

# సాధన 2018-19

## Practice Writing

### SOCIAL STUDIES

#### Study Material For SSC Slow Learners

#### MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

- Chief Production Officer : **Sri. K. Samuyelu, M.A., M.Ed.,**  
District Educational Officer,  
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore Dt.
- Organising Incharge : **Sri. T. V. Rama Kumar, M.Sc., M.Ed., E.L.T.C.**  
Secretary, District Common Examination Board
- Advisory Committee : **Sri. M. Sobhanadri, M.Sc., B.Ed.,**  
Headmaster, ZPPHS Griddaluru  
**Sri. V. Janakiram, M.Sc., B.Ed.,**  
Headmaster, Govt. HS, Korimerla  
**Sri. Y. Chenchu Ramaiah, M.Sc., B.Ed., M.Phil.**  
Headmaster, ZPPHS, Muthukur

#### Editor

**Smt. Balanagamma, M.A., B.Ed.**  
Headmaster, ZPPHS Bitragunta

#### Writers

**Sri. S Naga Mallikarjuna, M.A., M.Ed.**

SA (SS), ZPPHS, Duvvuru

**Sri. K Nagaraju, M.A., B.Ed.**

SA (SS), ZPPHS, Mogullur

**Sri. K. Suresh, M.A., B.Ed.**

SA (SS), ZPPHS, Gandavaram

**Sri. B. Kondaiah, M.A., B.Ed.**

SA (SS), ZPPHS, Venkatachalam

**Sri. A Malyadri, M.A., M.Ed.**

SA(SS), KNR MCHS Nellor

**Smt. V Praveena, M.A., B.Ed.**

SA (SS), ZPPGHS, Indukurpet

# 1. India – Relief Features

1. What is a 'Doab'?  
A The land between two rivers is known as 'Doab'.
2. Name some peninsular rivers.  
A The Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauveri
3. What is the geometrical location of India and where does India rank in area among the countries of the world?  
A. 1. India lies between 8°4' and 37°6' North latitudes, and 68°7' to 98°25' East longitudes.  
2. India occupies seventh place in area among the countries of the world.
4. What is Mac Mohan Line?  
A. The dividing line between India and China .
5. What is a pass? Give examples.  
A 1. The gaps in the Himalayan mountain ranges which provide natural routes are called passes.  
2. Ex:- Khyber, Bolan, Nathula, Bomidila, etc.
6. What is a 'Dun'? Give examples  
A. 1. The strike valleys between Himalayan foot hills and the Siwalik range are called as 'Duns'  
2. Ex:- Dehra Dun, Patli Dun, Kotli Dun, etc.,
7. "The Indo-Gangetic plains have high density of population" Illustrate with your reasons.  
A 1. It is fertile for farming.  
2. It is suitable to grow wheat and rice.  
3. Drinking water, housing facilities are more comfortable.  
4. It creates more employment.
8. 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 it happen?  
A 1. To avoid confusion due to time difference, the time on the meridian 82 ½ E has been taken as the standard time for the entire country.  
2. So the clock shows the same time throughout India.
9. What are the Island groups of India?  
A 1. The Andaman group  
2. The Nicobar group  
3. The Lakshadweep group
10. What are the major physiographic units of India?  
A India may be divided into six physiographic units. They are-
  1. The Himalayas,
  2. The Indo-Gangetic plains,
  3. The peninsular plateau,
  4. The coastal plains.
  5. The desert and
  6. The Islands.
11. Describe the importance of Himalayas.  
Importance of the Himalayas:
  - 1 The Himalayas are protecting the great plains of India from the cold winds of central Asia
  - 2 causing rainfall in the plains during summer .
  - 3 These mountains are caused for the perennial flow of water.
  - 4 The beautiful valleys attract tourists from all over the world and earn foreign exchange.
  - 5 The gaps in the mountains permitted great exchange of culture and commerce with neighbouring countries.
12. What is a plain? Describe the surface differences recognized with the geomorphology of Great Plains.  
I. Plain: A fertile land with level surface is called a plain.  
II. Surface differences of Great plains: There are four important surface differences in great plains. They are-
  - a. Bhabar: The pebble studded zone
  - b. Terai : The marshy tract
  - c. Bhangar : The older alluvium .
  - d. Khadar : The newer alluvium
13. Write about the Thar Desert.
  1. The Thar Desert is located in Rajasthan.
  2. It receives very low rainfall .

3. It has very low vegetation cover.
  4. Luni is the only desert river in Thar.
  5. Indira Gandhi Canal is the watering part of Thar desert.
  6. Several hectares of land is now under cultivation.
14. If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position, how would be the climatic conditions of the Indian sub-continent?
- A
1. The Himalayas stop the cold air blowing from Siberia.
  2. The Himalayas stop monsoon winds from going further north.
  3. Without Himalayas, India would get very cold in the winter.
  4. They cause for summer rains and monsoon type climate in India.
  5. Without Himalayas India would have been a desert.

#### BITS

1. The smallest state in area is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The state stands on three seas is \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ state gets the earliest sunrise.
4. The peninsular plateau is slightly tilting towards \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The highest peak in the World is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest river in the peninsular rivers.
7. Difference between Greenwich mean time and Indian standard time is \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
8. The boundary line between India and China is called as \_\_\_\_\_ line.
9. Indian Union consists of \_\_\_\_\_ states \_\_\_\_\_ union territories.
10. K2 mountain peak is in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The highest mountain peak of the Himalayas in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Terai is a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ river flows through a rift valley.
14. Second highest peak in the world is \_\_\_\_\_
15. Western ghats are also called as the \_\_\_\_\_ range.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ desert is also known as the Great Indian Desert.

