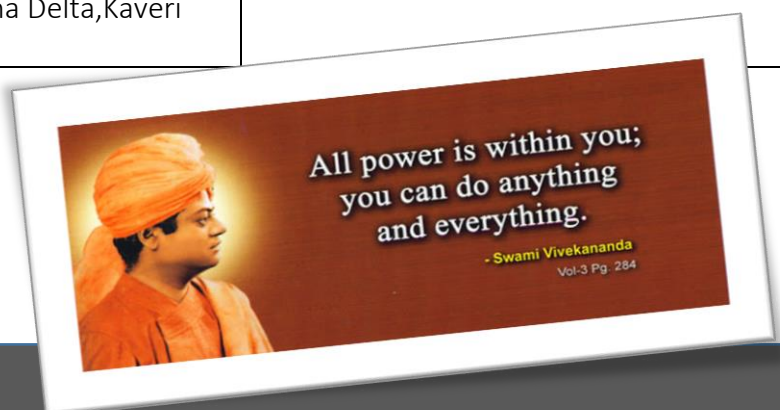
5. How are the Eastern coastal plains and western coastal plains similar or different?

Similarities:

1. These two coastal plains are situated beside the sea shore of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.
2. These two coastal plains have fertile soils.

Differences:

Eastern Coastal plains	Western Coastal plains
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These are lies between Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats. 2. These are wide coastal plains 3. These are extend from Mahanadi delta to Kaveri delta 4. These plains have so many deltas like Godavari delta,Krishna Delta,Kaveri delta etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These are lies between Arabian sea and Western Ghats. 2. These are narrow coastal plains 3. These are extend from Ran-of-Kuch to Kanyakumari 4. These plains have no Deltas.

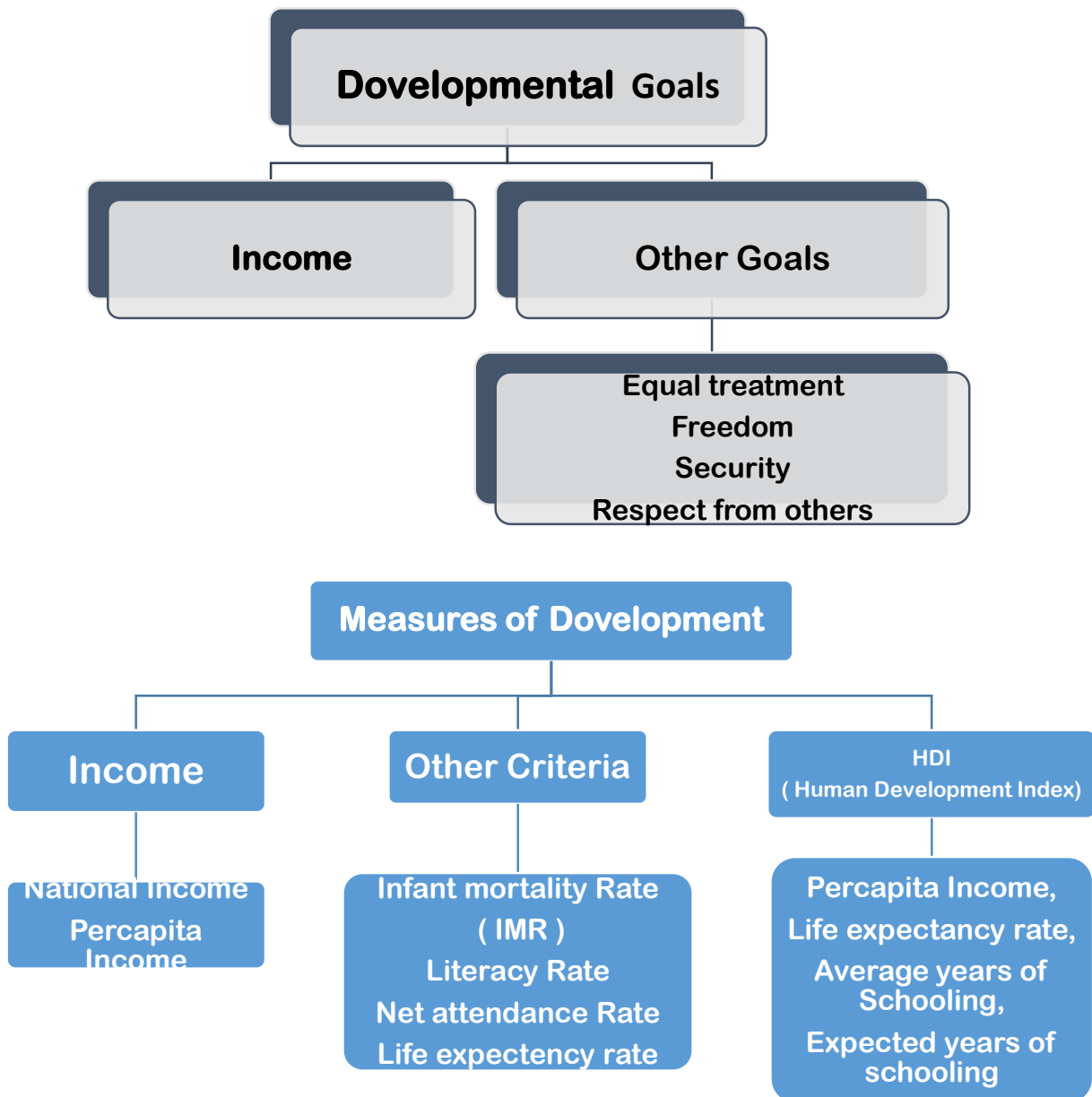


6. Plateau regions in India do not support agriculture as much as the plain regions – what are the reasons for this?

1. Plain areas have very fertile alluvial soils, but the plateau regions have less fertile Red soils.
2. In plain areas perennial rivers flow throughout the year, but in plateau regions rain based rivers flow.
3. Plain areas are suitable to provide irrigation facilities, but the plateau regions are not suitable for irrigation facilities.
4. Due to the above reasons, plateau regions in India do not support agriculture as much as plain regions.

2

Ideas of Development



YEAR	INDIA RANK HDR RANK
2013	136
2014	135
2015	130
2016	131

WORLD BANK CLASIFICATION based on PER CAPITA INCOME	
Category	Per capita Income
Low income countries	US \$ 1035 or less
Middle income countries	US \$ 1036 - 12599
Rich countries	US \$ 12600 or above

MCQ

- Which is the complex concept? (c)
 a) Growth b) Income c) Development d) Growth , development
- Which is the right statement according to development? (c)
 a) Different persons have different developmental goals
 b) What may be development for one may not be development for the other
 c) Both are correct d) Both are wrong
- How many years human being lived as hunter gatherers? (a)
 a) 2 lakh b) 1 lakh c) 12000 d) 400
- How many years ago human being began agriculture? (c)
 a) 50000 b) 1 lakh c) 12000 d) 400
- How many years ago human being began modern industries? (d)
 a) 1000 b) 1000 c) 200 d) 400
- Kudankulam Nuclear power project is in which state? (c)
 a) TAMILNADU (ARIYALPUR) b) TAMILNADU (PERAMBURE) c) TAMILNADU (TIRUNELVELI) d) RAJASTAN
- The city Abidjan is in which country. (b)
 a) Nigeria b) Ivory coast c) Libya d) Algeria
- Which is the other developmental goal than income. (b)
 a) Equal wages b) reliable pension c) Job security d) All of the above
- This measure of development considered only income of the country. (a)
 a) National Income b) Per capita income c) HDI d) Average income
- Which is the best measure of development. (c)
 a) National Income b) Per capita income c) HDI d) Average income
- Which state Public Distribution System (PDS) function well. (b)
 a) Andhrapradesh b) TAMILNADU c) Assom d) West Bengal
- Which state Public Distribution System (PDS) function very poor. (c)
 a) Andhrapradesh b) TAMILNADU c) Assom d) West Bengal
- Which country stand best rank than India in HDR - 2013. (a)
 a) Srilanka b) Bangladesh c) Pakistan d) Nepal

14. **Literacy Rate considered the people age with ___** (b)
 a) 5 years above age group b) 6 years above age group
 c) 7 years above age group d) 4 years above age group
15. **Who prepare HDR per every year?** (d)
 a) UNO b) IBRD c) WORLD BANK d) UNDP
16. **National income calculate per ____ .** (a)
 a) 1 year b) 5 year c) 10 year d) 2 year
17. **Himachalpradesh spent how much money per child education in 2005. (b)**
 a) 1049 Rs b) 2005 Rs c) 1149 Rs d) 2001 Rs
18. **Chamba village located in _____** (d)
 a) Andhrapradesh b) TAMILINADU c) Assom d) Himachalpradesh
19. **Education revolution took place in _____** (d)
 a) Andhrapradesh b) TAMILINADU c) Assom d) Himachalpradesh
20. **Education revolution took place in _____** (d)
 b) Andhrapradesh b) TAMILINADU c) Assom d) Himachalpradesh

Key Words & 1 Mark questions

1. What are the measures of development?

National income, per capita income, Human development Index

2. What is National Income?

The income earned by a country in a year is called National income. It calculates every year that means One year.

3. What is Per capita income?

National income of a country division by its population is called per capita income. It is also called as Average income.

4. What is Infant Mortality Rate?

It is the number of children who die within one year out of 1000 live children born.

5. What is Literacy Rate?

It is the number of people aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language per 100 members.

6. What is life expectancy at birth?

It denotes the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

7. What is Human Development Index (HDI)?

It is a measure of development used by UNDP to compare countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health education and income status.

8. What are public facilities?

The goods and services provided by the government for the public collectively are called public facilities. Ex: Schools, Hospitals etc.

9. Why do different persons have different notions of development?

Because life situations of different persons are different.

10. What are the Education and health indicators?

Literacy rate, Net attendance rate, Average years of schooling, Life expectancy rate, IMR.

2 Mark questions

1. Name the two important concepts of the development?

- i. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
- ii. What may be the development for one may not be the development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

2. What is Average income? Why it is better than National income?

- i. National income of a country division by its population is called per capita income. It is also called as Average income.
- ii. National income considered only income of a country. But Average income considered not only income but also population of a country.
- iii. So, Average income is better than National income to measure development.

3. Different persons can have different development goals. Give reasons with examples?

- i. The life situations of persons are different. Because different persons can have different development goals.
- ii. For example, Developmental goal of student is achieve a good rank where as development of a unemployed person is achieve a good job.

4. What may be the development for one may not be the development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Explain with example.

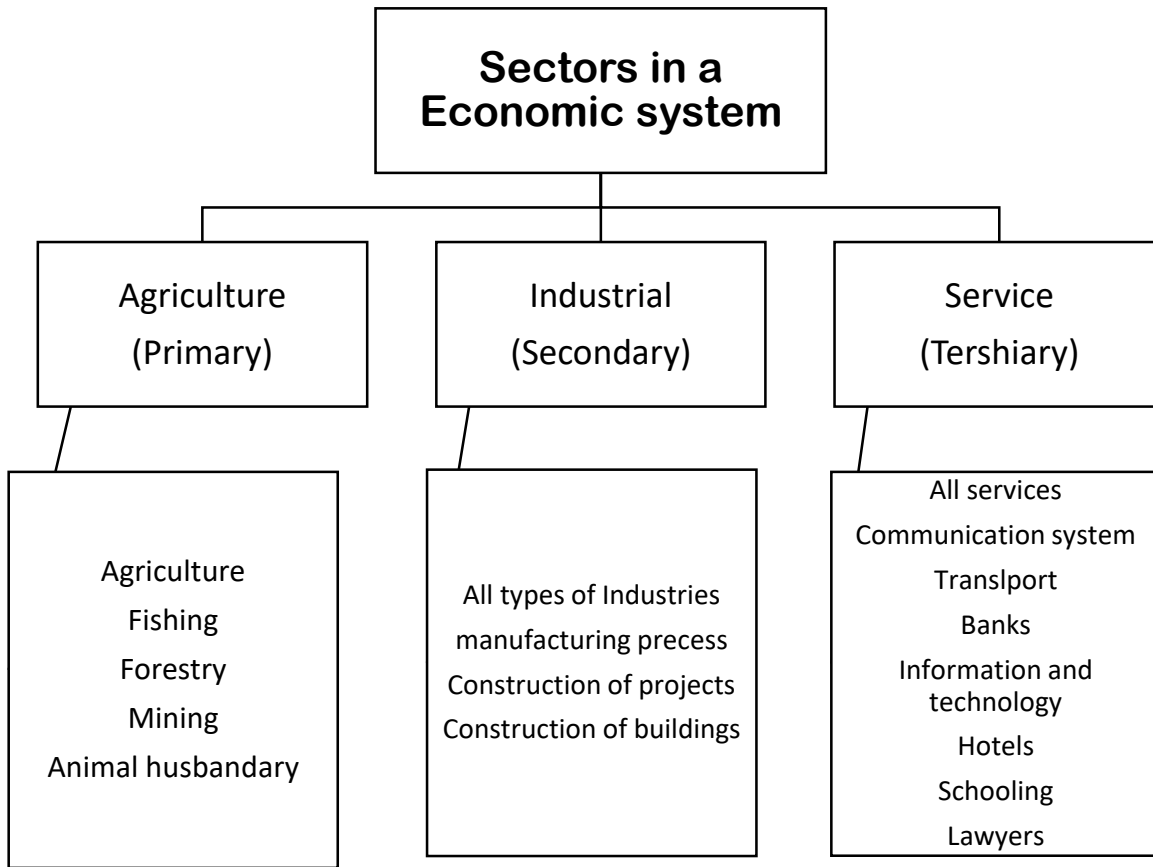
- i. Construction of Kudankulam nuclear power project is development in the view of government where as it is not development and it leads environment imbalance in the view of local people.
- ii. Construction of bhogapuram airport is development in the view of government. But in the view of Bhogapuram people it is not development, because they lose their lands.

4 Mark questions

1. What is national income? How it measures development?
2. What lessons can you draw about the importance of income from the fact that Himachal Pradesh with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab?
3. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example.
4. Write a paragraph on your notion of what India should do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

3

Production and Employment



MCQ

1. Which is the odd one (d)
 a) Priest b) Astronaut c) Courier d) Potter
2. Which sector provide major share of employment in 2009-10. (a)
 a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Service d) None of these
3. Which sector gave major share of GDP in 2009-10. (c)
 a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Service d) None of these
4. Which sector gave major share of production in 1972-73. (a)
 a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Service d) None of these
5. What is the trend in employment of agriculture from 1972-73 to 2009-10. (b)
 a) Increase b) Decrease c) No change d) Stable
6. What is the trend in employment of Industrial sector from 1972-73 to 2009-10.(d)
 a) Increase b) Decrease c) No change d) Double
7. What is the share of agriculture sector in employment 2009-10. (b)
 a) 17% b) 53% c) 25% d) 57%
8. What is the share of agriculture sector in GDP 2009-10. (a)
 a) 17% b) 53% c) 25% d) 57%

9. Which aspect belongs to organized sector (d)
 a) Job security b) Specific working hours c) Health facilities d) All of the above
10. What is the share of organized,unorganised sectors in employment (a)
 a) 8% ,92% b) 92% ,8% c) 50%,50% d) 49%,51%
11. What is the share of organized,unorganised sectors in GDP (c)
 a) 8% ,92% b) 92% ,8% c) 50%,50% d) 49%,51%

Key Words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?**
 It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
2. **Why didn't the employment shift out of agriculture sector even now?**
 It is because not enough jobs were created in industry and service sectors.
3. **What is underemployment?**
 It is the situation where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
4. **What is organized sector?**
 The Enterprises where terms of employment are regular with some formal processes and procedures come under organized sector. Ex: Government employees
5. **What is unorganized sector?**
 Where there is no specific pattern of employment production is called unorganized sector Ex: Daily wage labour.
6. **What are the three sub-sectors of service sector?**
 i. Community, social and personal services. ii. Finance, insurance and real estate. iii. Trade, hotels, transport and communication.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **Why most of the people want to work in organized sector?**
 - i. The organized sector has specific working hours, Job security, Health facilities, monthly salary and leave with salary.
 - ii. Because, most of the people want to work in organized sector.
2. **What is GDP growth rate? How we estimate growth rate?**
 - i. The percentage of change in present year GDP comparative to previous year GDP is known as GDP growth rate.
 - ii.
$$\text{GDP growth rate} = \frac{\text{Present year GDP} - \text{Previous year GDP}}{\text{Previous year GDP}} \times 100$$
3. **How service sector support to Agriculture sector?**
4. **What are the differences between Intermediate goods and Final goods?**

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is GDP? How we estimate GDP?
2. What are the differences between organized and unorganized sector?
3. Do you think classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and service sector is useful? Explain how?
4. The workers in the unorganized sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.

4

Climate of India

MCQ

1. Which of the following city has different climatic conditions than other cities. (a)
a) Bhopal b) Mumbai c) Panaji d) Vishakapatnam
2. The bulk annual rainfall in India is received from which monsoons? (b)
a) South- East b) South- West c) North-east d) All of the above
3. The period of Retreating monsoon is (b)
a) March-July b) Oct-Nov c) Jan-May d) Feb-July
4. North-East monsoons give bulky rains to.... (c)
a) Kerala b) Gujarat c) Tamilnadu d) Andhrapradesh
5. Rain shadow region during South-West monsoon is ... (a)
a) Deccan plateau b) West Bengal c) Narmada valley d) Western Ghats
6. The Period of south- West monsoon is (a)
a) June-Sep b) Oct-Nov c) Jan-May d) Feb-July
7. Monsoon burst or break first takes place in (a)
a) Kerala b) Gujarat c) Tamilnadu d) Andhrapradesh
8. Cyclones occur during ... Monsoons (c)
a) South- East b) South- West c) North-east d) All of the above
9. Major crop in Rabi season.. (d)
a) Rice b) Millets c) Jowar d) Wheat
10. The Indian climate is strongly influenced by... (c)
a) Trade winds b) Cyclone c) Monsoons d)None of the above
11. The upper air currents are known as.. (a)
a) Jet steams b) Loo c) Mistral d) Mango showers
12. 2013 latest conference of IPCC was held at (b)
a) Geneva b) Warsaw c) Bandung d) Paris
13. German word trade means... (c)
a) Commerce b) Monsoon c) Track d) Jetstream

14. Loo is a (a)
 a) Seasonal wind b) Trade wind c) cool Wind d) monsoon wind
15. Bursting monsoons are known as in... in Andhrapradesh (c)
 a) Cherry blossoms b) Kalabhaiskhi c) Mango showers d) Narwesters
16. Western ditrabances occurs during ... seasons (a)
 a) Winter b) Summer c) Advanced monsoons d) Retreating monsoons

Key Words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **What are climographs/ Climatographs?**
 The pictures that show the elements of weather and climate for a place are called climographs or climate or graphs.
2. **What are the elements of Climate and weather?**
 Temperature, rainfall, humidity, pressure etc.
3. **Name the Climate Controls?**
 The climate controls are four. They are: 1. Latitude 2. Land-water relationship 3. Relief 4. Upper air circulation
4. **Divide the regions on the earth based on temperature.**
 The three regions on the earth are: 1. Tropical region 2. Polar region 3. Temperate region.
5. **What are trade winds?**
 The permanent winds in the Northern hemisphere blow towards the equatorial low pressure belt by reflecting towards the west are called trade winds.
6. **What are Jet Streams?**
 The fast flowing air currents in a narrow belt in the upper troposphere are called Jet streams.
7. **What are Mango Showers?**
 The pre monsoon showers that help in the early ripening of mangoes and other plantation crops in Peninsular India are called mango showers in Andhrapradesh.
8. **What is October heat?**
9. The oppressive weather during the retreating monsoon, due to the conditions of high temperature and humidity is called October heat.
10. **What is Greenhouse Effect?**
 The atmosphere traps a lot of solar energy that reaches the earth by preventing it from totally escaping back into space. It is called greenhouse effect.
11. **What is Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW)?**
 The much of the current global warming trend that has been occurring since industrial revolution is because of human activities. It is called AGW
12. **Name the traditional Indian seasons.**
 1. Vasantha 2. Grishma 3. Varsha 4. Sharad 5. Hemanta 6. Shishir
13. **What are the western disturbances?**
 Cyclone depressions coming from Mediterranean Sea are called western disturbances. It boom to wheat.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the differences between climate and weather?

Climate	Weather
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state of atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time refers to weather. 2. These weather conditions fluctuate very often even in a short period. 3. It belongs to over one year. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate refers to such conditions over a large area and follows a similar general pattern over many years. 2. There are variations from year to year but a basic pattern remains the same. 3. It refers to over 30 years period.