#### Map Pointing :

- |                               |                          |                         |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Thar desert                | 7) Annaimudi             | 14) Great Nicobar       |
| 2) Aravali mountains          | 8) Nilgiri hills         | 15) Narmada river       |
| 3) Malwa plateaue             | 9) Dodabetta             | 16) Kanchanjung         |
| 4) K2 peak                    | 10) Annamalai hills      | 17) Kanyakumari         |
| 5) Mount Everest              | 11) Chottanagpur plateau | 18) Pamir plateau       |
| 6) Vindhya, Satpura mountains | 12) Indira point         | 19) Manasa Sarovar      |
|                               | 13) Lakshadweep          | 20) Indo-Gangetic plain |

## 2. IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. What is HDI (Human Development Index)?
- A The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries.
2. What is 'adult literacy rate'?
- A The rate of percentage of people aged 15 and above, who can understand , read and write a statement in their life.
3. What is 'development'?
- A Development refers to progress or improvement in life style of individuals.
4. Explain the calculation of Body Mass Index (BMI)?
- A BMI can be calculated by dividing the total weight of a person by the square of his height.
5. What is Public Distribution System (PDS)?
- A PDS is a system to distribute ration to the poor at a reasonable rate through government ration shops.
6. UNDP – expand.

- A United Nations Development Programme
3. What is the 'infant mortality rate'(IMR)?
- A The rate at which children in a country die within an age of 0-1 year is known as "Infant Mortality Rate".
4. What are the factors of production?
- A Land, Labour, Capital and Organisation.
6. What are the other important factors than the income for development in our life?
- A 1. Freedom                      2. Security                      3. Social indiscrimination                      4. Respect
7. As per the per capita income of a country what was division of the countries according to the World Bank Report-2012?
- A According to the World Bank Report-2012 the countries have been divided into three types based on their per capita income.
1. Low income countries : If the per capita income is less than 1,035 \$
  2. Middle income countries : If the per capita income is in between 1,035\$ - 12,600\$
  3. High income countries : If the per capita income is more than 12,600 \$
8. In your opinion what should India do to become a developed country.
- A It should -
1. Control heavy population
  2. Remove the illiteracy
  3. Increase the agricultural production
  4. Eradicate the poverty
  5. Develop the infrastructural facilities
  6. Provide equal justice to the public
  7. Providing freedom and security to all
  8. Distribute the wealth equally to all.
9. What are important factors followed by the World Bank to classify the countries?
- A 1. World Bank follows Pecapita Income to classify the countries  
2. It has to follow the rate of literacy and the IMR.
10. What are important factors to be taken while measuring the "human development" ?
- A 1. Average lifespan                      2. General health condition                      3. Percentage of Literacy  
4. Education                      5. Sanitation facilities.
11. What are the favourable factors helped to improve the school education in Himachal Pradesh?
- A Factors for the development of school education in Himachal Pradesh are—
1. The government successfully implemented the free and compulsory education.
  2. Parental care has been increased.
  3. Teachers, class rooms, toilets, drinking water etc., facilities have been improved
  4. Mid-day meals Scheme .
  5. Free supply of textbooks and notebooks
13. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys? Explain.
- A 1. Male dominate society in India. 2. Parents believe that boy spreads their clan.  
3. In rural areas girls are married off at an early age.  
4. Well educated girl needed to be married off to still better educated suitor.
14. Read the table and answer the questions. ( Information skills )
- Read the table no.5 in page no.25 of X E.M text book
1. Which neighbouring country has better HDI rank? Why?
- A Sri Lanka. Because it has more per capita income, life expectancy, etc.
2. What is life expectancy? Which country has the highest life expectancy?
- A Life expectancy is average expected length of life a person. It is high in Sri Lanka.
3. What is per capita income of India? What is HDI rank?
- A India's per capita income is 3285 \$ and its HDI rank is 136.
4. What is the HDI rank difference between India and Sri Lanka?
- A The HDI rank difference between India and Sri Lanka is 44.

#### BITS

- 1.HDI stands for.....
- 2.The percapita income of India in 2013
- 3.Kudankulam atomic energy centre is in ...
4. 'Gender bias' means...

5. There was a revolution in school education in...
6. According to 2011 census, sex ratio in India is...
7. Human Development Report was published by....
8. The literacy rate of India in 2011 is.....
9. The BMI for normal and healthy man is....
10. The deaths occurred in a year per every 1000 is ....
11. Which of the following is not a developed country....
12. The country 'Ivorycoast' is in this continent....
13. Right to Education Act is passed in the year.....

### 3. PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ?  
A The total value of all the final goods and services produced within a country in a year .
2. What is disguised unemployment?  
A The situation of under employment where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their capacity.
3. What is the meaning of inflation?  
A Rise in the price level and fall in the value of money.
4. Define Underemployment.  
A The state of each one is doing some work and no one is fully employed.
5. Who are called Marginal farmers?  
A Who grows crops for his family needs .
6. How can you say that a country is developed or not?  
A By taking per capita income, literacy, health, life expectancy, employment, etc.,
7. What problems do you observe that are faced by small farmers?  
A
  1. Bore wells to cultivate the land
  2. Sufficient power supply
  3. Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides
  4. Credit from the banks
  5. Minimum Support Price
8. Expand G.D.P.  
A Gross Domestic Product
9. Expand S.H.G.  
A Self Help Groups
10. S.F.D.A – expand.  
A Small Farmers Development Agencies.
11. What is a financial year?  
A From April 1st to March 31st
12. What is meant by 'Employment Shifting'?  
A Changing employment from one sector to another sector
13. Mention the problems faced by workers in the unorganized sector.  
A
  1. This sector follows no government rules and regulations.
  2. No regular employment
  3. No job security
  4. No specific wages and standard working hours
14. What do services comprise of?  
A Services comprise of three types. They are –
  1. Community, social and personal services
  2. Finance, insurance and real estate
  3. Trade, hotels, transport and communication
15. Describe the occupational structure of the Indian economy.  
The occupations are of three types. They are Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector.

1. Primary sector: Primary sector includes agriculture, fishing, plantation, mining and allied activities. Food grains and raw materials are produced in the primary sector.
2. Secondary sector: Secondary occupations include manufacturing operations in industries both large scale and small scale and construction activity.
3. Tertiary sector: This sector generates occupations in such services like banking, commerce, communications, computers, and other related professions.

16. How is the service sector different from other sectors?

A Significance of service sector:

1. Transport and communications, financial institutions, banking etc are included in this sector.
2. Transport sector is essential for progress prosperity and modernization of the country.
3. Without adequate means of communications and transport there can be no development.
4. Particularly communication system provides information on new products for markets

17. Distinguish between Organised and Un-organised sectors.

Organised Sector:

1. This sector follows government rules
2. working hours are fixed
3. people get regular monthly salaries
4. people get paid leave benefits, pensions, gratuity etc

Un-organised Sector:

1. This sector follows no rules and regulations
2. They are often not regular
3. working hours are not fixed
4. They have no job security

18. Observe the table and answer the given questions. ( Information Skills )

The Employment Structure in India in percentage

Sector/Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1972-73	73.9	11.3	14.8
1977-78	71	12.6	16.3
1983-84	68.6	13.8	17.6
1987-88	65	15.9	19.1
1993-94	64.7	14.8	20.5

1. In which year the occupation of secondary sector is low? Ans: 1972-73
2. In the year 1983 the occupation structure of tertiary sector is? Ans: 17.6
3. In which year the occupation structure of primary sector is high? Ans: 1972-73
4. Which sector is high in occupation structure during 1987-88? Ans: Primary
5. What is the increase in tertiary sector from 1972 to 1994? Ans: 5.7

BITS

1. GDP is the total value of \_\_\_\_\_ produced during a particular year.
2. According to 2011 census, the population of India is \_\_\_\_\_ crores.
3. This sector does not produce goods directly.
4. Mining comes under this sector
5. Nature has a dominant role in the production process of this sector (March, 2015)
6. Financial year means from \_\_\_\_\_ month to \_\_\_\_\_ month.
7. GDP stands for \_\_\_\_\_
8. Underemployment is also called \_\_\_\_\_
9. Banking and Finance comes under \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
10. Most of the female workers are getting employment in \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
11. An example for unorganized sector is \_\_\_\_\_
12. Workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector don't produce goods.
13. Most of the urban people work in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sectors.
14. In \_\_\_\_\_ sector there is no job security.
15. The prime economic activity of India is \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. CLIMATE OF INDIA

1. What are called climatographs?  
A The pattern of the elements of weather and climate for a place can be shown using pictures called climatographs.
2. Expand-- AGW.  
A Anthropogenic Global Warming
3. Expand – IPCC.  
A Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change.
4. Expand – ICTZ.  
A Inter Convergence Tropical Zone.
5. What is deforestation?  
A. Cutting down of the trees indiscriminately .
6. Name some green house gasses?  
A Carbondioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Chlorofluro Carbons (CFC).
7. State six climate controls.  
A 1. Latitude,  
2.altitude,  
3.pressure and wind systems  
4. distance from the sea,  
5.ocean currents and  
6.land relief.
8. What are called “Loo”?  
A The dry and hot winds blow in the northern plains of India in summer
9. What are the important factors that affect the Indian climate?  
A 1. Lattitudes 2.Land-water relationship 3.Relief 4.Upper air circulation
10. What is “Greenhouse effect”?  
A The atmosphere traps a lot of the solar energy that reaches the earth by preventing it from totally escaping back into space. This is called “Greenhouse effect”.
11. What are the elements of weather and climate?  
A The elements of weather and climate are –  
1. Temperature  
2. Atmospheric pressure  
3. Wind  
4. Humidity and  
5. Precipitation
12. What is Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) ?  
A The global warming that is caused by human interactions .
13. How does deforestation affect global warming?  
A 1. A large number of trees have been decreasing .  
2. percentage of Oxyzen is decreasing in the air  
3. Due to felling of trees, poisonous gasses are increasing in the atmosphere.  
4.These gasses are responsible for global warming.
14. What are the special features of Indian Climate?  
A Special features of Indian Climate:  
1. Indian climate is Tropical monsoon type of climate.  
2. Indian rainfall is based on monsoons.  
3. There are variations in the climate during summer and winter.  
4. India has also continental type of climate.
15. What is the difference between Weather and Climate?  
A Weather:- The state of atmospheric conditions over an area in a short period.  
Climate:- The state of atmospheric conditions in a large area over many years.
16. How many seasons are recognized in India?  
A There are four seasons in India. They are -  
1. Winter season (December to March)  
2. Summer season (March to June)

3. The south-west monsoon season. (June to September)
  4. The North- east monsoon season. (September to December)
17. What are some other ways in which human actions contribute to global warming?
- A Human actions contribute to global warming:-
1. Usage of refrigerators and air conditioners
  2. Usage of motor vehicles
  3. Usage of inorganic fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides
  4. Releasing of wastes of industries
  5. Clear cutting forests
- 23 . What is Global Warming? What measures do you suggest to reduce the effect of Global Warming?
- A Global Warming :- The crust of the earth gets heated up due to the sun rays.The atmosphere absorbs these radiations and keeps the earth warm. This is known as 'Global Warming'.
- Measures to minimize the influence of Global Warming :
1. By reducing use of refrigerators and ACs.
  2. By planting more and more plants.
  3. By reducing the use of inorganic fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides.
  4. By recycling the effluences and wastage of industries.
  5. By controlling the release of Cloro floro carbons.

#### BITS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ shows average monthly values of maximum and minimum temperatures
3. The German word 'Trade' means \_\_\_\_\_
4. Monsoon burst first takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
5. The period of North-East monsoons \_\_\_\_\_
6. The highest rainfall is recorded in this state \_\_\_\_\_
7. The coldest place in India is \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ divides India into almost two equal parts.
- 10.The upper air currents are known as \_\_\_\_\_
11. IPCC means \_\_\_\_\_
12. India gets highest rainfall during \_\_\_\_\_ monsoons
13. \_\_\_\_\_ layer protects the earth from ultra violet rays.
14. The highest temperature is recorded in India at \_\_\_\_\_
15. The English word 'monsoon' is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ language

## 5. INDIAN RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES

1. Name the three major river systems of the Himalayas.
 

A

  1. The Indus river system
  2. The Ganga river system
  3. The Brahmaputra river system
2. Name five tributaries of Indus river.
 

A

Jhelum, Chenab, Raavi, Beas and Sutlez.
3. Name the Himalayan rivers of India.
 

A

The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmaputra .
4. Name some peninsular rivers.
 

A

Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna, Narmada, Tapti and Kauveri.
5. Name some surfaced storages.
 

A

Tanks, Ponds, Lakes, Check dams etc., are the surfaced storages.
6. Name the west-flowing rivers.
 

A

Narmada and Tapti .
7. Name the two head streams of Ganga.
 