2. Write a short note on factors climatic variations hilly areas and deserts?

- i. The main factor influencing on climatic variations in hilly areas and deserts is relief.
- ii. We go to altitude the temperature decreases. So mountain regions have low temperatures than and plateaus.
- iii. Relief is also influencing to form deserts.
- iv. For example Aravali Mountains were cased to forming Thar Desert.

3. How, latitudes influence on Climate?

4. What are the seasons in India?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How are human activities contributing to global warming?

In the following way human activities producing green house gasses and causing to global warming.

1. Deforestation increases Corban die oxide.
2. Heavy use of vehicles produce Corban monoxide.
3. High use of Refrigerators, Air conditions producing CFC.
4. Establishment of industries producing so many greenhouse gasses.
5. Producing Thermal power also release greenhouse gasses like Corban monoxide.
6. Producing and use of Bio gas release greenhouse gasses like Methane.

2. How is climate change causing global warming? Suggest measures to minimize the influence of the global warming.

Climate Change is causing global warming in the ways of increase temperatures, change in seasons.

Suggestions to minimize Global Warming:

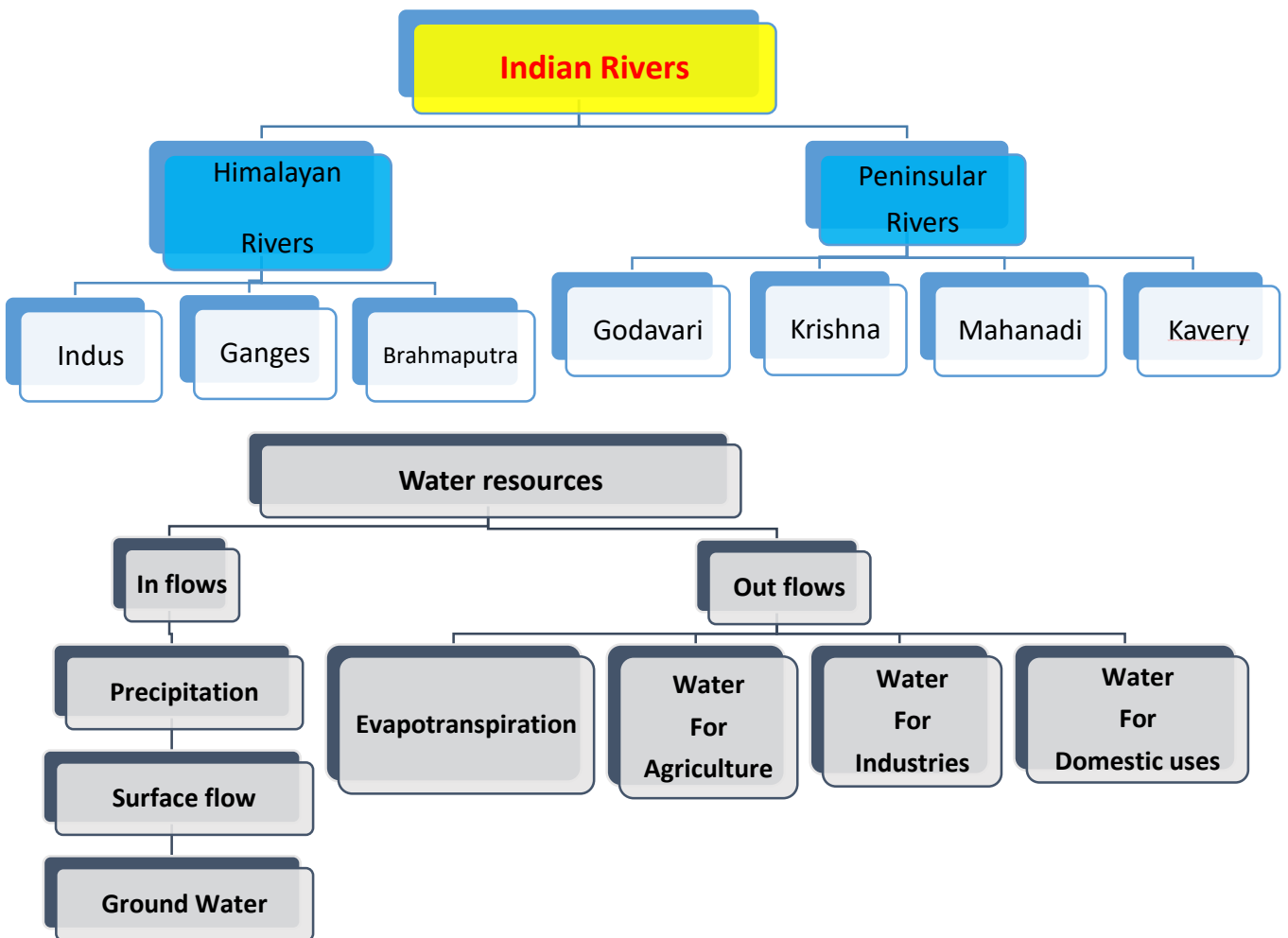
1. We use Solar power instead of Thermal power.
2. Afforestation.
3. We use CNG instead of fossil fuels.
4. Decrease the use of refrigerators and Air conditions.
5. We must purify the wastage gasses which are release from industries.

3. What are disagreements between ‘developed’ and ‘developing’ countries about AGW?

1. Developed countries want, developing countries to cut down on burning coal and other activities that add greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.
2. Developing countries argue that developed countries developed precisely by burning fossil fuels in their development.

5

Indian Rivers and Water Resources



MCQ

1. Precipitation includes (d)
 a) Snow b) Hail c) Rainfall d) All the above
2. Most of the peninsular rivers flow towards east Due to ... (a)
 a) Deccan plateau is slanting towards east b) Bay of Bengal is in the east
 c) Their origin is in the western ghats d) Their origin is near to the sea
3. The process of releasing water vapor into the atmosphere by plants is called .. (a)
 a) Transpiration b) Precipitation c) Evaporation d) Sublimation

4. **Hiware Bazar is in...** (b)
 a) Kerala b) Maharashtra c) Himachalpradesh d) Punjab
5. **Which river has twin sources...** (c)
 a) Indus b) Bhrahamaputra c) Ganges d) Godavari
6. **Match the following** (a)
 i.Ganga a. Gangotri
 ii.Brahmaputra b. Mahabaleswar
 iii.Godavari c.Manasa Sarovar
 iv.Krishna d. Nasik
 a) I-a,ii-c,iii-d,iv-b b) I-c,ii-a,iii-d,iv-b c) I-a,ii-c,iii-b,iv-d d) I-a,ii-d,iii-c,iv-b
7. **The Largest peninsular river is** (c)
 a) Krishna b) Kavery c) Godavari d) Penna
8. **The Himalayan rivers are ...** (b)
 a) Rain fed b) Perennial c) a&b d) None of the above
9. **Contour Trenches are dug on hill slopes to control** (a)
 a) Erosion b) Floods c) Cyclones d) Famines
10. **Which is not related to in- flows** (d)
 a) Precipitation b) Ground water c) Surface flow d) Evapotranspiration

Key Words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **Give two examples for West flowing rivers in peninsular India?**
 The Narmada and Tapti are the west flowing rivers.
2. **Classify the drainage system in India?**
 It is divided into two categories:
 i. The Himalayan Rivers ii. The Peninsular rivers
3. **Which states are sharing the Tungabhadra water.**
 Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
4. **Define watershed?**
 watershed is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place
5. **Name some water harvesting structures.**
 Checkdams, percolation tanks and loose boulder structures.
6. **What is the formula of “Inflow”?**
 Inflow= Precipitation + surface flow + Ground water flow.
7. **What is evaporation?**
 The total amount of water added to the atmosphere from both evaporation and transpiration is called as evapotranspiration.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **What are the pre-conditions for selection of villages under Adarsh Gram Yojana in Maharashtra?**
 There are FOUR bans. 1. Kurhad Bandi- ban on felling trees 2. Charai Bandi- ban on free grazing 3. Nasbandi- Family Planning 4. Nashabandi- ban on liquor

2. **Which aspects of farming practices were regulated in the context of Hiware Bazar to improve the water conservation?**
 - i. The people of Hiware Bazar ban on bore wells for irrigation.
 - ii. They also practice crops which are use low level water.
 - iii. They cultivated only food grains instead of commercial crops.
 - iv. The above activities are support to increase ground water level.
3. **Should groundwater regulation be primarily community-led, as in the case of Hiware Bazar?**
 - i. Yes, Hiware Bazr is the village that has achieved success through community-led in increasing ground water.
 - ii. It proved community play main role in conservation of water and ground water regulation.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **Make a list of challenges faced in water resources in the Tungabhadra basin. Identify The solutions that have been discussed in the context of these problems either in this chapter or elsewhere in different classes.**

Challenges faced in Tungabhadra basin:

- i. Decrease of reserving capacity of Tungabhadra dam due to accumulation of silt from Kudremuk iron ore mine in Karnataka.
- ii. Due to decrease of reserving capacity, we do not provide sufficient water for agriculture, Industries and domestic purposes.
- iii. Due to high level wastages which are release from industries water,air and earth polluted.
- iv. It leads to environment imbalance.

Suggestions:

- i. The mining activities in Kudremuk mine should be regulated.
- ii. The wastages which are released from industries should be purify before releasing them.
- iii. Encourage afforestation.
- iv. The people should cultivate the crops which are use low level of water.

2. **Make a table on Himalayan Rivers?**

S.No	River	Origin Place	Flowing States & countrie	Tributaries	Direction of flow	Relief Region	Join with
1	Indus	Mansarovaram	J&k,Pakistan	Chinab, Ravi, Beas,Jeelam, Sutlez	North-West	Himalayas, Plains	Arabian Sea
2	Ganges	Bhagiradha-Gangotri Alakananda-Sathap nath	Uttarakhand Bihar,UP, West Bengal Bangladesh	Son,Kosi, Gomati, Yamuna	North-East	Himalayas, Plains	Bay of Bengal
3	Bhrahma putra	Chemayung dung Glacier	Tibet, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bangladesh	Lohith, Dibang	North-North East	Himalayas, Plains	Bay of Bengal

3. Make a table on Peninsular rivers Rivers?

S.No	River	Origin Place	Flowing States & countries	Tributaries	Direction of flow	Relief Region	Join with
1	Godavari	Nasik & a-Triambak	J&k,Pakistan	Chinab, Ravi, Beas,Jeelam, Sutlez	North-West	Himalayas, Plains	Arabian Sea
2	Krishna	Mahabaleswaram	Uttarakhand Bihar,UP, West Bengal Bangladesh	Son,Kosi, Gomati, Yamuna	North-East	Himalayas, Plains	Bay of Bengal
3	Mahanadi	Sihawa (Chatisghar)	Chatisghar, Odissa	Seonath, Jonk,	North-East	Himalayas, Plains	Bay of Bengal

6

The People

2011 CENSUS

ASPECT	INDIA	HIGHEST STATE	LOWEST STATE
Population	121 Crore	Uttarapradesh	Sikkim
Density of population	382	Bihar	Arunachalpradesh
Sex ratio	943	Kerala	Haryana
Literacy Rate	74.04%	Kerala	Bihar
Fertility rate	2.7	Bihar	Kerala
Population growth rate	17.6%	Bihar	

MCQ

- The most populous country in the world. (a)
 a) China b) India c) America d) Russia
- Population census is taken for every ...years (c)
 a) 1 b) 5 c) 10 d) 15
- Sex ratio calculated per every Males (b)
 a) 100 b) 1000 c) 10000 d) 100000
- Girls are discriminated in the following aspect of ... (d)
 a) Nutrition b) Education c) Health d) All of the above
- Factors for population change... (d)
 a) Births b) Deaths c) Migration d) All of the above

6. **The second most populous country.** (a)
 a) India b) Russia c) Bangladesh d) Canada
7. **The female literacy rate as per 2011 census.** (c)
 a) 74.04% b) 82.4% c) 65.46% d) 62.63%

1 & 2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is population?

The total living people of area is called population of that area. We know the population through Census.

2. What is a Census? Why it is conducted?

- i. It is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about members of a given population.
- ii. It is help to preparation of development plans. So, It is conducted.

3. What is Age Structure?

The age structure of a population refers to the no. of males and females in different age groups in a country. It is generally grouped into three categories: 1. The children (below 15 years). 2. The working Age (15 to 19 years). 3. The Aged (above 59 years).

4. What is sex ratio?

Sex ratio is the number of females for 1000 males in the population.

5. What is the Literacy rate?

The percentage of persons aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language is called literacy rate.

6. What is working population?

Those who are in the age group of 15 to 59 are working people.

7. How is an agricultural labourer different from a cultivator?

Agricultural labourers don't have any land and work in another's farm for wages. Cultivators are farmers who farm or supervise the land that they own or take on rent.

8. What are birth rate and death rate?

It is the number of live Births per 1000 persons in a year.

Death rate is the no. of deaths per 1000 persons in a year.

9. What is Fertility Rate?

Fertility rate is the number of children that is/are likely to born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear the children in accordance with the current patterns.

10. What is Population Density?

The average number of people lived in a sq.KM is known as Population density.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Give suggestion to control population?
2. What are the effects of population Explore?

7

People and Settlement

Settlement type	Criterion used	Example
Mega cities	Cities having more than 10 million people	Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata
Metropolitan citie	Cities having population 1million to 10 millions	Chennai,Hyderabad, Benglure
Class 1 cities	Cities having population 1lakh to 1 millions	Viziawada Vizianagaram
Towns	Population between 5000 to 1 lakh	Gajapathinagaram cheepurupalli
Revenue village	A village with defined bor- ders	Lakshmipura
Hamlet	Group of houses within the revenue village	

Name of the Air port	Location
Hithru air port	London
Suvarna bhoomi	Bangkok
Dubai air port	UAE
Indhira Gandhi	New Delhi
Rajiv Gandhi	Hyderabad

MCQ

- Find out the correct statement. (d)
 - Shimla is the capital city of Himachalpradesh
 - Shimla as designed for a population of 25000 only
 - Now in Shimla 2 lakh people are there
 - All the above
- Bhimbetka rock shelter is located in (c)
 - Maharashtra
 - Punjab
 - Madhyapradesh
 - Bhihar
- Solid wastage management project in Barahampuram was supported by... (d)
 - World bank
 - ILO
 - WTO
 - IFC

1&2 MARK QUESTIONS

- What is a settlement?
The way we organise ourselves and our living spaces in a place is called a settlement
- What are the basic concepts of a settlement?
There are three basic concepts of a settlement. They are: 1. The Site. 2. The Situation. 3. The History of a place.
- What is an aerotropolis?
The settlement Centered around an Airport is called an aerotropolis.

4. What is urbanization?

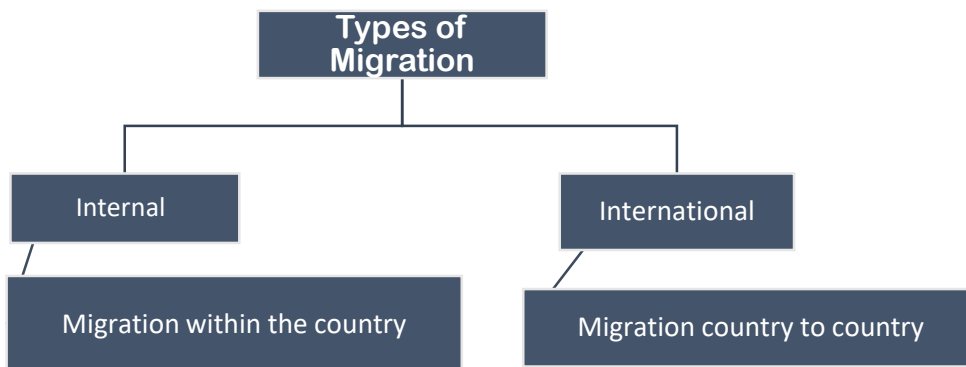
Increase of urban population is called urbanization.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Why the settlements are changed?
2. What are the changes took place in human life after permanent settlement?

8

People and Migration



MCQ

1. According to census 2001, the number of migrants... (a)
a) 307 million b) 341 million c) 357 million d) 315 million
2. The most common reason for female migration.. (b)
a) Education b) Marriages c) Employment d) Health
3. The most common reason for male migration.. (c)
a) Education b) Marriages c) Employment d) Health
4. In India, according to national census surveys every ... person is migrant. (b)
a) 3rd b) 4th c) 5th d) 6th
5. Kapi means..... (c)
a) Small village b) Small town c) Small hut d) Small hamlet
6. Koina Dam is in state (d)
a) Madhyapradesh b) Gujarat c) Rajasthan d) Maharashtra
7. Onam is the largest festival in State (c)
a) Madhyapradesh b) Gujarat c) Kerala d) Maharashtra
8. People with technical skills and professionals migrate to Countries. (b)
a) Developing b) Developed c) Backward d) OPEC
9. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers migrate to these countries.... (d)
a) Developing b) Developed c) Backward d) OPEC

1 & 2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is migration?

Moving of people from their places to other places in search of better opportunities is called migration.

2. What is immigration & emigration?

Coming on migration to a foreign country is called immigration & going on migration to a foreign country is called emigration.

3. Why do people migrate?

People migrate with the expectations of higher incomes and more opportunities for family members and may be better services.

4. Where do most urban migrants have to work?

Most urban migrants have to work as laborers and find employment in the unorganized sector.

5. Comment on women migrant workers?

Women migrant workers have no maternity leave. They have to go back to work very soon after child birth this is inhuman and horrible.

6. Name any two problems faced by migrant workers?

1. Most of the migrant workers work in unorganized sector there they do not have any job security, they are not paid their salaries properly.
2. Most children of the migrant families become dropouts.

7. What did the NCRL find?

The National Commission of rural labour in its reports in 1990's found that uneven development and regional disparity triggered and accelerated seasonal migration.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Describe the similarities and differences between the impacts of internal and International migration.

Similarities:

1. In both the cases migration aim is to improve the economic condition of the family.
2. Both the migrations boost the social and economic conditions.

Differences:

1. For the internal migration the migrants need not avail a passport and visa. He can work anywhere in the country no restriction to the migrants in leading his life style and he can change his work according to the demand.
2. But for the international migration, the migrants need to avail a passport from the regional passport office and apply for a visa and work permit. Changing of work in the prescribed period won't be changed unless and until the authority decides

2. Most children of migrant families become dropouts do you agree with this statement?

Justify your answer.

3. What happens if people migrate?

9

Rampur: A Village Economy

MCQ

1. In village economy across India,... is the main production activity. (c)
a) Service b) Home based industries c) Farming d) Fishery
2. The non-farming activities in Rampur. (d)
a) Small manufacturing b) Transport c) Shop-keeping d) All of the above
3. Rampur located in which region. (a)
a) Indo-gangtic plains b) Deccan plateau c) Desert d) Coastal plains
4. MNREGA is being implemented from ... (a)
a) 2005 b) 2004 c) 2003 d) 2002
5. Money spent on fertilizers in agriculture sector is called ... (c)
a) Fixed b) Permanent c) Working d) Physical
6. Physical capital includes (d)
a) Machines b) Tube wells c) Tools d) All of the above
7. Most of irrigation in India based on tapping Water. (c)
a) River b) Oceans c) Underground d) wells
8. HYV means ... (a)
a) High Yield Variety b) High Young Variety
c) High Yellow Variety d) High Yarn Variety

1 & 2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is a Hectare?
It is the standard unit of measuring land and is equal to 10000 square metres.
2. Who are small farmers?
The farmers with less than 2 hectares of land are called small farmers.
3. List the factors of production.
There are four factors of production: 1. Land 2. Labour 3. Capital 4. Entrepreneurship
4. What is physical capital?
The tools, machines & buildings required for production are called physical or fixed capital.
5. What is working capital?
The raw materials and money required for production is called working capital.
6. What is multiple cropping?
To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the same year is called multiple cropping
7. What were cyed by farmers to draw water from the wells?
Persian wheels
8. What percentage of people are dependent on the farming activity in Rampur?
75%
9. Which is the third crop in multiple cropping besides the two main crops?
Potato

10. **What is meant by land?**
Land and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals
11. **Which season crops are Bajraw and Jowar ?**
Rainy season
12. **Describe the production factors in diary activity?**
1. Land- Own Shed 2. Labour- Family Members 3. Physical Capital- Buffaloes
4. Working Capital- Grass & Medicines

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the economic activities in Rampur? Compare with your village?
2. Give suggestion to develop village economy?
3. How village economy support to India development?