A

  1. Alaknanda and 2.Bhagirathi
8. Write the formula for water 'inflow'.
 

A

Water inflow = Precipitation + surface flow + Ground water flow.

9. What is a 'water shed'?
- A A water shed is the area of land where all the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place.
10. What is called transpiration?
- A Living things give off water into the atmosphere through their breathing process.
11. What is called 'Evapotranspiration'?
- A The total amount of water added to the atmosphere from both evaporation and transpiration
12. Name the four bandis or bans of Hiware bazar.
- A
- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Kurhad bandi | ( ban on felling trees) |
| 2. Charai bandi | ( ban on free grazing)  |
| 3. Nas bandi    | ( family planning)      |
| 4. Nasha bandi  | ( ban on liquor)        |
13. What is a drought?
- A If the rainfall is less than 75% of average rainfall in an area.
14. Name the west-flowing rivers.
- A Narmada, Tapti and Mahi.
15. Write about Andhra Pradesh WALTA Act.
- A Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act has been passed by Government of A.P in April 2000.  
Objectives of WALTA act:-
1. To promote water conservation and tree cover
  2. To regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water
  3. To control the digging of bore wells
  4. To improve the social forestry
  5. To protect the rain water
16. 70% of our surface water resources are polluted. Why?
- A
- 1.. The biodegradable waste enters into water supply .
  2. Usage of Chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides
  3. The industrial wastage
  4. Urban sewage and garbage
17. Which aspects of farming practices were regulated in the context of Hiware Bazar to improve the water conservation?
1. Cutting trees was completely stopped
  2. They prohibited digging borewells for irrigation.
  3. Drip sprinkling system was followed
  4. Selling of lands to outside landlords was banned
  5. Plantations on forest lands and roadsides were practiced effectively

#### BITS

1. Which of the following is not a peninsular river
2. The Brahmaputra enters our country through \_\_\_\_\_ state
3. The Thungabhadra is the tributary of the \_\_\_\_\_ river
4. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi join at \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hiware Bazar is in this state.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ river has the twin sources
7. The source of the river Godavari in Western Ghats is
8. The process of giving water into the atmosphere by living things is called \_\_\_\_\_
9. Thungabhadra is the joint project of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ states
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only river in the desert land of Thar in Rajasthan
11. The total catchment area of river Thungabhadra is \_\_\_\_\_ square k.ms
12. The second largest river among all peninsular rivers is \_\_\_\_\_
13. The Ganga river is called in Bangladesh as \_\_\_\_\_
14. The Brahmaputra is called in Arunachal Pradesh as \_\_\_\_\_
15. The Indus river originates from \_\_\_\_\_ in Himalayas.
16. WALTA means \_\_\_\_\_
17. The mineral dug in Kudremukh mines is \_\_\_\_\_ .

18. The turning of water into vapour is known as \_\_\_\_\_
19. In Hiware Bazar, Nashabandi means \_\_\_\_\_
- 20 \_\_\_\_\_ river is called as 'Dakshin Gan'

## 6. THE PEOPLE

1. What is population?  
A Population is all the inhabitants in a particular area.
  2. What is density of population?  
A The population which is living in an area of 1 square Kilo Meter.
  3. What is literacy rate?  
A The percentage of population in the age group of 7 years and above, which can read, write and understand a language.
  4. What is fertility rate?  
A Average total births for a woman in her life
  5. What is census?  
A A systematic recording of information about the members of a given population.
  6. Define Sex Ratio?  
A The number of females per 1000 males in the population.
  7. What are the categories of age structure in India?  
A There are three categories-
    1. Children ( age below 15 years )
    2. Working age ( from 15 to 59 years )
    3. Old age (above 59 years )
  8. Into how many groups the working population is divided? What are they?  
A The working population is divided into four groups. They are-
    1. Cultivators
    2. Agricultural labourers
    3. Workers in household industries
    4. Other workers
  9. Distinguish between population growth and population change.  
A Population growth: increasing population in number time to time in a country or an area.  
Population change: change in the number of people during the specific time in an area.
  10. What are the reasons for population growth?
    1. Increase in birth rate
    2. Fall in death rate
    3. Migrations
    4. Early marriages
  11. Information skills. [See the graph given in text book page no. 75]
    1. What was the sex ratio in 1951?      Ans: 946
    2. In which year sex ratio was high?      Ans: 1951
    3. What was the sex ratio in 2011?      Ans: 943
    4. In which year the sex ratio is very low?      Ans: 1991
  12. List out the impacts on society if sex ratio is too low or too high?  
A
    1. Leads to reduction in birth rate.
    2. leads to work force
    3. Family system may collapse
    4. leads to Social imbalance
  13. What is birth rate?  
A The number of births for every 1000 population.
  14. What is death rate?  
A The number of deaths for every 1000 population.
- BITS**
1. Population of India as per 2011 census \_\_\_\_\_ (121 crores)
  2. The first complete census was taken in India in \_\_\_\_\_ (1881)
  3. \_\_\_ % of workers in India is working in the unorganized sector. (92%)
  4. The census is conducted in India once in \_\_ years. (10 years)
  5. Who organizes the collection and recording of population in India ( Census of India)

6. In India \_\_\_\_\_ state has the positive sex ratio of women. ( Kerala)
7. Literacy rate in India as per 2011 census\_\_\_\_\_ (74.04%)
8. The working age population refers to \_\_\_\_\_ (15 to 59 years)
9. Fertility rate in India as per 2011 census \_\_\_\_\_ ( 2.7)
- 10.The second most populous country in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ ( India)