10

Globalisation

MCQ

1. **The process of rapid integration of countries is known as...** (b)
a) Liberalization b) Globalization c) Privatization d) LPG
2. **Removing trade barriers are known as...** (a)
a) Liberalization b) Globalization c) Privatization d) LPG
3. **The money spent by MNCs to buy asserts in different countries is called...** (b)
a) Liberalization b) Foreign investment c) Privatization d) LPG
4. **Import tax is a....** (a)
a) Trade barrier b) Liberalization c) way to Globalization d) None
5. **Match the following** (a)
i. Cargill foods a. America company
ii. Parakh foods b. Indian company
iii. Mahindra c. Jeeps, trucks
a) I-a,ii-b,iii-c b) I-b,ii-a,iii-c c) I-a,ii-c,iii-b d) I-c,ii-b,iii-a

- 6. Match the following** **(a)**
- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| i. Tata motors | a. Automobiles | |
| ii. Infosys | b. IT | |
| iii. Ranbaxy | c. Medicines | |
| iv. Sundaram faster | d. Nuts and bolts | |
- a) I-a,ii-b,iii-c,iv-d b) I-b,ii-a,iii-c,iv-d c) I-a,ii-c,iii-b,iv-d d) I-c,ii-b,iii-a, iv-d
- 7. Identify the false statement** **(d)**
- a) Agriculture provide bulk employment in India b) Agriculture share in US GDP is 1%
 c)Agriculture employment in US is 0.5% d) All are true
- 8. Find out correct statement.** **(d)**
- a) Ford Motors is an American company b) It established a plant near Chennai
 c) It came to India in 1995 d) All of the above

1 & 2 MARK QUESTIONS

- 1. What is globalisation?**
 Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection of countries, occurred across the globe in the late 20th century.
- 2. What is a Multinational Company (MNC)?**
 An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- 3. What is Arab Spring?**
 The revolutions and uprooting of dictators in West Asian and North African countries like Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya were called the Arab Spring.
- 4. What are the criteria for selecting a site for operations of MNCs?**
 They are mainly four: 1. Proximity to the markets. 2. Availability of labour at low costs. 3. Assured availability of other factors of production. 4. Government policies that protect their interests.
- 5. . What is foreign investment?**
 The money that MNCs spend to buy assets such as land building machines and other equipment is called foreign investment.
- 6. How many types of flows are there within international economic exchanges? What are they?**
 There are three types of flows. They are: 1. Flow of trade 2. Flow of labour 3. Flow of capital
- 7. What is the basic function of foreign trade?**
 It is to create an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond domestic markets.
- 8. What are trade barriers? Give an example.**
 The restrictions set up by the governments to regulate foreign trade are called trade barriers. Ex: tax on imports.
- 9. What is liberalisation of foreign trade?**
 Removing the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investments to a large extent is called liberalization.
- 10. Give examples for some Indian MNCs?**
 Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy & Asian Paints are some Indian MNCs.

11. What are Special Economic Zones (SEZs)?

The industrial zones set up by govern- ment with all world class facilities, tax exemptions and flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign companies to invest in India are called SEZs.

12. What is Cultural Homogenization?

The impact of modern Communication and Technology has led to the spread of only few cultures and ideas which have marginalized local and small cultures. This situation is called Cultural Homogenization.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the impacts of Globalization on India?
2. What are the differences between the MNCs and other companies?

11

Food Security

BMI < 18.5	Chronic energy deficiency among men	35% men had Chronic energy deficiency
BMI 18.5 – 25	Normal weight	55% men
BMI > 25	Obesity / Over weight	10% men had Obesity

Nutritionists Recommendation	Availability in India
300 grams vegetables per day	180 grams
100 grams fruits per day	58 grams
180 Eggs per year	30 Eggs
11 kg Meat per year	3.2 Kg
300 Millilitres per day	210 millilitres

MCQ

1. How much percentage of adult women had chronic deficiency. (a)
 a) 35% b) 14% c) 10% d) 28%
2. How much percentage of adult women had chronic deficiency. (b)
 a) 35% b) 14% c) 10% d) 28%
3. The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency was heist in... (d)
 a) Odissa b) Gujarat c) Uttarpradesh d) All

4. **Identify correct statement.** (d)
 a) A standard of 2100 Kilocalories required per a person per day in urban areas.
 b) A standard of 2400 Kilocalories required per a person per day in rural areas.
 c) The consumption of calories has gone down between 1983 and 2004 d) All of the above
5. **Identify correct statement.** (d)
 a) Per capita availability of food grains European countries is 700 grams
 b) Per capita availability of food grains USA is 850 grams
 c) India's Per capita availability of food grains is low than the above countries d) All
6. **Identify the wrong statement** (c)
 a) Buffer stocks are maintained by the FCI b) Anthyodaya cards issued to BPL people
 c)The consumption of calories increased between 1983-2004
 d)NIN head quarter located in Hyderabad

1 & 2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **What is a famine?**
 The situation of extreme scarcity of food is called a famine.
2. **What falls under food grains?**
 These fall under food grains: 1. Cereals 2. Pulses 3. Edible Oils.
3. **What are nutri-cereals?**
 The highly nutritious and wholesome grains like Jowar, Ragi, Bajra are called Coarse cereals or nutri-cereals.
4. **What is Buffer Stock?**
 The stock of food grains mainly wheat and rice procured and maintained by the government through FCI is called buffer stock.
5. **What is Minimum Support Price ?**
 The pre announced price paid to the farmers for a crop declared by a government agency every year is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).
6. **How is the Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated?**
 $BMI = (\text{weight in kgs} / \text{height in metres squared})$
7. **How is Availability of food grains for the year calculated?**
 $\text{Availability of foodgrains for the year} = \text{Production of foodgrains during the year (production - seed, feed and wastage)} + \text{net imports (imports - exports) change in stocks with the government (closing stock at the year-end- opening stock at the beginning)}$
8. **How is Availability of food grains per persons per day calculated?**
 $\text{Availability of food grains per person per day} = \text{Availability of food grains for the year} / \text{populatin} / 365$

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. **The production of food grains become low due to natural calamities. What steps that the government should take to raise availability of food grains?**

2. Describe the relationship between the increase in food production and food security?
3. “Public distribution system can ensure better food security to people” Support this statement?
4. Explain about the agricultural diversification in your or any known village?
5. Why should attention be given to increase the yield of Jowar? Discuss.
6. Explain the role of judiciary in the implementation of food security
7. “The poor are suffering from under nutrition today” discuss
8. How can an effective anganwadi centre deal with the problem of under weight among children for a locality.

12

Sustainable development with Equity

MCQ

1. Which state government sprayed Endosulfan by helicopter to protect cashew crop in 1976. (b)
 a) Sikkim b) Kerala c) Uttarakhand d) Panjab
2. Find the wrong statement (a)
 a) Rachel carson wrote in the book “ Silent Spring” about the impact on birds and human beings of spraying DDT for mosquito control.
 b) Sikkim is the first state which follow complete organic forming
 c) Uttarakhand follows Sikkim in complete organic forming d) All are correct
3. Jalsindhi village, which is submerged due to Sardhar Sarovar dam located in...(c)
 a) Gujarat b) Maharastra c) Madhyapradesh d) Panjab
4. Match the following (a)
 i. Ningodi and hiyali a. Bamboo screens
 ii. Kumbai & Kundu Rano b. Mountain in Mathuvad
 iii. Alternate PDS c. Zaheerabad (Telangana)
 iv. Dry Land d. A mix of crop
 a) I-a,ii-b,iii-c,iv-d b) I-b,ii-a,iii-c,iv-d c) I-a,ii-c,iii-b,iv-d d) I-c,ii-b,iii-a, iv-d

Key Words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is Sustainable Development?
 It is the development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
2. What are some important environmental issues before us?
 Deforestation, increasing pollution, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture & climate change are some environmental issues.

3. Why should water be considered as common property?

Because water is a flowing resource.

4. What is Chipko Movement?

It was an environmental movement started in the 1970s in Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand by Sunderlal Bahuguna. The village women hugged the trees,

5. What is Organic Farming?

Use of natural techniques in farming such as crop rotation, compost and biological pest control instead of chemical fertilisers and pesticides is called organic farming.

6. Give two examples for the negative consequences rapid economic growth?

1. Depletion of groundwater.
2. Use of pesticides.

7. What are our environment functions?

- They are two:
1. Source function - The ability to provide natural resources
 2. Sink function- The ability to observe and render harmless.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. This is the land of our fore fathers. We have a right to it. If this is lost, then we will only get spades and pick axes, nothing else... "Says Bava Mahaliya. Can you explain the statement
They got the land from their forefathers. If that right was lost, they had to live as labourers by digging the earth in towns as construction labourers.
2. Why do you think modern method of lifting water has proved to be unsustainable?
 1. Modern method of lifting water has proved to be unsustainable.
 2. Initially there was a relief from drudgery and lifting of water with pumps was easy.
 3. With lifting of ground water by electric and motor pumps, Water tables started going down.
 4. nearly 1/3 of the country is pumping out ground water than what goes in as recharge.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Why did the people of Jalsindhi village refuse to move out as the village?
2. Rapid extraction of minerals and other natural resources would adversely impact the future development prospects. Do you agree?
3. What kind of environmental problems did the spread of green revolution create?
What lesson does this have for the future
4. Find out about the various ways in which the problems of garbage and emissions are being dealt with around the world.
5. Environment is crucially important for the lives and livelihoods of the local communities and lifestyles of local communities are harmonious with the environment? Explain

**Model Questions on APPRECIATION &
SENSITIVITY**

1. How do you appreciate the role of perennial rivers in agriculture development in northern plains of India?
2. Comment on the following statement.

“The common people and the government of Himachalpradesh giving equal priority to co-education by considering equal importance”

3. Prepare a pamphlet furnishing the problems of workers, working in unorganized sector.
4. Suggest any two suggestions in relating reducing Gender bias.
5. Give some advises for proper functioning of PDS.
6. How do you appreciate Eco-movement leaders in the achievement of environmental protection.

PAPER - II

<p>Level 1</p>	<p>Abbreviations Slogans Important years Mapping Skills Information Skill One Mark questions</p>	<p>For Low Achievers & High Achievers</p>
<p>Level 2</p>	<p>2 Mark questions, 4 Mark questions,</p>	<p>For High Achievers Only</p>

Note: GPA 10/10 Aspirants must read Text Book in addition to this Material

PREVIOUS PAPER – JUNE 2018

SOCIAL STUDIES, Paper - II

(English version)

Parts A and B

Time : 2 hrs. 45 min.]

[Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions :

1. Answer the questions under **Part 'A'** on a separate answer book.
2. Write the answers to the questions under **Part 'B'** on the question paper itself and attach it to the answer book of **Part 'A'**.
3. Attach the given outline Map of **World** with the answer book of **Part 'A'**.

Part - A

Time : 2 hrs.]

[Marks : 30

SECTION - I

4×1=4

- NOTE :**
1. Answer **all** the following questions.
 2. Each question carries **One** mark.

1. How did the Election Commission overcome the problem of illiteracy in the conduct of first general elections in India ?
2. Write any two benefits of Lok Adalat in respect of entertaining disputes.
3. Which welfare schemes initiated by N.T. Rama Rao are still continuing with some changes in Andhra Pradesh ?
4. What was your opinion on the Hitler's treatment of the Jews in Germany ?

22E(A)/New

NA

P.T.O.

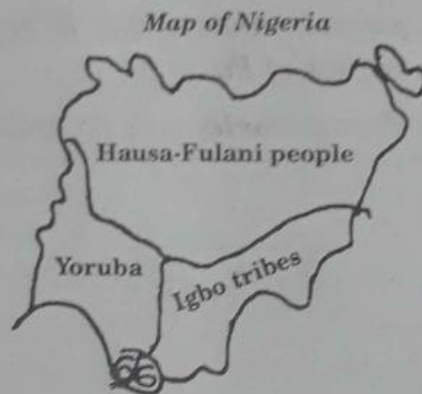
(2)

5×2=10

SECTION - II

- NOTES :** 1. Answer **all** the following questions.
 2. Each question carries **TWO** marks.

5. Why the peace between India and Pakistan is necessary for the development of both the countries ? Explain, keeping in view the recent developments.
6. Explain how RTI Act enriches the Democracy.
7. Mention any two happenings of 20th century in support of calling it, "The Age of Extremes".
8. Study the map given below and answer the question that follows.



Q. : How were the British able to implement their 'divide and rule' policy in Nigeria ?

9. Based on the information given below, answer the following questions.

Election and formation of Janata Dal government with VP Singh and Chandrasekhar	1989
Decision to implement Mandal Commission recommendation	1989
Ram Janmabhoomi Rath Yatra	1990
Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and government led by Congress party with P.V. Narsimha Rao as PM	1991
Economic Liberalisation	1990
Demolition of Babri Masjid	1992
National Front Government with Deve Gowda and IK Gujral as PMs	1996
NDA government led by AB Vajpayee	1998

- Q. :** (i) Who was the Prime Minister at the time of demolition of Babri masjid ?
 (ii) Give two examples of Coalition government.

[3]

4×4=16

SECTION - III

- NOTE :** 1. Answer **all** the following questions.
2. Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

10. (A) Describe the consequences of the World wars.

OR

(B) Explain the impact of globalisation and neo-liberalism on the lives of marginalised people.

11. (A) Read the following paragraph and answer the question given below.

Gandhiji moved amongst riot hit people, in camps and hospitals, spreading the message of peace and brotherhood. This was not the freedom and Swaraj he had worked so hard to achieve. The Father of the Nation fasted and did not celebrate on the first Independence Day.

Q : Comment on the conditions that the people had to face on both sides of the newly drawn border with the creation of Pakistan.

OR

(B) Write your comments on the opinion of Ambedkar given below.

On the 26th of January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality, and in social and economic life, we will have inequality.

12. (A) Plot the below information on a Bar graph (Rough diagram).

<i>Period of time</i>	<i>Number of amendments made to Constitution</i>
1951 - 1960	7
1961 - 1970	15
1971 - 1980	22
1981 - 1990	22
1991 - 2000	16
2001 - 2013	17

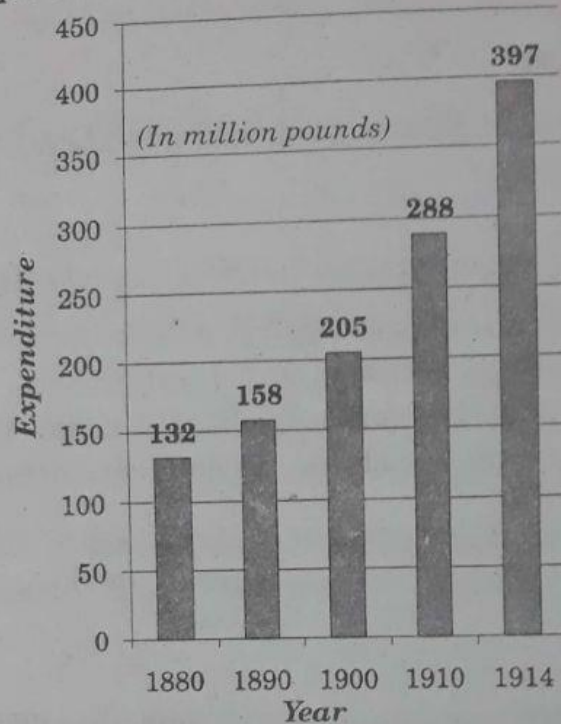
OR

[4]

OR

- (B) Observe the information given in the graph and write few sentences by analysing it.

Graph : The Armaments Race in million pounds



13. (A) Locate and label any four of the permanent members of United Nations Security Council on the **World** map given.

OR

- (B) Point out the following countries on the **World** map given.

1. Portugal
2. Nigeria
3. Chile
4. Japan

This Question Paper contains 4 Printed Pages.

22E(B)

SOCIAL STUDIES, Paper - II

(English version)

Parts A and B

Time : 2 hrs. 45 min.]

[Maximum Marks : 40

Instruction : Write the answers to the questions in this Part-B on the Question paper itself and attach it to the answer book of Part-A.

Part - B

Time : 30 minutes

Marks : 10

SECTION - IV

NOTE :

1. Write the CAPITAL LETTERS showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question.
2. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.
3. Answer **all** the questions.
4. Answers are to be written in the question paper only.
5. Marks will **not** be awarded in any case of over-writing, rewriting or erased answers.

14. As a result of Enabling Act : []

- (A) Germany became an independent country.
- (B) Colonial rule was established in Germany.
- (C) Germany became a victim of Economic Depression.
- (D) Dictatorship was established in Germany.

15. The leader who based his revolutionary programme on the peasantry in China was : []

- (A) Chiang Kai shek
- (B) Mao Zedong
- (C) Xi Jinping
- (D) Sun Yat-sen

22E(B)

Y

[2]

16. Which among the following helped Russia to escape from the effect of Great Depression? []
- (i) Not integrating with international market.
 (ii) Having planned economy.
- (A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
 (C) Both (i) and (ii). (D) None of these.
17. 'Yoruba' is a tribe in : []
- (A) China (B) France
 (C) Vietnam (D) Nigeria
18. Which among the following is not true as related to the Great Depression ? []
- (A) Decline in demand.
 (B) Fall in prices.
 (C) Massive unemployment.
 (D) Improvement in income levels.
19. Tebhaga movement started in : []
- (A) Bengal (B) Odisha
 (C) Kerala (D) Hyderabad
20. First President of independent India is : []
- (A) Nehru (B) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
 (C) Radhakrishnan (D) Gandhiji
21. Not a feature of the Indian Constitution : []
- (A) Federal form of Government.
 (B) Parliamentary form of Government.
 (C) A written Constitution.
 (D) Dual citizenship.

22E(B)

Y

[3]

22. Panchsheel Pact was signed between these two countries : []
 (A) India-China (B) India-Russia
 (C) India-Bhutan (D) India-England
23. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be formed on the basis of : []
 (A) Language (B) Self respect
 (C) Historical background. (D) Geographical differences.
24. Second Five Year Plan of India gave importance to : []
 (A) Employment (B) Poverty eradication
 (C) Industries (D) Agriculture
25. In Russia, procession demanding 'Peace and Bread' was taken up by : []
 (A) Men (B) Children
 (C) Women (D) Political leaders
26. The wrongly matched pair is : []
 (A) Permanent member countries - Veto Power
 (B) Warsaw pact - Russia
 (C) Independence of Congo - Ho Chi Minh
 (D) Nehru - NAM
27. "We have emerged from this war, the most powerful nation in the World - the most powerful nation, perhaps, in all history."
 Who said these words ? []
 (A) F.D. Roosevelt (B) Harry Truman
 (C) Donald Trump (D) Abraham Lincoln
28. Which among the following is not an environmental movement ? []
 (A) Narmada Bachao (B) Green Peace
 (C) Meira Paibi (D) Silent Valley
29. Present name of East Pakistan is : []
 (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan
 (C) Bangladesh (D) China

22E(B)

[4]

* Read the map given below and answer the question 30 and 31.



30. The state that associated with Anti-arrack movement is shown by which number in the map ? []
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
31. The state that associated with Meira Paibi movement was shown by which number in the map ? []
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
32. Which among the following is related to Education and Cultural aspects ? []
 (A) ILO (B) UNICEF
 (C) UNESCO (D) WHO
33. According to R.T.I. Act, who need to pay fee to obtain the information ? []
 (1) Government employees.
 (2) Persons from BPL family.
 (3) Ministers and doctors.
 (A) Only (1). (B) Only (2).
 (C) Both (1) and (2). (D) Both (1) and (3).

22E(B)

Y

JUNE, 2018

MODEL PAPER

Time: 2 hrs. 15 Min.

PART-A

Marks: 30

SECTION-I

4 × 1 = 4 M.

1. What were the main objectives of UNO.
2. Colonial rule led to uneven development of regions in a century. In India too under the British coastal regions like Bengal, Madras and Bombay developed faster. Why do you think such uneven development takes place?
3. Draw the outline map of India and identify Delhi.
4. Observe the table and answer the question.

Allied powers World War - II	Axis powers World War - II	Central powers World War - I
Britain	Germany	Germany
France	Italy	Austria- Hungary
USA	Japan	USSR (Russia)

Which Country took a part in Asia powers and Central Powers?

SECTION-II

5 × 2 = 10 M.

5. What were the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency ?
6. Is there a need for a national language? Why?
7. Do you think 'Single Party democracy' would have been a better alternative to multi party democracy ?
8. Many small countries feel that their larger neighbours act like big brothers. What does it mean ?
9. Imagine what would happen if Congress leaders stepped up protests against the British government at this point of time? Would it make the fight for freedom stronger?

SECTION-III

4 × 4 = 16 M.

10. What are the causes for two world wars ? Explain

(OR)

What were the challenges faced by Germany during Great depression and how did Hitler make use of it.

11. Study the following timeline chart and answer the questions.

Timeline	
Proclamation of the Weimar Republic.	November, 9, 1918
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	January 30, 1933
Germany Invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War.	September 1, 1939
Germany invades the USSR.	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the jews begins.	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War.	December 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.	January 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe.	May 8, 1945

- i. When was the second world war started ?
- ii. Allied victory won in 1945. Which countries are there in Allies ?
- iii. What is special about December 8, 1941 ?
- iv. How long did Weimar Republic Continue ?

(OR)

Important State Reg Re-organisation Act

S.No.	State	Related Act
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Created by the State of A.P. and 1953 by carving out some areas from the State of Chennai
2.	Gujarat & Maharashtra	The state of Mumbai was divided into two states Maharashtra and Gujarat by Mumbai reorganisation Act 1950.
3.	Kerala	Created by the state Re-organisation Act, 1956. It comprised of Travaniar and Cochin.
4.	Nagaland	It was carved out from state of Assom by the state of Nagaland Act, 1952.
5.	Haryana	It was carved out from the state of Punjab (Re-organisation) Act, 1966.

- a. What does this table indicates?
- b. As per which act, Kerala was created?
- c. Nagalond was carved out from state of by state of
- d. Which states have the common capital among the above?

12.

From Hitler's Speech

Hitler argued that it is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world; 'For this earth is not allotted to anyone nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to conquer it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plough... The primary right of this world is the right to life, so far as one possesses the strength for this. Hence on the basis of this right a vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size.'
Hitler, Secret Book, ed. Telford Taylor.

Is Hitler the idea of world conquest here? Do you think world should belong to those who have power and strength alone?

(OR)

Read the last para of page 295 and comment on it.

The Taliban, which took over Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, similarly established an extremist Islamic state. These states tried to force all the people to strictly follow the rules laid down in religious texts. In many cases, this meant the denial of basic freedom and equality of opportunity to women and religious minorities.

13. Locate the following in the World Map.
 1. England 2. France 3. Italy 4. Mediterrean sea

- Locate the following in the India Map. (OR)
 1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Chattisghar 3. West Bengal 4. Maharashtra

Time: 30 Minutes

PART-B

Marks: 10

SECTION-IV

20 × 1/2 = 10 M.

Instructions: 1. Answer all questions. 2. Each question carries 1/2 mark.

14. In 1905 which war took place? ()
 A. Russo Japanese war B. Russo American war C. British French war D. Germany Russian war
15. The war between the communist and capitalist blocs is called as cold war Because ()
 A. It is related to the cold countries B. It is faught with cold weapans
 C. It is the war between the ideologies and not in the weapons
 D. All the above
16. Which of the following is not a permanent member in the UNO? ()
 A. Germany B. Britain C. France D. USA
17. Who was the prime minister of conservative party during the Second World War?()
 A. Sir Stafford Cripps B. Andrin Unin C. Winston Chrchill D. Ronaldo Farnandiz
18. Which of the following kept away the USSR from the great depression? ()
 A. Economic reforms with market economy B. Staying away from the trade with other countries
 C. Early Industrial development D. Implementing five years plans
19. Expand SRC..... ()
 A. States Reorganisation Comission B. State Rebuilding Comitee
 C. States Rating Company D. Secret Roger Comission
20. Which was the period of testing time for Indian democracy? ()
 A. 1920 to 1960 B. 1975 to 1995 C. 1975 to 1985 D. 1972 to 1982
21. When did Angola become independent from Portugal? ()
 A. February 1925 B. November 1975 C. March 1920 D. June 1875
22. Jai Andhra Movement took place is AP in _____ ()
 A. 1969 B. 1972 C. 1989 D. 2014
23. Which of the following in the federal aspect in Indian constitution? ()
 A. Supreme authority of the Parliament B. Apex court at the central level
 C. Single Citizenship
 D. Well defined duties and responsibilities for the central and state governments
24. Long march was held under the leadership of ()
 A. Sun-Yet-Sen B. Mao-Tse-Tung C. Chi Yang Kaishek D. Guomind dong
25. Women in Switzerland got right to vote in ()
 A. 1971 B. 1981 C. 1972 D. 1982
26. What is the main aim of First Five Year Plan in India? ()
 A. To develop industries B. To achieve self reliance
 C. To develop Agriculture D. To develop infrastructure facilities
27. Who given a slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" ()
 A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Nehru C. Lal Bahadur Sastri D. Indira Gandhi

28. Who founded the Vietnamese Communist Party ()
 A. Ngo Dinh Diem B. Bao Dai C. Ho chi Minh D. Sun-Yet-Sen
- ◆ By 1941, Japan had started expanding into South East Asia. This was clear threat to Indian territories as well. The British wanted Indian people to support it in the war against Japan. In the spring of 1942, Prime Minister Churchill was persuaded to send one of his ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India.
29. Which war is mentioned in the para ? ()
 A. Japan-Britain war B. Asia-Japan war C. First world war D. Second world war
30. Why was the Japanese expansion treated as a threat to India? ()
 A. India is under the British rule B. India is nearer to Japan
 C. India is nearer to South East Asia D. India is located in the South East Asia
31. In 1942 Cripps arrived to India. What is the other incident took place in Indian freedom movement in 1942 ()
 A. Quit India B. Salt Satyagraha
 C. Vandemataram movement D. Non cooperation movement

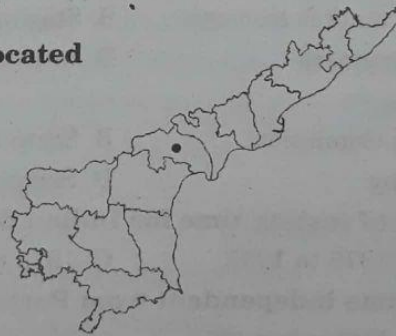
32. Identify the River ()

- A. Godavari
 B. Krishna
 C. Tungabhadra
 D. Penna



33. At the point '•' which place is located ()

- A. Prakasam
 B. Guntur
 C. Kurnool
 D. East Godavari



ABBREVIATIONS

NITI ayog	-	National Institution for Transforming India
UNO	-	United Nations Organisation
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
USSR	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
USA	-	United States of America
IWSM	-	International Women Suffragist movement
WTO	-	World Trade Organisation
GLF	-	German Labour Front
GDR	-	German Democratic Republic
FRG	-	Federal Republic of Germany
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
RSS	-	Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sang
POW	-	Prisoners of War
INA	-	Indian National Armay
NWFA	-	North West Frontier Provence
CA	-	Constituent Assembly
IAS	-	Indian Administrative Services

IPS	-	Indian Police Service
DPSP	-	Directive Principals of State policy
EC	-	Election Commission
SRC	-	State Reorganisation Commission
SRA	-	State Reorganisation Act
PC	-	Planning Commission
NAM	-	Non Aligned Movement
DMK	-	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
BLD	-	Bharathiya Lok Dal
SVD	-	Samyuktha Vidhayaka Dal
CPI	-	Communist Party of India
AASU	-	All Assam Student Union
AGP	-	Assam Gana Parishad
NDA	-	National Democratic Alliance
UPA	-	United Progressive Alliance
JKNC	-	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference
TMC	-	Trunamul Congress
LTTE	-	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
ICJ	-	International Court of Justice
CIA	-	Central Intelligence Agency
NATO	-	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
SEATO	-	South East Asian Treaty Organisation
CENTO	-	Central Treaty Organisation
PLO	-	Palestinian Liberation Organisation
POK	-	Pakistan Occupied Kashmir
MIC	-	Military Industrial Complex
SALT	-	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
START	-	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
CSE	-	Centre for Science and Environment
KSSP	-	Kerala Shastra Parishad
AFSPA	-	Armed Forces Special Powers Act
NBA	-	Narmada Bachao Andolan
NALSA	-	National Legal Services Authority
SLSA	-	State Legal Services Authority
PWD	-	Public Works Department
PIO	-	Public Information Officer
RTI	-	Right to Information
SIO	-	State Public Information Officer
CIO	-	Central Public Information Officer
SPIC	-	State Public Information Commission
CPIC	-	Central Public Information Commission
LSAA	-	Legal Services Authority Act

IMPORTANT YEARS

1870	-	Fraco Prssian War
1879	-	Secret alliance between Germany and Austria
1882	-	Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy)
1904	-	Secret Alliance Between Britain and France
1907	-	Triple Entente (Britain,France, Russia)
1914-18	-	First World War
1919	-	Treaty of Versailles
1929	-	Great Depression

**Lesson
13**

1917	-	Russian Revolution
1918	-	Right to Vote for Women of Britain
1924	-	Formation of USSR
1924	-	Death of Lenin , Stalin came to Power
1928	-	Implementation of Five year plan in Russia
1933	-	Implementation Enabling Act in Germany
1944	-	Germany attack on Russia

**Lesson
14**

1911	-	Formation of Republic in China under San-Yet-Sen
1919 May 4 th	-	Beijing protest
1920	-	Establishment Yuva Annam Vietnam Party
1921	-	Establishment of China Communist Party
1923	-	Establishment of Nigerian National Democratic Party
1930	-	Establishment of Vietnam Communist Party
1934-35	-	Mao Zedong Long march
1937	-	Japan attacked on China
1949	-	Establishment of China Peoples Republic
1961-71	-	Stage of Agent Orange
1963 Oct 1	-	Independence to Nigeria
1999	-	Democratic government formation in Nigeria

**Lesson
15**



- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1906 | - | Establishment of Muslim League |
| 1909 | - | Separate constancies for Muslims |
| 1937 | - | Elections to 11 Provinces |
| 1942 | - | Quit India movement |
| 1942 | - | Establishment of Indian National Army |
| 1946 | - | Establishment of Royal Navy under MS Khan |
| 1946 | - | Cabinet Mission |
| 1946 Aug 16 | - | Direct Action Day (Muslim League) |
| 1948 Jan 30 | - | Assassination of Gandhiji |
| 1971 | - | Abolition Privy Purse |

**Lesson
16**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1949 Nov 26 | - | Adaption of Constitution of India |
| 1950 Jan 26 | - | Constitution of India Working into force |
| 1991 | - | Elections in Nepal |
| 2007 | - | Abolition of Monarchy in Nepal |
| 2015 Sep 29 th | - | Announcement of Constitution in Nepal |

**Lesson
17**

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1948 | - | Indo – Pak War |
| 1952 | - | First general elections in India |
| 1952 Dec 15 | - | Pitti Sriramulu Died after fasting for Statehood |
| 1953 | - | Establishment of State Reorganization Commission |
| 1956 | - | State Reorganization Act |
| 1962 | - | Indo – China war |
| 1963 | - | Official language Act |
| 1964 May 27 | - | Jawaharlal Nehru Died |
| 1965 | - | Indo – Pak War |
| 1966 | - | Lal Bahudursastri Died |
| 1969 | - | Formation of Meghalaya state |
| 1971 | - | Formation of Bangladesh |
| 1973 | - | Arab- Israel war |
| 1975 | - | Implementation of National Emergency |

**Lesson
18**

- 1977 - Ending of National Emergency
- 1977 - Formation of Jantha party government
- 1978 - Operation Barga in Bengal
- 1982 - Formation of Telugu Desam Party
- 1984 - Operation Blue Star
- 1984 - Assassination of Indhira Gandhi
- 1985 - Rajiv Gandhi accords with HS Longowal on Punjab
- 1985 - Rajiv Gandhi accords with AASU on Assom
- 1986 - Rajiv Gandhi accords with Mizo National Front
- 1987 - Rajiv Gandhi agreement with Srilanka
- 1989 - Formation of Jantha Dal government
- 1989 - Implementation of mandal commission recommendations
- 1990 - Ram Janmabhoomi Rath Yatra
- 1991 - Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
- 1992 - Demolition of Babri Masjid
- 1996 - Formation National Front government
- 1998 - Formation of NDA government

**Lesson
19**

- 1948 - Formation of Israel
- 1948 - Independence to Srilanka
- 1949 - Formation of NATO
- 1955 - Bandung Conference
- 1960 - Independence to Congo
- 1969 - USA sending Neil Armstrong to the Moon
- 1975 - Independence to Angola
- 1991 - Destroy of USSR
- 1999 - Cargill war
- 2004 - Yasser Arafat died

**Lesson
20**

- 1945 Aug - Nuclear Bomb on Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- 1971 - America Nuclear tests
- 1984 - Bhopal gas disaster
- 1985 - Salient Valley declared as National Park
- 1991 - Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
- 1993 - Arrack was officially banned in AP
- 1995 - Total prohibition of Arrack

**Lesson
21**

1987	-	Legal Services Authority Act
2005	-	Right to Information Act
1956	-	Immoral traffic (Prevention) Act
1987	-	Mental Health Act

Lesson

22

17 th Article	-	Abolishment of untouchability
19 th Article	-	Six Liberties
21 st Article	-	Right to life
21A Article	-	Right to Education
29 th Article	-	Protection of minorities' language, Culture
30 th Article	-	Establishment of Minority Educational Institutions
40 th Article	-	Establishment of Grama Panchaits
51A Article	-	Fundamental duties
326 Article	-	Right to Vote (Adult Franchise)
343 Article	-	Hindi as National language
350A	-	Teaching in Mother Language
356	-	Prudential rule (State Emergency)

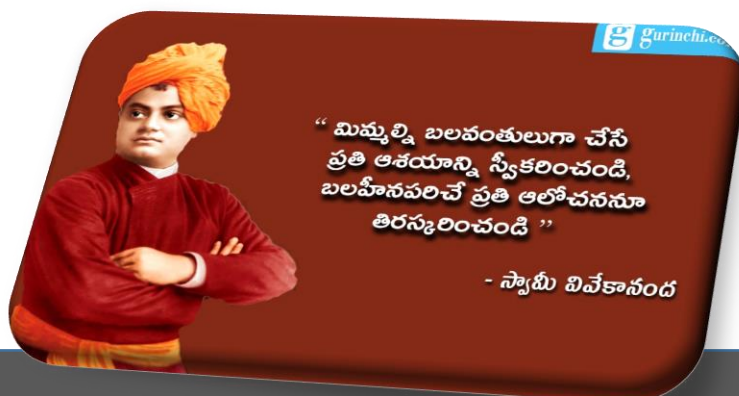
**Important
Constitutional
Articles**

Part 3	-	Fundamental Rights
Part 4	-	Directive principals of State policy
Part 4A	-	Fundamental Duties

**Important
Constitutional
Parts**

42 nd (1976)	-	Fundamental duties added to Constitution Secular, Socialist words added to constitution
44 th (1978)	-	Right to property deleted from Fundamental Rights
73 rd (1992-93)	-	Establishment of local self-government in Rural
74 th (1992-93)	-	Establishment of local self-government in Urban

**Important
Constitutional
AMENDMENTS**



ORGANISATIONS, PARTIES – FOUNDERS

Narmada Bachavo Andolan	-	Medha Patkar
Center for Science and Environment	-	Anil Agarwal
Meira Paibi Movement	-	Erom Sharmila
Anti-Arrack movement	-	Dubagunta Rossamma
Civil Rights movement	-	.Dr.Martin Luthar King
Salient Valley Movement	-	KSSP (Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishath)
Jewish movement	-	Jewish People
Communist Policy	-	Russia
Capitalism	-	America
Non- Alignment Movement	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
Palestine Liberation Front	-	Yasser Arafat
Avami League	-	Sheikh Muja bar Rahman
Mukthi Bahani Movement	-	Sheikh Muja bar Rahman
Telugu Desam Party	-	Nandamuri tharaka Ramarao
Indian National Congress	-	A.O Hume
Telangana Rastra Samithi	-	K.Chandrashekar rao
Siva Sena	-	Bhal Thakare
Dravida Munnetra Khajagam	-	C.N. Annadorai
All India Anna Dravida Munnetri Khajagam	-	M.G.Ramachandran
National Conference	-	Sheikh Abdulla
Assom Ghana Parishath	-	Prapulla kumar Mahantha
Siromani Akali Dal	-	Sukhbir Singh Badal
Barathiya Lok Dal	-	Charan Singh
Maharastra Former Movement	-	Sardh Joshi
Rastria Svayam Sevak Sangh	-	Kesava Ram Nalaram Hedgevar
Central Navy movement	-	M.S.Khan
Muslim League	-	Aagha Khan
Thebhaga movement (West Bengal)	-	Rastria Kissan Sabha
Guo min Dangh	-	San-Yet-Sen
Vietnam Democratic Republic	-	Ho chi minh
Nigerian Youth Movement	-	Nnamdi Azikiwe
Nigeria Environment movement	-	Ken Saro Wiwa
Nigerian National Democratic Party	-	Herbert Mecauly
China Communist Party	-	Mao Zedong

Pan Africanism	-	Kwame Nkrumah
Nazi Party	-	Adolf Hitler
New deal Policy	-	FD Ruzwelt
Gestapo	-	Adolf Hitler
Fascism	-	Mussolini
League of Nations	-	Woodrow Wilson
United Nation Organization	-	FD Ruzwelt
Chipko Movement	-	Sundarlal Bahughuna

ORGANISATIONS – HEADQUARTERS

UNO	-	New York
World Bank	-	Washington
WHO	-	Geneva
Green peace	-	Amsterdam
NATO	-	Brussels
UNESCO	-	Paris
UNICEF	-	New York
WTO	-	Geneva
CENTO	-	Ankara
SEATO	-	Bangkok
SHAR	-	Shriharikota
International court of Justice	-	The Hague
Election commission of Indai	-	New Delhi (Nirvachana Sadan)
National Legal Service Authority	-	New Delhi

BOOKS – AUTHORS

Salient Spring	-	Rachel Corson
Animal Farm	-	George Orwell
The General Theory of Employment	-	J.M.Keynes
Mein Camp	-	Adolf Hitler
Beyond Communism	-	MN Roy
The Indian Experience with Democratic	-	Margaret W. Fisher, Joan V. Bondurant
The History of Soviet Collective form	-	Fader Belau
Echoes of a native land two centuries of Russia Village	-	Serge Schmemann

QUOTATIONS - PERSONS

- The age of Extremes - Eric Hobsbawm
- “ I have a dream ” - Martin Luther King
- Glasnost, perestroika - Gorbachev
- Garibhi Hatavo - Indhira Gandhi