## 7 People and Settlement

1. What is settlement?  
A The way we organise ourselves and our living spaces in a place.
2. What is urbanization?  
A Expanding towns and cities is called urbanization.
4. What are the site characteristics of a place?  
A Topography, altitude, water characteristics, types of soils, security and shelter.
5. What is an aerotropolis? how is it structured?  
A 1. The settlement which is connected around large airports is called aerotropolis  
2 . aerotropolis is structured with the facilities like hotels ,shopping, food business etc.
6. What are Juggi jhopdis?  
A. The areas of Delhi continue without being accepted as legal settlements
7. Expand DDA  
A Delhi Development Authority
8. What is hamlet?  
A A group of houses within the revenue village .
9. What are the public facilities?  
A The services provided by the government for the welfare of the people.
10. Give some examples of emerging aerotropolis.  
A 1. Swarnabhoomi International Airport –Bangkok, Thailand  
2. Dubai International Airport –Dubai, UAE  
3. Cairo International Airport- Cairo, Egypt  
4. London Heathrow Airport –London, UK
11. What are the problems of overpopulation?  
A. The problems of overpopulation are-  
1. Resource crisis  
2. water and energy crisis  
3. Traffic problems  
4. Inflation
12. Urbanization is creating many challenges at present . what are they?  
A Problems of urbanization  
1. slum areas will increase  
2. poverty levels may increase  
3. unemployment crisis  
4. traffic problems  
5. water and energy crisis
13. Why do settlements change?  
A 1. For livelihood opportunities  
2. for better education and medical facilities  
3. for better earning opportunities  
4. for the sake better business

### BITS

- 1.PHC means \_\_\_\_\_ ( Primary Health Centre)
2. who organizes settlements in India using certain criteria. (Census of India)
3. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located in \_\_\_\_\_ ( Hyderabad)
4. Airotopolis means \_\_\_\_\_ ( Airport City)
- 5.The method of staying at one place without moving is known as \_\_\_\_\_(Sedentary life)

6. Largest populous city in India \_\_\_\_\_ (Mumbai)
7. The second most populous country in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ (India)
8. The main reason of increasing slum areas is \_\_\_\_\_ (Unplanned development of habitations)
9. Kopsis means \_\_\_\_\_ ( Temporary shelters of the migrants)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ describes the connections with other places. ( Situation)

## 8. People and Migration

1. Expand UNDP
  - A. United Nations Development Programme
2. What is emigration act of 1983?
  - A. The emigration act of 1983 is the India law governing migration and Employment of Indians abroad
3. How many types of migration are there? what are they?
  - A. There are two types of migration they are 1. internal migration and 2. International migration
4. What is internal migration?
  - A. The movement of people within a country.
5. What are Kopsis?
  - A. Kopsis are conical huts Made of bamboo Mats and poles of migrants in Maharastra.
6. Do you think migrants are the trouble makers? justify your answer.
  - A. 1. yes I think migrants are the troublemakers
  2. the migrants may not be provided proper facilities by the government
  3. The migrants may question for proper facilities in the long course
  4. If the migrants began to fight for their identify. Ex: Tamil people in Sri Lanka.
7. What are the problems of migrant workers and labourers?
  1. Exposure to different environment
  2. Over stress agony and other psychological problems
  3. Non-availability of food they prefer
  4. Homesickness
  5. new social atmosphere
  6. Long hours of work
8. What are the two factors that triggered seasonal migration?
  - A 1. Uneven development
  2. Regional disparity
9. What is seasonal migration?
  - A. The people who migrate only for a short period of time is called "seasonal migration"
10. Most children of migrant families become dropouts. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.
  - A 1. Yes, I agree with the above statement. 2. As some migrants in the middle of the academic year, they don't have interest to join in schools.
11. Why skilled persons are able to go to developed countries?
  - A 1. High salary
  2. better life and infrastructure facilities
12. MNREGA- Expand
  - A Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

**BITS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ migration means migration of people to other nations. ( International migration)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ state produces 70% of sugar in our country. (PMaharastra)
3. Migrant labour spend more on \_\_\_\_\_ ( food)
4. The Emigration Act of India was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_ (1983)
5. Migrations are commonly occur from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ ( Rural to Urban)
6. The Place where the person was born is known as \_\_\_\_\_ ( birth Place)
7. The main reason for migration in women \_\_\_\_\_ ( marriage)
8. Example for skilled migrants \_\_\_\_\_ (doctors, engineers, etc)

## 13. The World between Wars 1900-1950 Part I

1. In what ways do you think industrialisation has created the conditions for Modern Wars?(2 m)
  - A 1 Industrially developed countries needed market for their products and access to raw material
  2. They competed to each other supported by their native governments.
  3. This created much often leading to wars.
2. Do you think the love for one's country among people of different countries Leads to war? (2M)
  - A 1. People love their own country is a necessary for unity of nation
  2. But excess love towards the nation is very dangerous
  3. It creates pride in oneself and hatred against neighbours.
  4. It leads to war between countries
3. Prepare few slogans on prevention of wars (2M)
  - A 1. War divides the world - Peace Unites the world
  2. Say no to war - Yes to peace
  3. Respect International laws - Promote world peace
4. Make a table to show allies, axis and Central powers participated in the world war(2M)

Allied powers	Axis powers	Central powers
Britain	Germany	Germany
France	Italy	Italy
USA	Austria	Austria
Russia	Japan	Hungary

5. What are the various causes of World Wars do you think any of these features or prevalent even today in countries around the world? How? (4M)
  - A Common causes
    1. Aggressive nationalism
    2. Imperialism
    3. Secret alliances
    4. MilitarismImmediate causes
    5. The immediate cause of World War 1 was the Murder of Ferdinand of Austria
    6. The immediate cause for World War 2 was Hitler's attack and PolandSpecial causes for second world war
    7. The humiliation of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles
    8. The failure of League of Nations in stopping Wars
 I don't think any of the above feature are prevalent event today.
6. What are the different impacts of wars during the first half of the 20th century? (4 m)
  - A 1. Enormous human cost: millions of people were killed
  2. Democratic principles asserted: new independent countries were born
  3. New balance of power: the world map changed by new independent countries
  4. New international organisation: formed League of Nations and UNO
  5. Enfranchisement of women: British women got Right to vote in 1918.
7. Define the aggressive nationalism. (1M)
  - A The ideology that creates pride in oneself and hatred against neighbours
8. Write about UNO. (2 m)
  - A United Nations Organisation formed on 24th October 1945. Its main principles
    - Preserve peace
    - Uphold human rights
    - Respect international law
    - Promote social progress
9. Who called the 20th century "the age of extremes"? 1 M
  - A Eric Hobsbawm called the 20th century as "The age of Extremes".
10. Locate the following in the world map
 

Germany Italy Britain France

### Fill in the blanks

1. Great economic depression occurred in 1929

2. Expand W H O World Health Organisation
3. Expand UNICEF United Nations International children's emergency fund
4. Expand UNESCO United Nations educational scientific and cultural organisation
5. The Russian Revolution took place in 1917
6. Duration of the first world war 1914 1918
7. Duration of the Second World War 1939 1945
8. Woodrow Wilson was the key person in the formation of League of Nations
9. The headquarters of UNO is at New York
10. Permanent countries of security council England, France, Russia, USA, China.