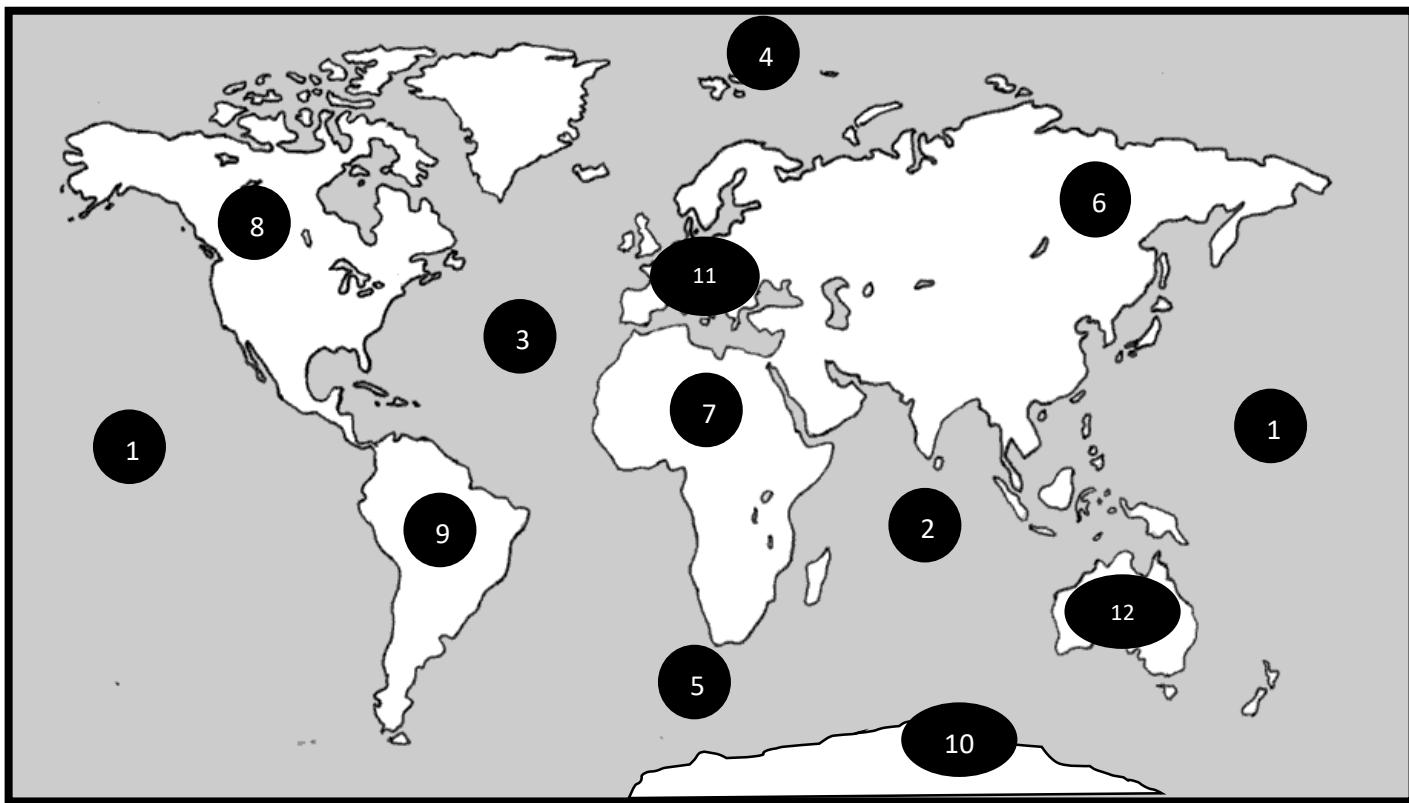
- Mascow appears much less clean than other European capitals - Rabindranath Tagore
- State has a crucial role to play in keeping depression - JM Keynes
- It is right of the most powerful race to conquer the world - Hitler
- “The woman is the most stable element in the preservation of a folk...
She has the most unerring sense of everything that is important to
Not let a race disappear because it her children who would be affected by
All this suffering in the first place “ } Hitler
- It is quite clear that you are today the one person in the world who can
Prevent a war which may reduce humanity to the savage state. } Mahatma Gandhi
- Constitution is merely a copy of the 1935 Act - Maulana Hasrat Mohani
- Untouchability in any form is abolished and imposition of any disability
Only on that account shall be affence. } - Mr.Promatha Ranjan Thakur
- Untouchability means any act committed in exercise of discrimination
On grounds of religion, caste or lawful vocation of life.. } - Rohini kumar Chaudhury
- I oppose this statement on untouchability... - Mr.KM Munshi
- The nation is moving 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
- Out of every rupee spent on the poor barely 15 paise reaches them! - Rajiv Gandhi
- We have emerged from this war the most powerful nation in the world - Harry Truman
- The struggle cannot be over unless the goals are attained - Medha Patkar
- We were born from the belly of the Narmada, we are not afraid to die in her lap - Bava Mahaliya

LATEST WHO IS WHO

President of India	-	Ramanadh Kovind
Vice president of India	-	M.Venkayya Naidu
Prime Minister	-	Narendhra Modi
Lok Sabha Speaker	-	Sumithra Mahajan
Rajya sabha Chairman	-	M. Venkayya naidu
Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker	-	M. Tambidorai
Rajya sabha Deputy Chairman	-	Present vacant
Chief Justice of India	-	Justice Deepak Misra
Chief election commissioner of India	-	Omprakash Ravath
RBI Governor	-	Urjit Patel
NITI Ayog Chairman	-	Prime minister (Narendhra Modi)
NITI Ayog Vice chairman	-	Rajiv Kumar
Army Chief	-	General Bipin Ravath
Air force Chief	-	Birendra Singh Danova
Navy Chief	-	Admiral Sunil Lamba
UNO Secretary General	-	Antonia Ghetaras
Chief minister of AP	-	N. Chandrababu Naidu
Governor of AP	-	ESL Narasimhan
Chief justice of AP High court	-	Justice TB Radha Krishna
Assembly Speaker of AP	-	Kodala Siva Prasad
AP Council Chairman	-	Chakrapani
Chief Election Officer of AP	-	N. Ramesh Kumar
National Human Rights Commission Chairman	-	HL Datta
Central Information Commissioner	-	Krishna Mathur
Central Human Resource Development Minister	-	Prakash javadekar
AP Human Resource Development Minister	-	Ganta Srinivasa rao
Union Finance Minister	-	Arun Jetli
AP State Finance Minister	-	Yanamala Ramakrishna
Union Defense Minster	-	Nirmala Sitharaman

MAPPING SKILL – MAP POINTING

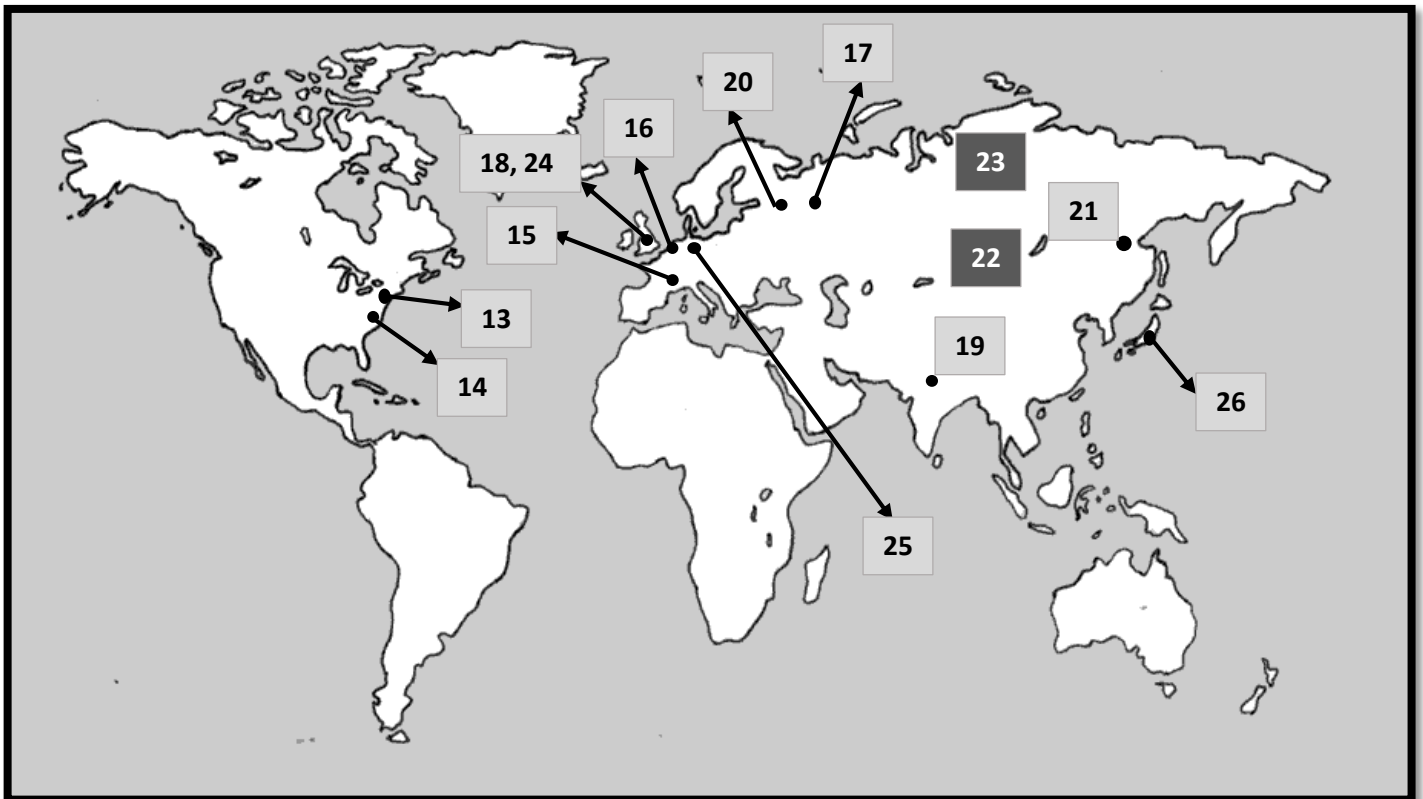
CONTINENTS – OCEANS



- 1. Pacific ocean
- 2. Indian ocean
- 3. Atlantic ocean
- 4. Arctic ocean
- 5. Antarctic ocean
- 6. Asia
- 7. Black continent (Africa)
- 8. North America
- 9. South America
- 10. Antarctica
- 11. Europe
- 12. Australia

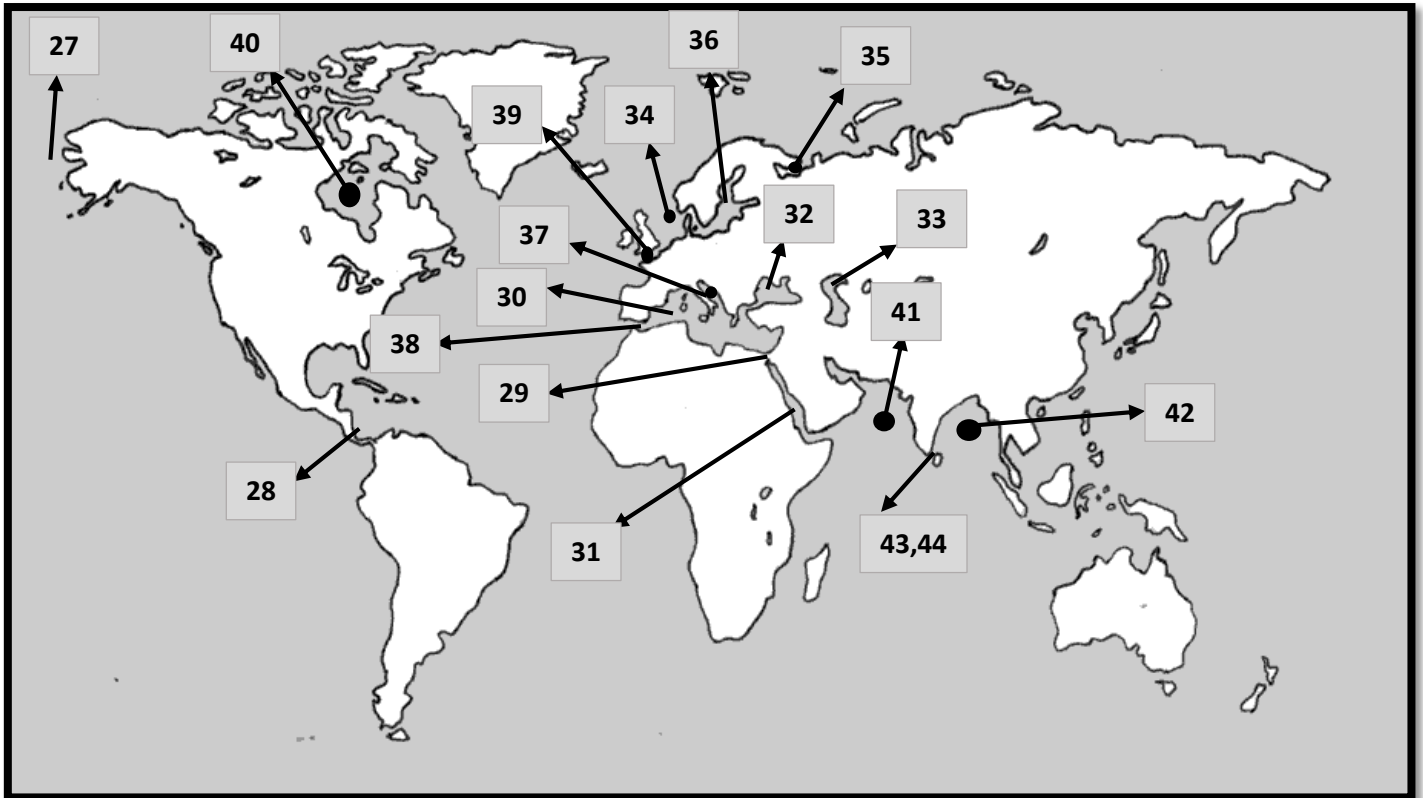


IMPORTANT PLACES, COUNTRIES



13. The city where headquarter of UNO situated (Newyark)
The city where headquarter of UNICEF situated(Newyark)
14. Capital city of USA (Washington)
15. The city where headquarter of League of Nations situated(Genewa)
The city where headquarter of WTO situated(Genewa)
The city where headquarter of WHO situated(Genewa)
16. The city where headquarter of International court of justice situated(The Hegue)
17. Capital city of Russia (Masco)
18. Capital city of Britain(London)
19. Capital city of India (New Delhi)
20. St Petersburg
21. Beijing
22. The country where May 4th revolution occurred(China)
23. The country where October revolution occurred(Russia)
24. The leader of Triple entente(Britain)
25. The leader of Triple Alliance (Germany)
26. Capital city of Japan (Tokyo)

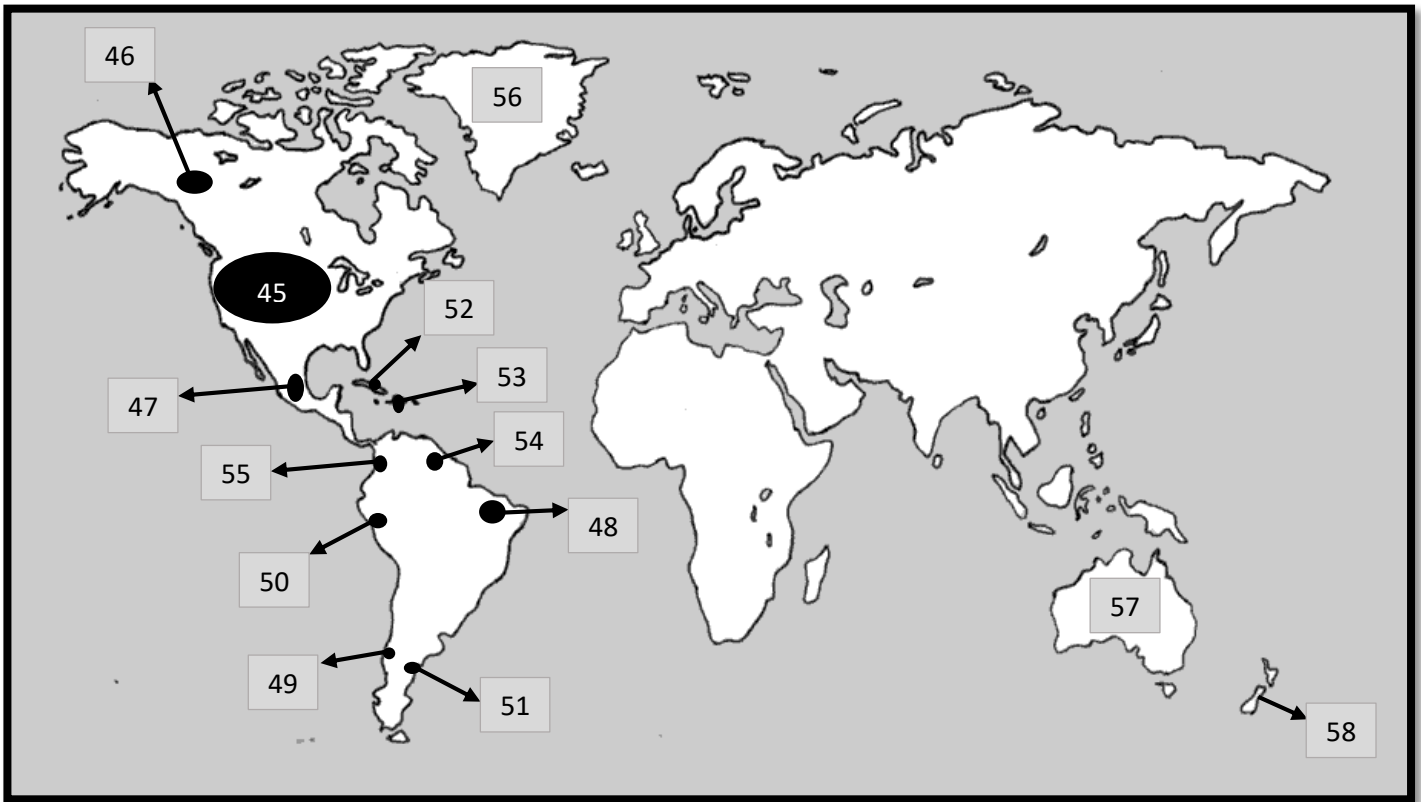
SEAS, STRAITS, GULFS, CANALS



- 27. The strait separating North America from Asia (Bering)
- 28. The Canal joint Atlantic ocean with Pacific ocean (Panama Canal)
- 29. The Canal joint Meditarian sea with Red sea (Suez Canal)
- 30. Meditarian sea
- 31. Red sea
- 32. Black sea
- 33. Caspian sea
- 34. North sea
- 35. White sea
- 36. Baltic sea
- 37. Adriatic sea
- 38. Zebralter strait
- 39. English channel
- 40. Bay of Hudson
- 41. Arabian sea
- 42. Bay of Bengal
- 43. Palk strait
- 44. Gulf of Manner



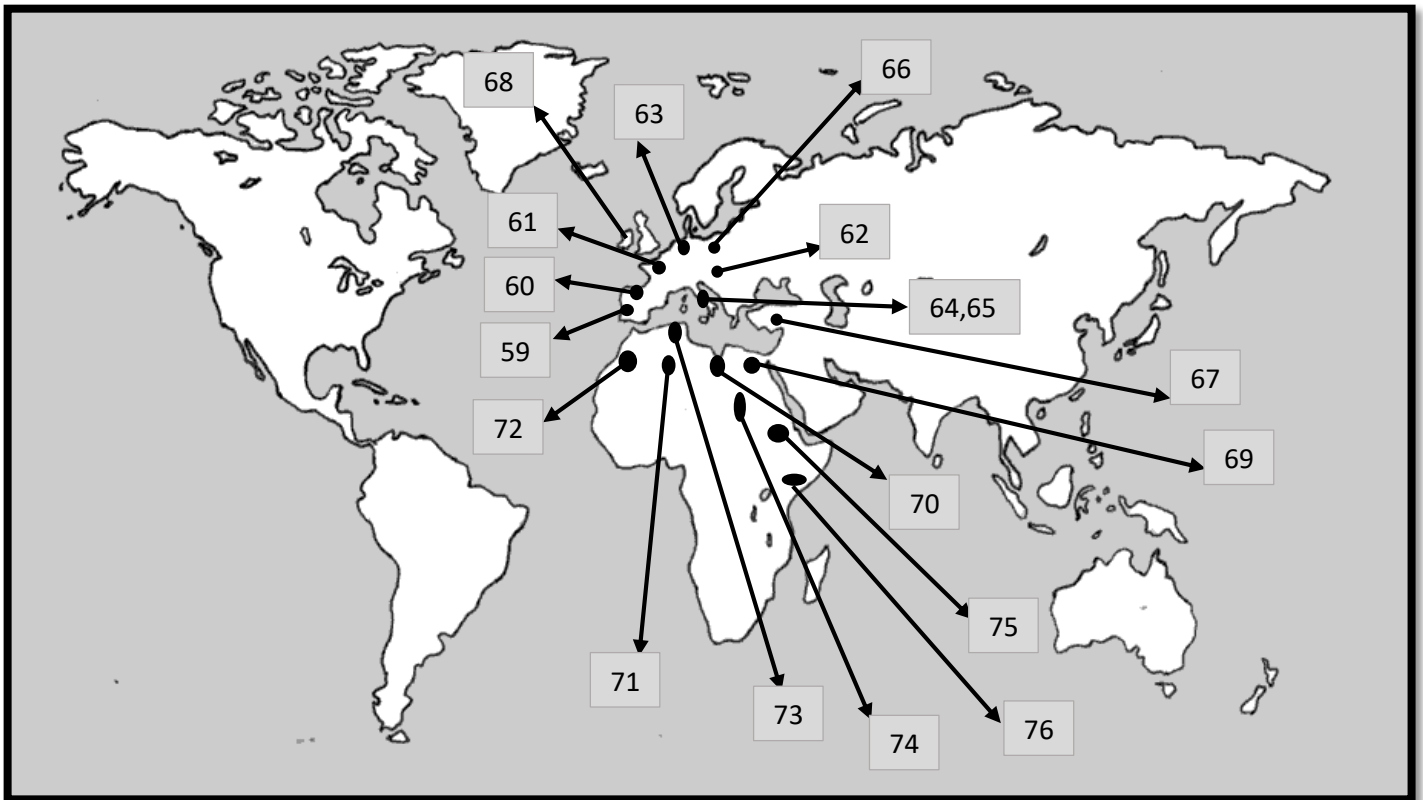
NORTH AMERIC, SOUTH AMERIC – COUNTRIES



- 45. USA(America)
- 46. Canada
- 47. Mexico
- 48. Brazil
- 49. Chile
- 50. Peru
- 51. Argentina
- 52. Cuba
- 53. West indies
- 54. Venezuela
- 55. Colombia
- 56. Greenland
- 57. Australia
- 58. Newzland



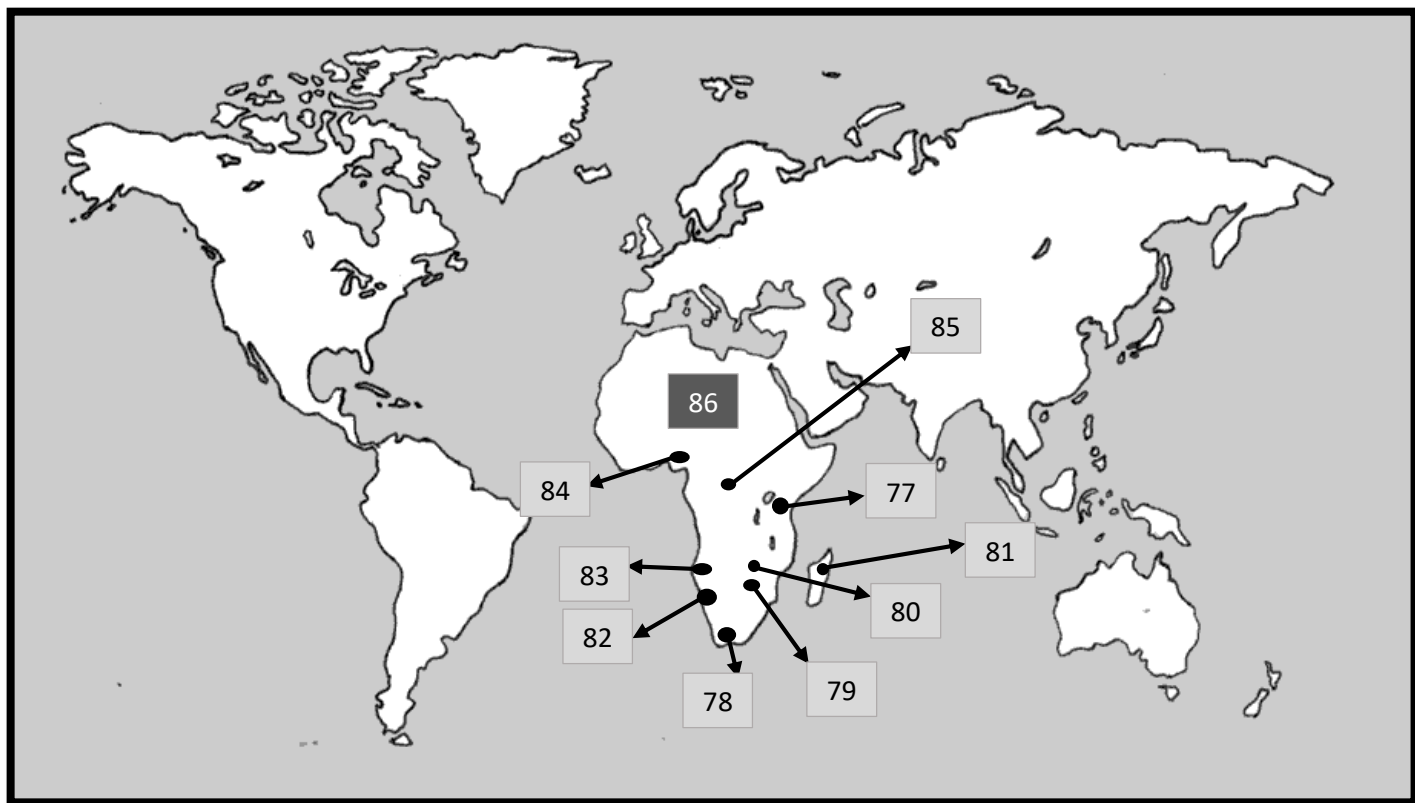
EUROPE, AFRICA – COUNTRIES



- 59. The country which ruled Angola (Portugal)
- 60. Spain
- 61. France
- 62. Austria
- 63. The county which ruled Congo(Belgium)
- 64. Italy
- 65. Capital city of Italy
- 66. Poland
- 67. Turkey
- 68. Ireland

- 69. Egypt
- 70. Libya
- 71. Algeria
- 72. Moraco
- 73. Tunisia
- 74. Sudan
- 75. Ethiopia
- 76. Kenya

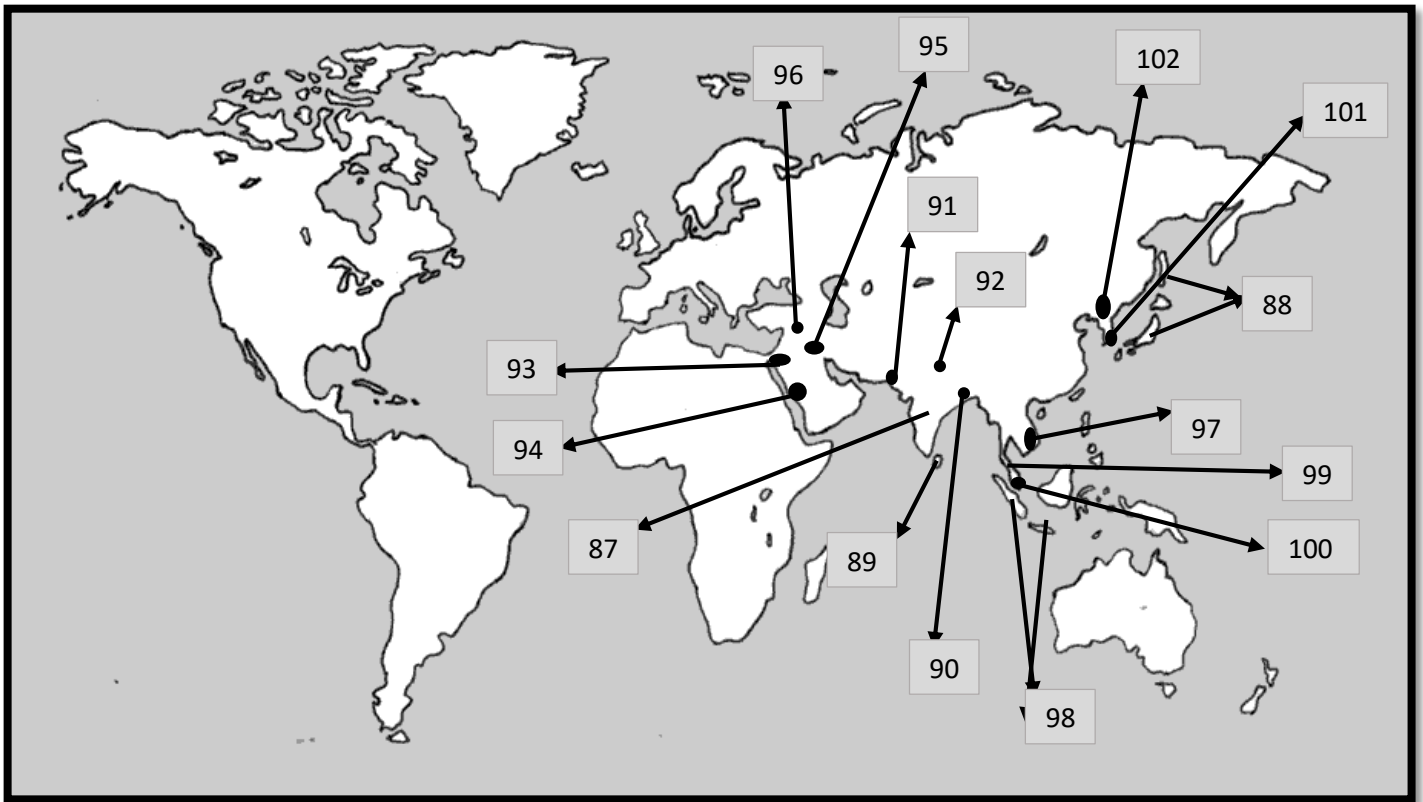
AFRICA – COUNTRIES



- 77. Tanzania
- 78. South Africa
- 79. Zimbabwe
- 80. Zambia
- 81. Madagascar
- 82. Namibia
- 83. Angola
- 84. Nigeria
- 85. Congo
- 86. Sahara Desert



ASIA – COUNTRIES

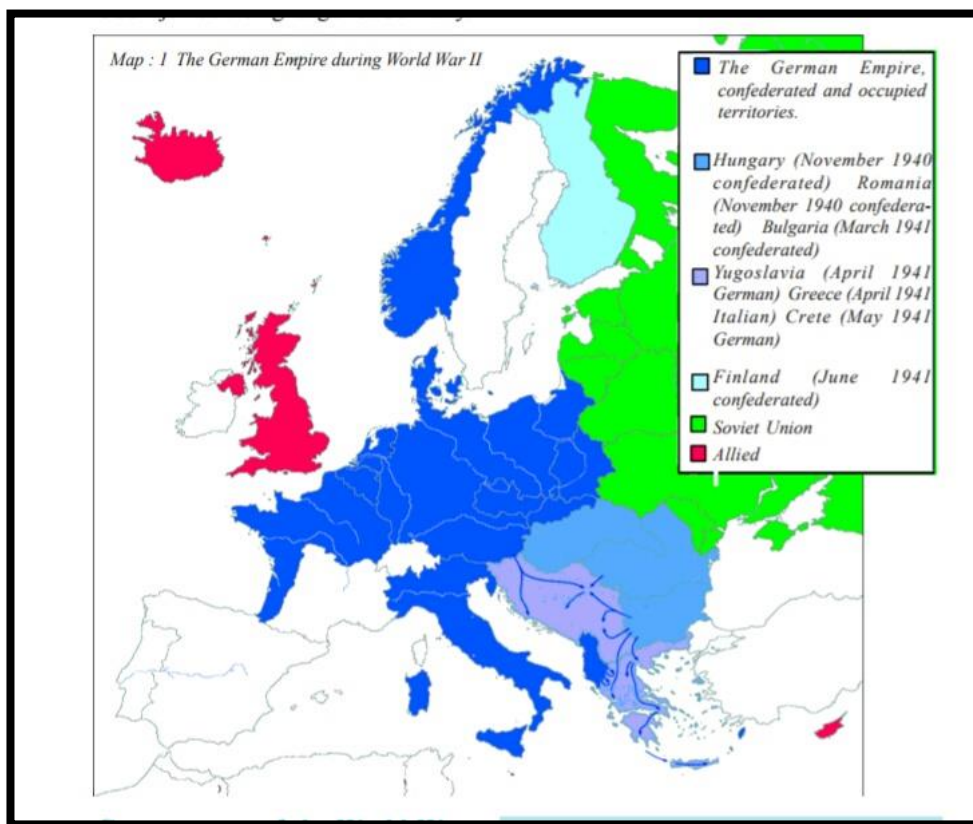


- 87. India
- 88. Japan
- 89. Srilanka
- 90. Bangladesh
- 91. Pakistan
- 92. Nepal
- 93. Separate state of Jews
(Israel)
- 94. Palastiana
- 95. Iran
- 96. Iraq
- 97. Vietnam
- 98. The country where
Bandung conference
held (Indonesia)
- 99. Malaysia
- 100. Singapore
- 101. South Korea
- 102. North Korea



MAPPING SKILLS – MAP READING

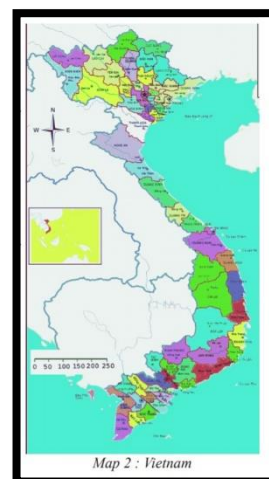
1. Read the following Europe map and answer the below questions.



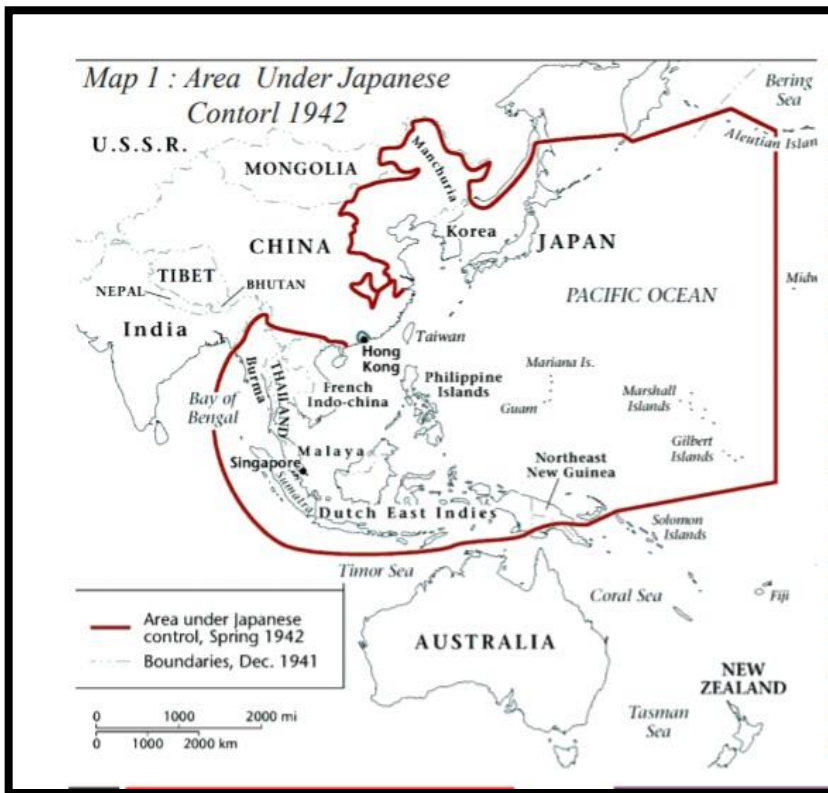
- a) Name any two countries which were in German empire during World War II?
Norway, Italy
- b) Which were in allied group during World War II? **Britain, Iceland**

2. Read the following map and answer the below questions.

- a) This map shows which country?
Vietnam
- b) This country was the colony of which country?
French
- c) This country located in which continent?
Asia



3. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



- a) Name any countries which were not under control of Japan?
India, Australia
- b) Name any countries which were under control of Japan?
Korea, Taiwan

4. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



- a) This map shows which country?
Nigeria
- b) Which Tribal people live in South-West Nigeria?
Yoruba
- c) Which Tribal people live in North Nigeria?
Housa – Fulani

5. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



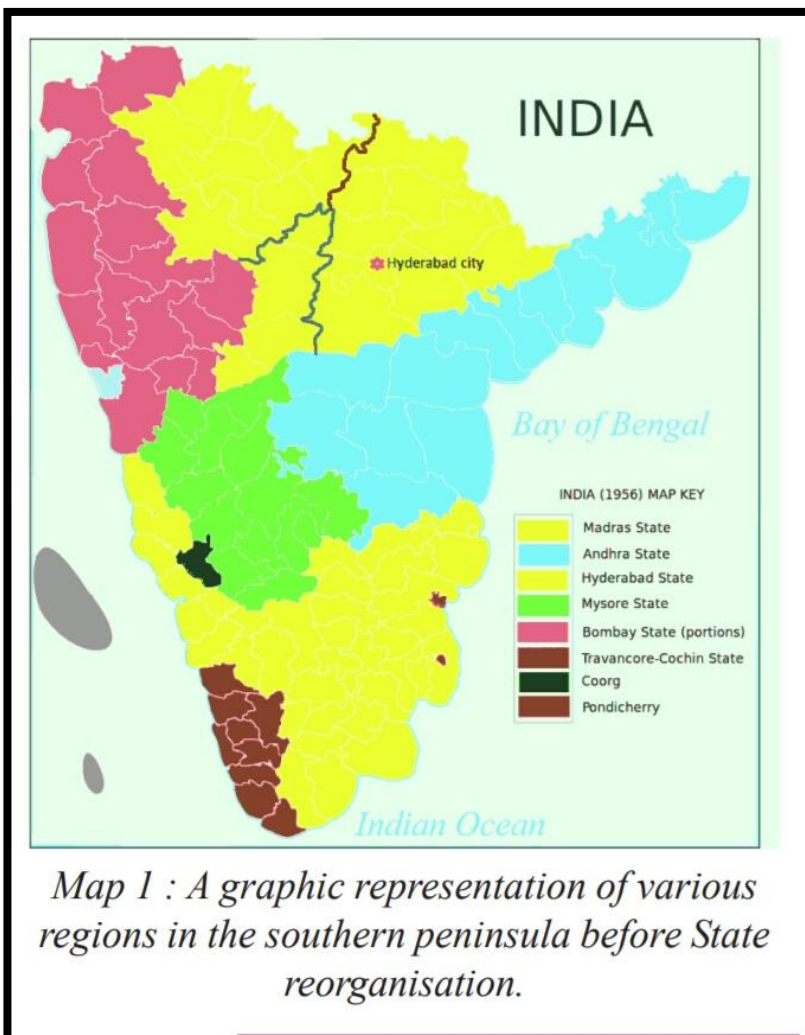
a) This map shows which country loss its land gradually?

Palestine

b) Which is the separate state of Jews people?

Israel

6. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



a) This map shows which aspect?

Sothern peninsula before state reorganization

b) Before state reorganization which is not part in Andhrapradesh?

Hyderabad (Telangana)

7. Read the following map and answer the below questions.

a) Which country withdrawal From NATO in 1968?

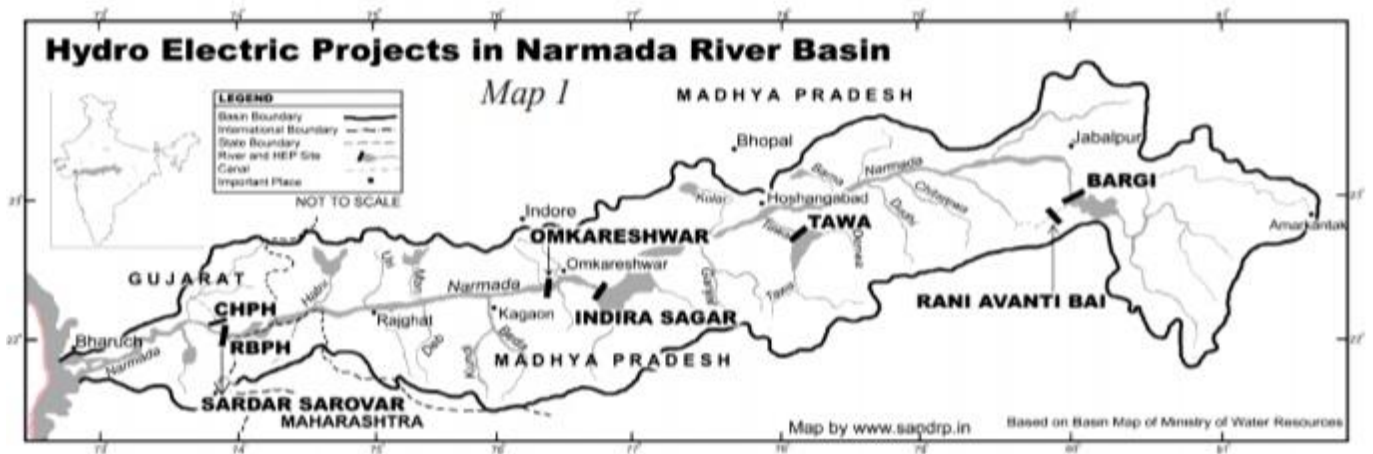
Albania

b) Which countries enter into NATO in 1952?

Greece and Turkey



8. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



a) This map shows which aspect?

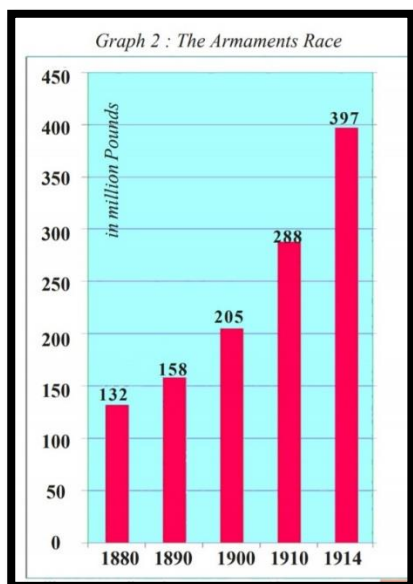
Hydro Electric projects in Narmada river basin

b) Sardar sarovar dam located in which state?