## 14. The World between Wars 1900-1950 Part II

1. Russian Revolution brought in many changes in their society. What were they? And what challenges did they face? (4 M)
  - A 1. Tsar Nicholas II was abdicated from the Throne.
  2. Implemented five year plans for development
  3. Rapid industrialization
  4. Increase employment opportunities
  5. Schooling system was developed
  6. Provided cheap Public Health Care

Challenges faced

  1. A severe famine occurred in 1929 1930
  2. Civil war lasted between 1918 1920
2. What are the different arguments about Great Depression in 1929. Which argument do you agree with? Why? 2 marks
  - A Mainly 2 arguments about Great Depression
    - Marxist economist: they argued that it is a general in capitalism this can be get rid of only with establishment of socialism
    - JM keynes: this economist argued that straight role is important in the functioning of the economy

I agreed with JM keynes argument.
3. What are the effects of Great Depression? 2 marks
  - A 1. Decline in aggregate demand
  2. Fall in the price of goods
  3. Closure of factory production
  4. Massive unemployment
4. Why did Hitler target on Jews? In what ways war Jews persecuted during the Nazi Germany? Is it correct people are differentiated because of their identity? 4 marks
  - A 1. Jews were nearly 0.75% of the population
  2. There was a racial Supremacy in Nazi Germany
  3. There was a conflict between Christianity and Judaism
  4. Hitler felt the minority Jews were main cause for all problems
  5. Hey blamed Jews for the economic crisis
  6. He waged genocidal war against the Jews
  7. Nearly 6 million Jews people were killed

I think it is not in every country but most of the countries people are differentiated because of their identity
5. What was the enabling act? 1 m
  - A Enabling Act was passed in 1933. It established dictatorship in Germany
6. What was the holocaust? 1 m
  - A The holocaust was the mass murder of Jews in Nazi Germany. Nearly 6 million of people were killed.
7. What was the Auschwitz? 1 M
  - A Auschwitz was a gas chamber to kill people in Germany.

8. What aspects of the welfare state do you find functioning in India? 2 m
- A
  1. Reservations were provided for weaker section
  2. Abolition of untouchability
  3. Food security through PDS
  4. Pensions for the old aged, widows and handicapped
9. What are collective farms? 2 m
- A
  1. During the Stalin period collective farms for present in USSR
  2. All farmland in the village is combined
  3. Farmers work together
  4. The produce was divided among the members
10. Locate the following countries in the world map
  - 1 Russia 2 China 3 Poland 4 USA

**Fill in the blanks**

1. In 1928 USSR started five year plans
2. The Russian Parliament was called Duma
3. Gestapo was the secret police of Nazi Germany
4. The book written by Adolf Hitler was Mein Kampf
5. The Bolshevik party was led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
6. Collective farms was initiated by Stalin in Russia
7. New deal policy was announced by Roosevelt
8. The famous economist in Germany was Hjalmar Schacht
9. The Eastern part of Germany was called German Democratic Republic
10. The western part of Germany was called Federal Republic of Germany
11. The famous satire Animal Farm written by George Orwell

## 15. National Liberation Movements in the Colonies

1. What is meant by Pan Africanism? 2 M
- A
  1. Pan Africanism is an idea which promotes the unity of all African people
  2. This was used to fight colonialism and racial discrimination
  3. The key person behind this concept was 'Kwame Nkrumah' freedom fighter from Ghana
2. What are the three principles of Sun yat Sen? 1 m
- A
  1. Nationalism 2. Democracy 3. Socialism
3. Why do you think young Chinese Wanted to fight both against old traditional practices and against foreign powers? 2 m
- A
  1. Young Chinese Wanted to fight against old traditions
  2. They wanted to develop through modern science, democracy, nationalism.
  3. The countries resource were under the control of foreigners
  4. So they wanted to fight against foreign powers
4. In what ways did the land reform program help CCP win the war? 2 m
- A
  1. The CCP tried to bring the revolution based on peasantry
  2. Millions of landless peasants joined in the struggle
  3. This made CCP a powerful force ultimately won against Guomindong.
5. What do you know about long March? 2M
- A
  1. In 1934 Mao Zedong conducted long March
  2. It took 1 year and covered 600 miles
6. Do you think America was justified in using chemical weapons like Napalam agent orange on civilian population and jungles of Vietnam? 2 m
- A
  1. Agent orange is a defoliant a plant killer
  2. Na Palam he is a deadly Phosphorus bomb
  3. By using of this is a large number of people died and destroyed jungles
  4. I don't think America was justified in using chemical weapons
7. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom. Can you find some explanations for this? 2 m

- A
1. Unlike Vietnam or India Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom
  2. Nigeria was a colony of England with three distinct regions.
  3. England encouraged competition and conflict among three regions
  4. Three regions had their own anti colonial movements led by Regional parties.
8. What are the races of Nigeria? (1 m)
- A
1. Northern Nigeria hausa fulani people
  2. South Eastern Igbo tribes
  3. South western yoruba tribes
9. What are the challenges faced by the independent Nigerian Nation? In what ways is it similar or different from the challenges faced by the independent India? 4 m
- A
- Challenges faced by the independent Nigerian Nation
1. Very soon Nigeria slipped into civil war and military rule
  2. Corruption and suppression of human rights
  3. Military dictatorship followed
  4. Reckless oil extraction created havoc in coastal environment
- Challenges faced by independent India
1. Many Indians had stronger ties to their religion than the nation
  2. Majority of Indians depend on agriculture
  3. Merging of states into Indian Union
  4. Poverty was the major problem
10. What role did schooling play in National movements of the countries in China Vietnam and Nigeria? 4 m
- A
1. The British helped to promote modern education
  2. Social and cultural changes done by schools and Universities
  3. The students were inspired by patriotic feelings
  4. They felt it was the duty to fight for their society
  5. The students formed various political parties
  6. They published Nationalist journals
  7. They fought against colonial government
  8. So that the schooling played an important role in National movements.
11. Locate the following in the world map
1. Vietnam
  2. Nigeria
  3. Japan
  4. Sweden
12. Compare the national movements in India. 4m