Gujarat

INFORMATION SKILL

1. Read the following Bar and answer the below questions.



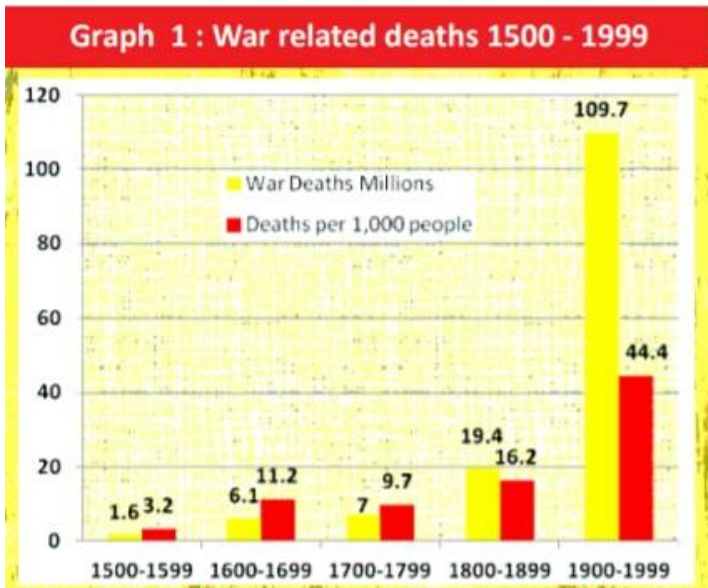
1. This Bar graph shows which aspect?
The Armaments race
2. In which year highest money spent on Arms?
1914
3. How is the trend in spent money on Arms?
Decade by decade increased
4. This graph shows which period?
1880-1914

2. Read the following Time line chart and answer the below questions.



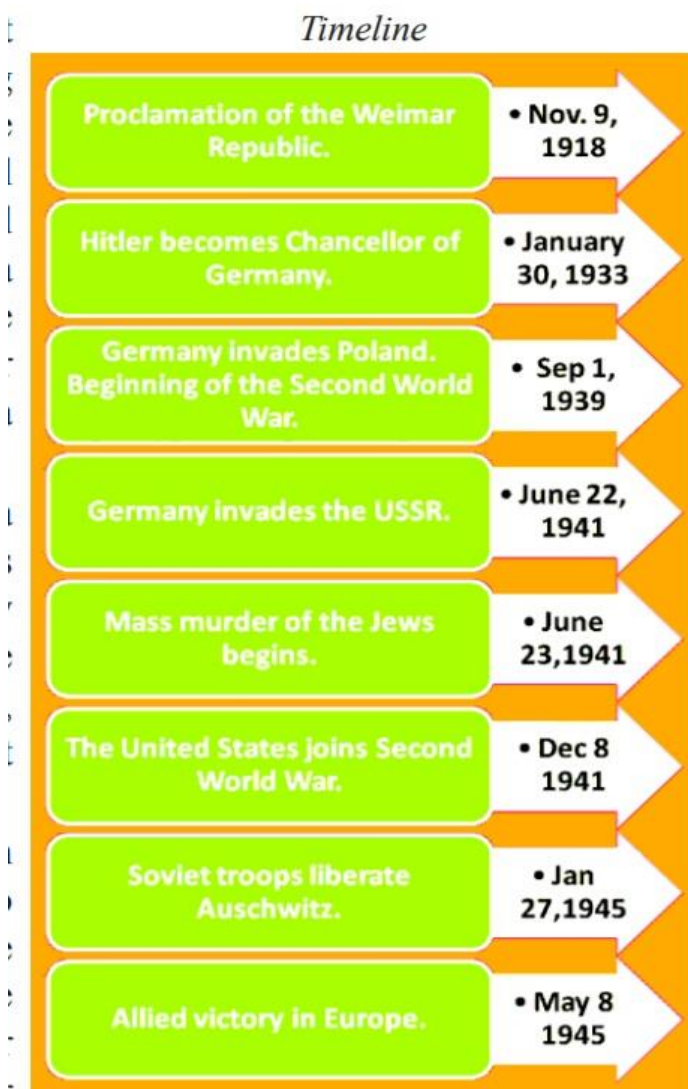
1. In which year German attacked on USSR?
1942
2. In which year UNO formed?
1945
3. What was the incident took place in 1919?
Treaty of Versailles
4. first world war ended in which year?
1918

3. Read the following Bar and answer the below questions.



- In 16th century war related deaths?
Record 1.6 millions?
- In 1900-1999, deaths per 1000 people?
44.4
- Why the war deaths century century Increased?
Because, increase of science and technology in making arms
- This graph shows which period?
1500-1999

4. Read the following Time line chart and answer the below questions.



- Weimar Republic established in which Country?
Germany
- Write any two incidents which are Held in 1941?
i. Germany the UUSR
ii. Mass murder of the Jews begins
- Finally which group got victory in World War II?
Allied powers
- What is the immediate cause for World War II?
Germany invades Poland

5. Read the following Bar graph and answer the below questions.

1. In which period high number of Amendments Held?

1971-80, 1980-90

2. How many constitutional Amendments Held during 1961-70?

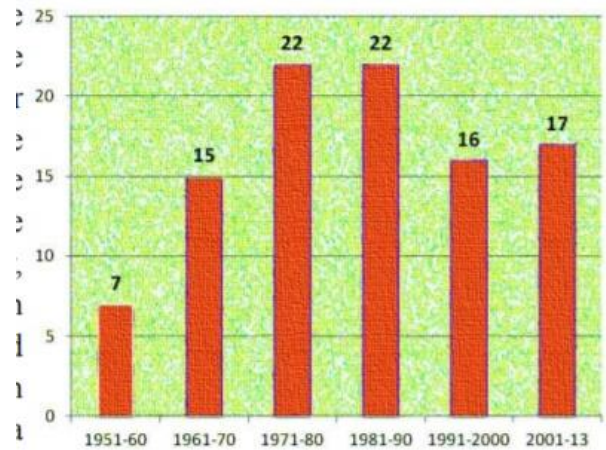
15

3. In which period low number of Amendments Held?

1951-60

4. Which government made highest Constitution Amendments?

Indira Gandhi government



Graph 1 : Since the Constitution was adopted on 26th January 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.

6. Read the following Time line chart and answer the below questions.

Timeline



1. The Bloody Sunday took place in Which country?

Russia

2. When was of the Russian social Democratic Workers party formed?

1898

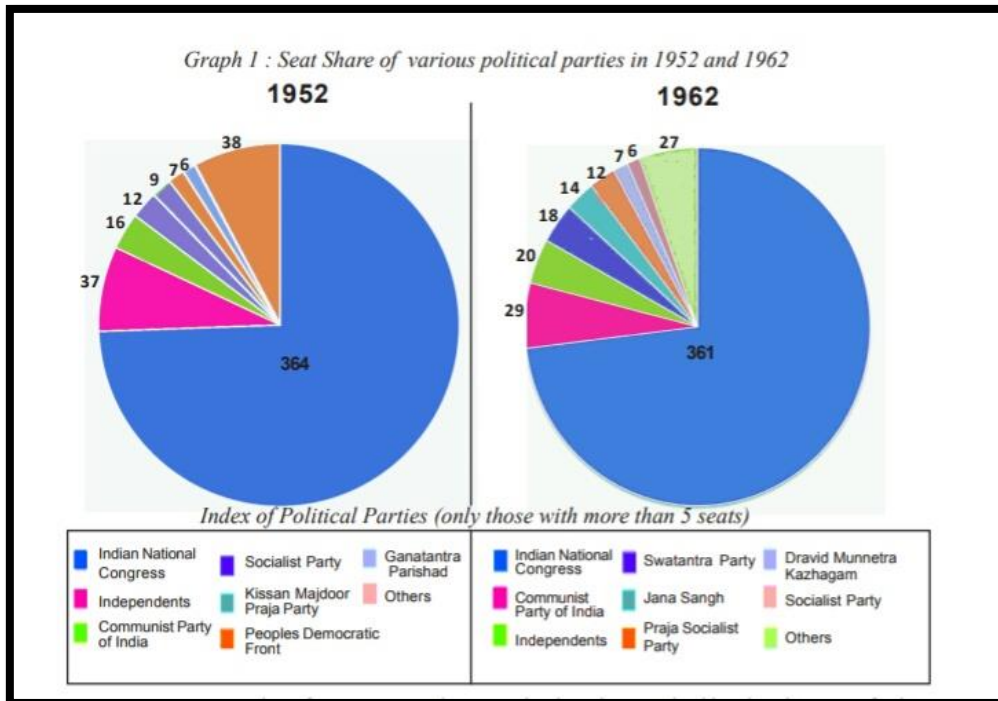
3. Comintern formed in Which Year?

1919

4. The civil war period?

1918-20

7. Read the following Pie graph and answer the below questions. (For Practice)



- a) This graph shows which aspect?
- b) How many seats lose in 1962 by the Indian National congress than 1952?

8. Read the following Time line chart and answer the below questions. (For Practice)



- a) The period of United Front government?
- b) Which parties were part in National Front government?
- c) TDP as supporting party, in which government?
- d) This Pie chart shows which aspect?

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

MCQ

1. In the beginning of 20th century world population was.... Billions (d)
 a) 3.7 b) 2.4 c) 4.4 d) 1.6
2. Principles of United Nations Organization... (d)
 a) Preserve peace b) Upload human rights c) Prevent wars d) All
3. Why 20th century called "Age of Extremes" (d)
 a) Established democratic governments instead of dictator governments
 c) The world experienced two world wars c) The great depression occurred d) All
4. Result of "1933 Enabling Act" in Germany (a)
 a) Dictatorship rule b) Colonial Rule c) Independent Nation d) Economy policy
5. The immediate cause of World war-1 (b)
 a) Invasion on Poland b) Murder of Ferdinand c) Nazism d) Fascism
6. Which countries were not invited to the Treaty of Versailles.. (d)
 a) Italy b) Japan c) Germany d) All
7. Which was not a member of League of Nations (a)
 a) USA b) England c) France d) None
8. Russia communist state was established in... (a)
 a) 1917 b) 1919 c) 1921 d) 1924
9. UNO formed on ... (c)
 a) 24.10.1944 b) 23.10.1944 c) 24.10.1945 d) 24.10.1946
10. Great depression made impact on (d)
 a) Massive unemployment b) Economic Broken
 c) Firms shutdown d) All of the above

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the triple alliance countries?
 Germany, Hungary, Italy, Austria
2. What are the triple entente countries?
 England, France, Russia
3. what is meant by Imperialism?
 The rivalry in colonial expansion was called imperialism
4. What is immediate cause of world war-I?
 Ferdinand of Austria was murdered along with his wife Sophia by Bosnian Serb in Sarajevo
5. What is immediate cause of world war-II?
 Hitler(Germany) attacked on Poland
6. What was the word Fascism?
 Fascism means a bundle of rods.
7. Who attacked on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
 The U.S.A. attacked on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

8. What is the result of the secret alliances?
Instead of real peace, these alliances created an atmosphere of fear and armed peace in Europe.
9. What is Militarism?
Militarism is the belief that military might is the best way to ensure security and war is good way to solve problems.
10. What is Aggressive Nationalism?
This is the ideology to create pride in one self and hatred against neighbors.
11. What are permanent countries in UNO?
Britain, France, America, Russia, China

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Do you think industrialization has created the conditions for modern wars?
 - i. The industrialized countries of Europe could find markets for their surplus goods, raw materials to feed their industries in Asia, Africa converted them into colonies.
 - ii. There was a race for colonies
 - iii. The new industrial powers like Germany emerged, they wanted to redivide the colonies.
 - iv. This created enmity leading wars.
2. Do you think the love for one's country among people of different countries leads to wars?
 - i. Yes, love for one's country is a positive impulse.
 - ii. This ideology was used to create pride in oneself and hatred against neighbours.
 - iii. This hatred was slowly building up in the 19th Century between state of Europe.
 - iv. This aggressive nationalism lead to wars.
3. Do you find the presence of aggressive nationalism, imperialism, power blocks and militarism around us today too? give examples.
 - i. Yes, we find the presence of militarism around
 - ii. Ex: a) Irani insurgency b) Central African republic conflict c) South Sudanese conflict d) War in North-west Pakistan.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How did the idea of nation states and nationalism influence desire for the war during world wars?
2. What are the causes to two world wars?
3. What are the results (Impacts) of World wars?

14

The World Between Wars 1900-1950: Part -2

MCQ

1. Three R's with reference to the 'New Deal'. (b)
 - a) Religion, Reform, Recovery
 - b) Relief, Recovery, Reform
 - c) Racism, Revolution, Religion
 - d) Rural, Reform, Revolution
2. Genocide... (d)
 - a) Protestors rally
 - b) War between Nations
 - c) Civil war
 - d) Mass murder of innocent people

3. Germany's Genocidal war was against... (d)
 a) Gypsies b) Polish civilians c) Jews, Disabled d) All
4. Who played an important role in Comintern. (c)
 a) Tagore b) Nehru c) M.N.Ray d) All
5. Due to great depression ... Americans were unemployed. (a)
 a) 25% b) 30% c) 35% d) 40%
6. Which country was badly effected by Great depression? (b)
 a) Russia b) Germany c) USA d) Britain
7. Which country was not effected by Great depression? (a)
 a) Russia b) Germany c) USA d) Britain
8. Match the following. (a)
 i. Duma a. Russia
 ii. Diet b. Japan
 iii. Reichstag c. Germany
 iv. Congress d. America
 a) I-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d b) I-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d c) I-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a d) I-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d
9. USA joined the World War II with the... (c)
 a) Battle of Stalingrad b) Battle of Austria c) Attack on pearl harbor by Japan d) None
10. "The women is the most stable element in the preservation of a folk' 'said by.. (c)
 a) Mussolini b) Lenin c) Hitler d) Stalin
11. Collective Farms implemented by (d)
 a) Mussolini b) Lenin c) Hitler d) Stalin

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is meant welfare state?
 A system where by the state undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need.
2. . What was Gestapo?
 It was a secret police service in Germany
3. Name any four nations in USSR?
 Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikstan, Turkomania.
4. What do you mean military alliances?
 The special agreements made by USA and USSR separately during cold war are known as military alliances.
5. What are Soviets?
 The common people, soldiers, industrial workers began organizing themselves in council which were called Soviets.
6. What is Marshal Plan?
 USA secretary Marshal prepared a plan to fund their economic revival.
7. What is Socialism?
 The system where factors of production are under government is called Socialism.
8. What is Communism?
 The policy which is advocating elimination of private property is called Communism.
9. What is the real name of Lenin?
 Vladimir Ilwich Ulanova
10. Who were the Indians, influenced by Russian Revolution?
 M.N.Roy, Rabhindranadh Tagore

11. Who participated in Yalta conference?
Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin

2 MARK QUESTIONS

- Why did Hitler treat the Jews people as the enemies to the Nation of Germany?
 - Because, Hitler thought that The Jews people were the main cause to all problems rising in Germany.
 - He noted that the Jews people were the conspirants for the policies of Imperialism and capitalism.
 - He also assumed that they were also the wise people than races.
- Russian revolution brought in many changes in their societies. What were they?
 - Land of Nobles and Church was confiscated and given to peasant societies.
 - Private property was eliminated.
 - Industries were nationalized
 - Planning was to help advance growth of economy
 - Control the prices and Banks was nationalize
- Germany faced many problems during the great depression. What were they?
- Explain Relief-Reform-Recovery?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

- In what ways were Jews persecuted during the Nazi Germany? Do you think in every country some people are differentiated because of their identity?
- Compare different points of view about Great Depression, which one would you agree with? Why?
- 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?

15

National Liberation Movements in Colonies

MCQ

- It was not among the three principles of Sun-Yet-Sen... (c)
 - Socialism
 - Nationalism
 - Secularism
 - Democracy
- Which is the political party formed basing on the ideas of Sun-Yet-Sen... (d)
 - National people's party
 - KMT
 - Guomindung
 - All of the above
- Peking University was established in the year... (b)
 - 1901
 - 1902
 - 1905
 - 1906
- Chinese Communist Party was formed in ... year (d)
 - 1915
 - 1919
 - 1920
 - 1921
- The long March was organized by... (b)
 - Sun-Yet-Sen
 - Maozedang
 - chiang kai Shiek
 - Hochiminh

6. Why was the French afraid of making Vietnamese educated.. (d)
 a) In thought of questioning French domination
 b) In fear losing employment c) In view of high expenditure d) a & b
7. Vietnamese went to the following country for modern education in 20th century. (c)
 a) France b) China c) Japan d) Russia
8. What is B-52 (d)
 a) Missile b) Satellite c) Bomb d) Flight
9. A peace settlement was signed by the US and Vietnam in 1974 at (c)
 a) Annam b) Geneva c) Paris d) New York
10. Founder of Nigerian National Democratic Party.. (a)
 a) Herbert MacAulay b) Ken saro Wiwa c) San-Yet-Sen d) Azikwe
11. Vietnam was a colony of ... (b)
 a) Dutch b) France c) Spain d) Britain
12. May fourth movement was organized in ... (c)
 a) 1920 b) 1939 c) 1919 d) 1911

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is May 4th movement?
 On May 4th 1919, an angry demonstration was held in Beijing to protest against the decision of the Versailles peace conference.
2. What is Pan Africanism?
 Pan Africanism is an idea which promotes the unity of all African peoples irrespective of country or tribe.
3. What is Agent Orange?
 Agent Orange is a defoliant, a plant killer, so called because it was stored in drums marked with an orange band.
4. Which country practicing a cruel practice of not allowing women to have fully grown feet?
 China
5. Which country became the third largest exporter of rice in the world by 1931?
 Vietnam

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What was the difference between a landless peasant and landless worker?
 Landless peasant: A peasant who has no land of his own but works in the land of others which was taken on rent.
2. Do you think America justified in using chemical weapons like Napalm and Agent Orange on civilian population and jungles?
 - i. I think America not justified in using chemical weapons like Napalm and Agent Orange.
 - ii. Their intention to clear the jungles was would be easier to kill people if there was no jungle cover.
 - iii. They destroyed many villages and decimated jungles and civilians died in large numbers.
 - iv. That did not deter the courage's of the persons and people of Vietnam.

3. In colonies which social groups have freedom? And why were the ideas of equality and democracy important to them?
 - i. In colonies peasants, common people and workers had fought for freedom.
 - ii. Women and students also had fought for freedom.
 - iii. All these were suppressed for many centuries, So the ideas of equality and democracy were important to them.
4. What were the ecological challenges (problem) faced by Nigerian delta people?
 - i. Oil spillage from oil wells has a major impact on the ecosystem.
 - ii. Large tracts of the mangrove forests, which are especially susceptible to oil have been destroyed.
 - iii. Drinking water is also frequently contaminated, and a sheen of oil is visible in many local bodies of water.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. In what ways the land reform programmes help CCP win the war?
2. After the overthrow of monarchy, China had two different types of regimes. How were they similar or different?
3. What are the challenges faced by the independent Nigerian nation. In what ways is it similar or different from the challenge faced by independent India?
4. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom. Can you find some explanation for this?

16

National movement in India – Partition & Independence 1939-1947

MCQ

1. Britishers implemented Divide and Rule policy in the following countries.. (d)
 a) Nigeria b) India c) Vietnam d) a & b
2. Which party decided to give support to Britain in the times of World War II (b)
 a) Congress b) Communist party of India c) Muslim League d) a& b
3. Who led Thebaga movement in West Bengal. (c)
 a) Communist party b) Socialist party c) Kissan Sabha d) Hindhu Mahasabha
4. Who abolished titles of Privy purse in India. (a)
 a) Indhira Gandhi b) Nehru c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Lal bahudur sastrri
5. Do or Die slogan related to ... movement. (b)
 a) Vandemataram b) Quit India c) Non cooperation d) Salt satyagraha
6. Was given charge of integration of states in 1947. (c)
 a) Gandhji b) Ambedkar c) Patel d) Netaji
7. Wins ten Churchill belongs to Party. (b)
 a) Democratic b) Conservative c) Labor d) Republic
8. Was the last governor general of India. (a)
 a) Mount Bataan b) Rajagopalachari c) Benthic d) Lord weevil

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Expand RSS?
Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sang
2. Define Privy Purse?
The prices were given pension funds, called Privy Purse to meet their personal expenses.
3. Who is the writer of the Sare jahasi accha?
Muhammad Iqbal
4. When was formed the Muslim league party?
1906
5. Who is father of Nation?
Mahatma Gandhiji

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Do you think Indians should have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935?
The proposals of the act were rejected by the Indians. So they did not feel grateful to the british government. The reasons for rejection were.
 - i. The main aim of this act was the continuance of the foreign rule, this was not accepted.
 - ii. Political and economic power remained vested in the British government.
 - iii. The act made no reference to the grant at Dominion status to India.
 - iv. The right to vote was given to a small section of the population- about 12% for provincial assemblies and about 1% for central assembly.
2. In what way, the partition of India had an impact on the common people of India?
 - i. Most of common people became insecure and felt forced to leave.
 - ii. They felt anger and hatred against each other.
 - iii. They killed, looted and burnt.
 - iv. They lived in relief camps.
3. Why did the Indian soldiers form INA?
 - i. In the beginning they were soldiers in the British army had been captured by the Japanese when the British defeated in Burma and Malaya. They were prisners.
 - ii. Soldiers joined INA because they had to fight against their enemy, the British.
 - iii. Given the brutal manner in which particular communists jews and others were treated in Germany, do you think it would have been morally right to support Germany or Japan?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are various reasons for the partition of India and Pakistan?
2. "Integration of various princely states in India was a challenging task "is it true. Comment on?
3. How did British colonialists practice their "devide and rule" policy in India? How was it similar or different from what you have studied about Nigeria?
4. How were workers and peasants mobilised during the last years of freedom struggle?

17

The Making of Independent India's Constitution

MCQ

1. First President of Independent India was __. (b)
a) Nehru b) Rajendra Prasad c) Gandhi (D) Patel
2. Who has powers among the following to amend Indian constitution (a)
a) Parliament b) President c) Supreme court d) Lok Sabah
3. Which part consisting Directive principles of state policy in our constitution.(c)
a) 2nd Part b) 3rd Part c) 4th Part d) 4A Part
4. Constitution is merely a copy of the 1935 Act (a)
a) Maulana Hasrat Mohani b) KM Munshi c) Ranjan Thakur d) Kumar choudari
5. ... Majority is required to Amend Indian Constitution in two houses of Parliament separately. (a)
a) 2/3rd b) 1/2 c) 2/4th d) 1/3rd
6. 'Federation' means _____ (b)
a) Central Government is powerful b) Dual polity c) Unitary d) State Government is powerful
7. women members elected to Constituent Assembly were __ (d)
a) 26 b) 35 c) 93 d) 9
8. Which of the following statements is correct in relating to draft constitution (d)
a) 315 Articles b) The largest draft constitution c) 8 Schedules d) All
9. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly _____. (b)
a) Nehru b) Rajendra Prasad c) Gandhi d) Patel
10. Constitutional Drafting Committee Chairman __. (a)
a) Ambedkar b) Nehru c) Gandhi d) Patel

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by a republic?
Any country where the head of state is not hereditary but elected by the people. Example. India
2. What is drafting committee?
The committee which prepared draft constitution is called Drafting committee.
3. What is Constituent Assembly?
The Assembly which was making rules and regulations (constitution) is called Constituent Assembly.
4. What is Preamble?
The preface of constricton is called Preamble that reflects the ideas and aspirations of a nation.
5. What include in Concurrent list?
Education, Electricity, Marriages etc. Central and State governments also make act on this list.
6. What is Amendment?
The process through which some changes can be made to our constitution .

7. What are the basic ideas of Indian Constitution?
Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

- The constitution of India begins with statement "We the people of India" Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified?
 - This claim that 'We the people of India' is justifiable.
 - Our leaders preferred democratic form which gives importance to equality to all sects of people.
 - In democracy, peoples representatives participate in framing the constitution.
- What is meant by parliamentary system?
Parliamentary system is a system of democratic governance of a state in which the executive branch derives its democratic legitimacy from, and is hold accountable to the legislature, the executive.
- What are the unitary principles of Indian constitution?
 - a single judiciary,
 - uniformity - in fundamental laws, civil and criminal, and
 - a common All-India Civil Service to man important posts
- What are the Federal Principles of Indian constitution?
- Write the features of presidential system of government?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

- What are salient features of 73rd constitutional amendment?
- Write a short note on Basic principles of Indian constitution?
- How has the Constitution defined and changed political institutions in the country?

18

Independent India : The first 30years 1947-77

MCQ

- Panchasheel agreement was between the countries. (a)
a) India-China b) India –Russia c) India -Bangladesh d) India –England
- _____ demanded separate Telugu state with his hunger strike for 58 days. (d)
a) AlluriSitaRama Raju b) BhagathSingh c) Prakasam Pantulu d) PottiSri Ramulu
- _____ Amendment is known „Mini constitution“. (c)
a) 44th b) 26th c) 42nd d) 35th
- First general elections in India were held in ____ (d)
a) 1957 b) 1962 c) 1972 d) 1952

5. Women in Switzerland got right to vote in ...Year (c)
 a) 1961 b) 1918 c) 1971 d) 1952
6. . Indira Gandhi gave slogan „Garibi Hatao“ in (a)
 a) 1971 b) 1967 c) 1980 d) 1977
7. Anti- Hindi movement started in ... state. (b)
 a) Kerala b) Tamilnadu c) Andhrapradesh d) Karnataka
8. Official language act made in ... year. (a)
 a) 1963 b) 1965 c) 1966 d) 1967
9. War between India and china... (b)
 a) 1963 b) 1962 c) 1966 d) 1967
10. Anti- Hindi movement led by Party. (c)
 a) AIADMK b) Jansangh c) DMK d) Hindhu mahasabha
11. Article gave autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir. (d)
 a) 256 b) 356 c) 375 d) 370
12. Who quoted that “ Mumbai must belong to Maharashtra” ... (d)
 a) Hindu Mahasabha b) RSS c) NCP d) Siva sena
13. Emergency was announced by... (c)
 a) Rajiv Gandhi b) Patel c) Indira Gandhi d) Lal Bahudur sastrri
14. Present name of East Pakistan is _____.
 a) Nepal b) Bhutan c) China d) Bangladesh

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Who wrote the book “ Indian experience with the democratic elections”?
 Margaret W.Fisher and Joan V. Bondurant
2. SRC means?
 State Reorganization Commission
3. What reforms done by Indira Gandhi?
 i. Nationalization of banks
 ii. Abolition of Princely Pensions.
4. What is Emergency?
 A serious political situation requiring immediate action. It was imposed in 1975 in India.
5. What is one party dominance?
 A single party rule continuously many years in state and central is called one party dominance.
6. Define Non-Alignment Movement?
 It's a foreign policy by which India always maintains to be neutral by having healthy relations with other countries.
7. What is Nationalization?
 The policy by which under taking any institution or organization into government is called Nationalization.
8. What is policy paralysis?
 The coalition government is always in fear of withdrawal of support by one or other partner is known as policy paralysis.
9. What is meant by Universal Adult franchise?
 Right to vote to adult citizens without any discrimination.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

- What are the aims of the 42nd amendment? Or what are the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency?
It had the following aims:
 - Excluding the courts from election disputes,
 - strengthening the central government vis-a-vis the state governments,
 - Providing maximum protection from judicial challenges to social and economic transformation legislation;
 - Making the judiciary subsequent to parliament
- What measures were taken to bring in socio-economic change during the initial years after independence?
 - The planning commission was set up and implemented five year plans.
 - Focused on food production, development of transport and communications
 - Implementation of land reforms
- Write about the situations during emergency period?
- Write some measures taken by Indira Gandhi under the left turn?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

- What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections?
- In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy?
- Language became a central rallying point in Indian politics on many occasions, either as unifying force or as divisive element. Identify these instances and describe them?

19

Emerging Political Trends: 1977- 2000

MCQ

- In June 1978 Operation Barga launched in ___. (d)
a) Haryana b) Punjab c) Kerala d) West Bengal
- _____ initiated telecom revolution in India. (d)
a) Gandhi b) Modi c) Indira d) Rajiv Gandhi
- ___introduced Liberalisation in India in 1991. (b)
a) DMK b) Congress c) BJP d) NDA
36. Example for the National Party_____ (a)
a) Congress b) YSRCP c) Janasena d) TDP
- TDP established on Birth day of NTR (c)
a) 50th b) 55th c) 60th d) 62nd
- Farmers of Maharashtra fought under the leadership of _____. (d)
a) Bal Thackeray b) Sardar c) Patel d) Sharad Joshi

7. Janatha government came to power in _____. (a)
a) 1977 b) 1967 c) 1980 d) 1984
8. . Operation Blue star was operated in ____ State. (d)
a) Haryana b) Bihar c) Maharashtra d) Punjab
9. For OBC's 27% reservation was implemented by ____ (d)
a) Man Mohan Singh b) PV Narasimha Rao c) Rajiv Gandhi d) VP Singh
10. 73rd Constitutional amendment belongs to ____ (a)
a) Local Self Government b) Women Welfare c) Election Reforms d) 2009 Education Act
11. First non-congress prime minister. (b)
a) Deva gouda b) Morarjee Desai c) Charan Singh d) VP singh

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is coalition government?
The government formed by a temporary alliance of some parties.
2. Name some non- political movements ?
.Environmental movements, feminist movement, civil liberties movement, literacy movement.
3. Who played an important role in bringing together all the anti-congress and anti-Emergency parties?
Senior leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya JB Kriplani played an important role in bringing together all the anti-congress and anti-emergency parties to fight the elections.
4. Who was Bhindranwale and what was his demand?
Bhindranwale, the leader of the group of militant sikhs began to preach separatism and also demanded the formation of a sikh state-Khalistan.
5. How were the methods used by the government for the suppression of military in Punjab?
The government used very harsh methods for the suppression of militancy in Punjab, many of which were seen as violation of constitutional rights of citizens.
6. What is called the telecom revolution?
Rajiv Gandhi initiated what is called the 'telecom revolution' in India which speeded up and spread the network of telephonic communication in the country using satellite technology.
7. Who led the left front government in West Bengal in 1977?
Jyothi Basu of CPM led the left front government in west bengal in 1977.
8. What is the aim of operation Barga depend?
Operation Barga depended heavily on collective action by the share croppers and punchayati raj institutions thus avoiding bureaucratic delays and domination of land owning classes

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What reforms were started by Rajiv Gandhi to our country?
 - i. Telecommunication technology.
 - ii. Activating panchayat raj institutions.
 - iii. Peace initiatives in Panjab, Assam and Srilanka
 - iv. Introduction of Liberalization.

2. What are Land reforms that started in West Bengal?
 - i. Land reforms started in 1978.
 - ii. Operation Barga started to record the names of share croppers.
 - iii. Avoided Bureau cretic domination in agriculture.
3. Do you think "single party democracy " would have been a better alternative to multi party democracy?
4. What are the disadvantages of Coalition government?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Compare the similarities and differences between Assam and Punjab movements. What kind of challenge did they pose to our political system?
2. What are the major economic policies discussed in this and the previous chapters of various governments at the centre and the state. How are they similar or different?
3. Identify the major changes in party system during the second phase of Independence.
4. How did regional aspirations lead to the formation of regional parties? Compare the similarities and differences between the two different phases.

20

Post-war World and India

MCQ

1. ____ nationalised Suez canal. (d)
a) Tito b) Yasser c) Saddam d) Nasser
2. In the World War 2 ____ has benefited more. (a)
a) USA b) China c) USSR d) Japan
3. . Independent buffer zone between India & China (a)
a) Tibet b) Nepal c) Bhutan d) Myanmar
4. In 1968 in Iraq ____ came to power with the slogan of „Arab Nationalism“. (a)
a) Saddam Hussein b) Arafat c) Nasar d) Karzai
5. The prominent cause of cold war was ____ (c)
a) The non-agreement to the disarmament policy. b) The rivalry among the industrialized countries.
c) Ideological difference between super powers. d) The rivalry among the colonial powers.
6. . In 2014 UNO has _____ members. (c)
a) 220 b) 204 c) 193 d) 186
7. The „Zionist Movement' was developed by (c)
a) Christians b) Nazis c) Jews d) Arabs
8. India -China signed Panchasheel Pact in (a)
a) 1954 b) 1962 c) 1969 d) 1947
9. . After 1965 war India & Pakistan signed a treaty in (a)
a) Tashkent b) Pakistan c) India d) UNO

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Who are the permanent members of the Security Council?
China, France, United Kingdom, USSR (Now Russia) and USA
2. Explain the 'Veto power'?
Any decision taken by council can be vetoed (Made invalid or rejected) by the intervention of even any one of these countries.
3. What were the core concerns of the people of recently de-colonised?
The core concerns of people, especially those who were recently de-colonised like poverty, disease, inequality and colonialism were not addressed by any of these issues of contention.
4. What was called the 'Zionist movement'?
A movement had developed among the Jews called the 'Zionist movement' which called for uniting Jews spread across the world and to reclaim Palestine as their home land and build a separate state of Jews.
5. Expand PLO? When was the PLO established?
Palestinian Liberation Organisation. The PLO was established in 1964 in Jordan and added a new dimension by bringing together all different Arab factions. Its aim was to regain the land it lost, without violence
6. Expand POK?
Pakistan occupied Kashmir
7. What is IPKF?
It is Indian peace keeping force in Sri Lanka.
8. What are military alliances?
NATO, SEATO, CENTO
9. What is meant by Proxy war?
Right from the outset the two countries (USA, USSR) tried to bring the countries fighting for freedom under their sphere of influence. This led to supporting the two opposing sides in each of those countries. It is called proxy war.
10. What is meant by Unipolar?
One country (USA) became super power in the world after the destruction of USSR in 1991. It is called Unipolar.
11. What is meant by Bipolar?
After World War II, USA and USSR became super powers in the world. It is called Bipolar.
12. What is meant by Decolonization?
Colonies became independent nations is known as Decolonization.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. "The ethnic conflicts affected India's relations with Sri Lanka." Justify.
 - i. Since times immemorial India, Sri Lanka have cultural, ethnic and economic relations.
 - ii. A major irritant in the relation between the two countries has been the treatment of Tamil speaking minorities by the Sri Lankan government.
 - iii. The large scale influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees into India posed a special problem.
 - iv. India made an agreement with Sri Lanka and Tamil militants to maintain peace on the land.
2. Why were Non- Aligned nations called third world countries?
 - i. The term third world arose during the cold war to define countries that remained non- aligned with either the capitalist block or communist block

- ii. The third world has also been connected to the world economic division as periphery countries in the world system that is dominated by the 'core' countries.
 - iii. It became a stereotype to refer to poor countries as 'Third world countries'
3. Which is called a cold war?
- i. The ideological war between USA and USSR is called Cold war.
 - ii. It was a war in which the principal contenders did not physically attack each other or fight each other directly and hence, and there was no hot war.
 - iii. "Instead, a war was fought behind closed through propaganda and words. It is called the cold war between USA and USSR.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the different roles done by United Nations in order to build peace in the world?
2. By the end of the 20th Century there is only single power that dominates the world. In this context what do you think would be the role of NAM?
3. Make a table to show relation between India and neighbouring countries with following items: issues of conflict; events of war; events of help and co-operation

21

Social Movements in Our Times

MCQ

1. Martin Luther King fought for.. (a)
 a) American civil Rights Movement b) Narmada Bachao c) Freedom movement d) Cambodian movement
2. Chipko movement related to ____ (c)
 a) Air Pollution b) Plantation c) Protection of forests d) River Pollution
3. Narmada BachaoAndolan was led by ____ (a)
 a) Medha Patkar b) Baba Ramdev c) SunderlalBahuguna d) Anna Hazare
4. ____ village in Nellore district witnessed anti arrack movement . (d)
 a) Venkatapuram b) Sangadigunta c) Ramapuram d) Dubagunta
5. Meira Paibi means _____. (a)
 a) Torch bearers b) Path finders c) Followers d) Protection force
6. Supreme court Judge appointed to look into the possibility of repealing AFSPA was _____. (d)
 a) K.G. Balakrishnan b) K.L. Shahny c) Nariman d) BP JeevanReddy
7. USA conducted underwater nuclear tests in 1971 in (c)
 a) Los Angels b) Boston c) Alaska d) New York
8. Chernobyl Nuclear plant was in ... (a)
 a) USSR b) Poland c) Hungary d) USA
9. Silent Valley in Kerala located in ... Ghats (b)
 a) Nilagiris b) Western Ghats c) Eastern Ghats d) Vindhya
10. Who was a famous writer, sought to dismantle the socialist system. (c)
 a) Alexander Solzhenitsyn b) Andrei Sakharov c) A & B d) Stalin

Key words & 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Expand NBA A.
Narmada Bachao Andolan
2. Identify the state where a great gas tragedy took place?
Madhya Pradesh
3. What type of technique did the Vietnamese use to fight the war with the USA?
Guerrilla warfare
4. What is Green peace movement?
Environmental agitation against Nuclear tests that done by America in Alaska region.
5. What is meant by Civil disobedience?
It is nothing but violating discriminatory laws peacefully.
6. What are civil rights?
The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
7. Write two slogans on Anti-Drugs?
i. Drugs consumption is insurance to health.
ii. Stop Drugs – Save family
8. What is meant by rehabilitation?
It is an act of restoring something to its original state.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Write about START?
 - i. START means Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty .
 - ii. It was signed in 1991 July 31st.
 - iii. It resulted in removal of 80% of Nuclear weapons.
 - iv. It was an Historical treaty that reduces large amounts of Nuclear Material.
2. What are the basic features/ demands of social movements?
 - i. Social movements mostly arise when issues like fundamental rights, equality, survival, opportunity, environment are threatened.
 - ii. In almost all contexts social movements resist changes that are forced upon them.
 - iii. Social movements often distance themselves from individual political parties.
 - iv. They are united under a single case.
 - v. Its members may belong to different political parties.
 - vi. Their programmes are conducted through participatory and democratic manner.
3. Suggest some solutions about environmental issues?
4. What are the various strategies used by Social movements?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How are the rights of black people in USA and Meira Paibi movements similar or different?
2. Here are list of items that you can use for making a table on social movements. Find out similarities and differences amongst the movements: Main area of focus of the movement; location; main demands; modes of protest; important leaders; response from the state; possible impact on society.

MCQ

1. The basic feature of Lok Adalat . (d)
 a) Flexible procedure b) Speedy trails c) No court fee for poor d) All
2. Central Government passed RTI Act in _____. (a)
 a) 2005 b) 2007 c) 2009 d) 2011
3. ____ can make amendments in RTI Act. (b)
 a) Supreme court b) Parliament c) A State Assembly d) Prime Minister
4. The Public information officer of your school. (a)
 a) Headmaster b) Social Assistant c) Physical Education Teacher d) First Assistant
5. Juvenile Justice Act was made in _____. (b)
 a) 1956 b) 1986 c) 1960 d) 1952
6. The information relating to this is not accessible. (c)
 a) a) Health b) Roads c) Military intelligence d) All
7. RTI ensures the government to _____. (d)
 a) Conduct welfare programmes b) Make Laws c) Change d) to promote Transparency
8. RTI is not provided in _____. (d)
 a) Hindi b) English c) Official language of the state d) French

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Give some examples of information
 Records, reports, memos etc are the examples of information.
2. Name some departments which has autonomous status?
 Election commission, Information commission, Judiciary are some departments which has autonomous status.
3. Is right to Information a fundamental right?
 No. It's a legal Right which is provided by the parliament
4. If any government officer refuse to provide Information, Who can punish them?
 State public information commissioner
5. Expand NALSA?
 National Legal Service Authority.
6. Expand RTI?
 Right to Information

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Write any two exemptions for disclosure of information? Or Not accessible information to citizens ?
 i. The law permits government not to disclose certain information.
 ii. Information that could affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

2. Write about NALSA ?

National Legal services authority (NALSA) is the apex body constituted to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the provisions of the act and to frame most effective and economical schemes for legal services

3. What are the objectives / aims of Lok Adalt?

- i. To ensure that opportunities for securing justice were not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
- ii. To organise Lok Adalats to ensure that the operation of the legal system promoted justice on a basis of equal opportunity.
- iii. To develop an effective, alternative, innovative dispute resolution mechanism outside the courts.

4. How do you think RTI would help in improving or monitoring the work of government?

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. RTI Act resembles the true spirit of democracy. How do you justify?
2. How do you think the Legal services Authority would help the people in seeking legal aid?
3. What do you think on the eligible criteria for free legal services and nature of cases under this Act?

Model Questions on APPRECIATION & SENSITIVITY

1. Write two slogans relating to prevention of wars.
2. Write some appreciable aspects in Adolf Hitler as of your opinion.
3. Appreciate the role of women in Russian revolution.
4. " A large country like USA was defeated by small country like Vietnam" Describe the role of Vietnamese.
5. " Even though the first independent Indian elections were difficult to conduct our election commission organized the elections in a proper way by facing various problems" Comment on the above statement.
6. In what way do you comment on about the non- Align movement under Indian leadership during the time of cold war.
7. Appreciate on the following statement .
The role of women in the social movement of Meira-Paibi.