INDIA	NIGERIA
1. Indians fought against British rule	1. Nigerians fought against British rule
2. Indian National Movement was organised in peaceful methods	2. Nigerian National Movement was organised in violent methods
3. The British followed divide and rule policy	3. The British followed divide and rule policy
4. India got freedom in 1947	4. Nigeria became independent in 1963

#### Fill in the blanks

1. Founder of Modern China Sun yat Sen
2. Long March was led by Mao zedong
3. Mao zedong was the leader of Chinese Communist Party
4. San-Min-Chui are the principles of Sun-Yat-Sen
5. Guomindong (KMT) also called as the national people's party
6. Chiang kai shek launched military campaigns in China to control the world
7. NLF stands for National Liberation force
8. The People's Republic of China was established in 1949
9. Vietnam was a colony of France
10. Agent orange is a plant killer
11. The Nigerian youth movement was founded by Azikiwe
12. Ken Saro Wiwa was an Human rights activist
13. Nigeria became independent in 1963
14. Nigerian National democratic party was founded by Herbert Macaulay

## 16. National Movement in India- Partition and Independence.

1. What is the importance of 1935 the Government of India Act? 1 m  
A According to this act elections may be held in provinces and government may be formed by parties
2. What would be the reasons for and against supporting the British in the world war 2? 2 m  
A 1. Most of the leaders were opposed to the ideology of Hitler and Mussolini so that they supported for Britain  
2. Britain had not consulted the leaders before deciding that India will participate in the war.
3. Define the term divide and rule. 1 M  
A Control over one's opponents by encouraging dissent between different groups of people.
4. What is Dominion status? 1 m  
A It was the status off the shelf governing within the territory of British Commonwealth
5. Write about Quit India Movement. 2 m  
Ans. 1. After the failure of Cripps mission Mahatma Gandhi launched Quit India campaign against British rule  
2. Although Gandhi was jailed younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country
6. Why did the Indian soldiers join I N A? (2 M)  
Ans. 1. The Indian soldiers of the British army were captured by the Japanese in the Second World War  
2. By joining I N A led by Bose they want to free their motherland from the British rule.
7. How workers and peasants mobilised during the last years of freedom struggle? 4 m  
Ans. 1. In February 1946 the guards of the royal Indian Navy in Bombay Harbour came out on hunger strike.  
2. On February 22, 1946 3 lakh millworkers in Bombay short form two days on the streets violently.  
3. Tebhaga movement was started in Bengal by poor peasants demanding two third share of the harvest  
4. Peasants took up arms and fought against landlords and rulers in Telangana and Travancore
8. Make a list of various reasons for the partition of India and Pakistan? 4 m  
Ans. 1. The British followed the divide and rule policy and encouraged Muslims to form a political party Muslim League.  
2. The need to make special arrangements for governing regions where Muslims in a majority was being felt by many people  
3. Muslim peasants traders Businessman and job seekers could think of a state where there is no competition from Hindus  
4. Muslim League announced direct action day on 16th August 1946 and riots broke out. Finally Mountbatten announced the partition of the country
9. How did partition affect the lives of ordinary people? 2 m  
Ans. 1. Around 1.5 crore people both Hindu and Muslims were displaced. So many were killed looted and burnt.  
2. They became refugees lived relief camps moved out on trains to find new homes
10. Integration of various princely states into the new Indian nation was a challenging task discuss.  
Ans. 1. There were around 550 princely states when India got freedom  
2. Asda princely states too became independent they were asked to decide if they wanted to join India Pakistan or remain independent  
3. Sardar Patel was given charge of merging the princely states into Indian Union  
4. All states except Kashmir Hyderabad and Junagadh agreed to join Indian Union. Buy next 2 years these three were also made to join
11. What is called privy purse? 1 m  
Ans. The princes of princely states war given pension funds to meet their personal expenditure is called privy purse

Fill in the blanks

1. The Government of India Act was passed in 1935
2. The ideology of fascism was promoted by Mussolini
3. The Prime Minister of Britain at the time of second world war Winston Churchill
4. The leader of Muslim League M A JINNAH
5. The name Pakistan was coined by Choudhary Rahmat Ali
6. The policy followed by the British divide and rule
7. Quit India Movement began In 1942
8. Indian National Army was led by Subhash Chandra Bose
9. Tebhaga movement was led by Provincial Kisan Sabha
10. Muslim League announced direct action day for its Pakistan demand on 16 August 1946
11. The last viceroy of British India Mountbatten
12. Due to partition of the country 1.5 crore people displaced from their homes
13. "If I am to die by the Bullet of a madman I am us to do so smiling". These words are spoken by Gandhi
14. The charge of integration of princely states into Indian Union was given to Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
15. Privy purses abolished in 1971

## 17. The Making Independent India's Constitution

1. Name some significant contributors to the Indian Constitution? 2M  
 Ans. Dr Rajendra Prasad, Dr B R Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
2. What are the basic ideals of Indian Constitution reflected in its preamble? 2 m  
 Ans. Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, and Republic
3. Write about the process of making Indian Constitution. 2M  
 Ans. 1. Constituent assembly was formed in 1946  
 2. A drafting committee was set up under the chairmanship of Dr B R Ambedkar to prepare final draft  
 3. In constituent assembly debates and discussion went on the draft  
 4. Finally the constituent assembly adopted the constitution on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950
4. The constitution of India begins with the statement we the people of India. Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified? 2 m  
 Ans. 1. The members of constituent assembly were not elected on the basis of adult franchise  
 2. So it is not justified to claim to represent all the people of India
5. How many articles and schedules were there in the draft constitution? 1 m  
 Ans. There were 315 articles and 8 schedules in the draft constitution
6. Differentiate the parliamentary system and the presidential system of governments 4 m
 

Parliamentary system	Presidential system
1. The president is nominal executive	1. The president he is the real executive
2. The president is generally bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers	2. The president is not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers
3. The president is elected indirectly	3. The president is elected directly by the people
7. Write the unitary and Federal principles of the Indian Constitution. 4 m
 

Unitary principles	Federal principles
1. Single citizenship	1. Dual polity
2. Single judiciary	2. Written constitution
3. Uniformity in fundamental laws Civil and criminal	3. Division of powers
4. Common all India Civil Services	
8. What are the basic principles of Indian Constitution? 4 m

- Ans. 1. Parliamentary system of government  
 2. Federal system  
 3. Fundamental rights  
 4. Directive principles  
 5. Single citizenship  
 6. Judicial independence  
 7. Fundamental duties  
 8. Universal adult franchise
9. Expand IAS. 1 m  
 Ans. Indian Administrative Service  
 10. Expand IPS. 1 m  
 Ans. Indian police service  
 11. What are the provisions set up in the Indian constitution to facilitate social change? 4 m

- Ans. 1. Abolition of un-touchability  
 2. Right to Equality is granted as fundamental right  
 3. Reservation of seats in education public sector jobs and in legislature to SC and STs  
 4. Directive Principles of State Policy are included

12. Plot the following data of constitutional amendments in a bar graph 4 m

Period	1951-60	1961-70	1971-80	1981-90	1991-2k	2001-13
No. of Amendments	7	15	22	22	16	17

Fill in the blanks

1. Constituent assembly was formed in 1946
2. The number of members in Indian constituent assembly 299
3. The chairman of Indian constituent assembly Dr B Rajendra Prasad
4. The chairman of drafting committee of the Indian Constitution Dr B R Ambedkar
5. The Indian Constitution was finally adopted by the constituent assembly on 26th November 1949
6. The Indian Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950
7. The Indian President follows the advice of The council of ministers
8. Unitary constitution gave more powers to the government at the centre
9. DS Seth argued that members of the constituent assembly were not elected by adult franchise
10. Dhirendra Nath Dutta argued that the word untouchability should be defined
11. There were 9 women members in constituent assembly

## 18. Independent India the first 30 years (1947-77)

1. How did the election commission overcome the problem of illiteracy in the first general elections? 2 m  
 Ans. 1. Symbols from everyday life were used to represent political parties and candidates  
 2. Separate ballot boxes were used for each candidate with the symbol stuck outside
2. Observe the map 1 in page number 252 and answer the questions (2 m)  
 A) Name the princely states that were reorganized Kerala state?  
 Ans. Travancore, Cochin  
 B) The princely state of Mysore had been made part of this state....  
 Ans. Karnataka
3. How many states and union territories are there in India today (1m)  
 Ans. 29 states 7 union territories
4. What measures were taken to bring in socio economic change during the initial years after independence? 4 m  
 Ans. 1. Planning Commission was set up and five year plans were implemented to achieve progress  
 2. Abolition of zamindari system and land reforms  
 3. Establishment of Agricultural Cooperatives and local self government  
 4. Abolition of forced labour and untouchability
5. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections? 4 m  
 Ans. 1. 1967 elections was a landmark in the history of India. It resulted the end of single party dominance  
 2. Congress party was defeated in many states

3. Regional parties emerged by promoting regional aspirations
4. This led to multi party system
6. What measures of Indira Gandhi are called left turn? 2 m
- Ans. 1. Nationalisation of many private banks
2. Abolition of princely pensions
7. In what ways was the emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy. 4 m
- Ans. 1. Many of the fundamental rights were suspended
2. There were arbitrary detention torture and other violations of civil liberties
3. Most of political opponents were imprisoned
4. In the absence of Civic freedom people could not Express their discontent
8. What were the institutional changes that came up after the emergency? 4 m
- Ans. 1. The major highlight of this period was the 42nd constitutional amendment. This brought the following changes
2. Excluding the courts from election disputes
3. Strengthening the central government
4. Making the judiciary subservient to the parliament
9. What is nationalisation? 1 m
- Ans. Taking over the ownership of a private organisation by the government
10. What is green revolution? 1 m
- Ans. Increasing of food production by using new variety of plants Fertilizer and techniques

#### Fill in the blanks

1. The first general elections in India was held in 1952
2. The first prime minister of India was Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Potti Sreeramulu sacrificed his life for a separate Telugu speaking state of Andhra
4. The state reorganisation Act 1956 had created 14 states and 6 union territories
5. The first five year plan focused on agriculture
6. Panchsheel policy was signed between China and India
7. Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeded as Prime Minister after the death of Nehru
8. Anti Hindi agitation was led by DMK
9. The Demand Bombay for Maharashtrians only was led by Shiv Sena
10. Jammu and Kashmir state gets greater autonomy under article 370 of the constitution
11. The popular slogan Garibi hatao was made by Indira Gandhi
12. Emergency imposed restrictions on people's rights
13. Universal adult franchise in the Indian context meant allowing all people to vote for any political party

## **19. Emerging Political Trends 1977-2000**

#### Fill in the blanks

1. The period that was a testing time for Indian democracy 1975- 85
2. The only President of India to be elected being unanimously was Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
3. The first non Congress Prime Minister Morarji Desai
4. As per the provision of article 356 of the Constitution president's rule can be imposed In a state
5. Example for a regional party TDP
6. AGP is the party belongs to this state Assam
7. The sikhs militant group demanded for a separate Sikh state Khalistan
8. Telecom revolution was initiated by Rajiv Gandhi
9. UPA was led by congress party
10. NDA was led by BJP
11. Operation barga was launched by West Bengal government
12. Reservation to OBCs was announced by VP Singh
13. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by Tamil separatist militant group called LTTE
14. Economic liberalisation was started when PV Narasimha Rao was the prime minister

#### Descriptive questions

1. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order 2 m  
A. Formation of TDP B. Formation of Janata Party government. C. Economic liberalisation. D. Operation Blue Star  
Ans. B, A, D, C
2. Do you think single party democracy would have a better alternative to multi party democracy?  
Ans. 1. Single party leaders behave like monarchs  
2. They might not consider the people's aspirations. So, multi party democracy is better alternative
3. What factors had got prominence in the politics of NTR? 4 m  
Ans. 1. Background of being a film hero  
2. Fight for self respect of the Telugu people  
3. Popular welfare schemes like sale of rice at Rs 2 per kg for the food  
4. Alliance with other Regional parties
4. Identify the major changes in party system during the second phase of independence. 4 m  
Ans. 1. Mood words multi party system from single party dominance  
2. Different political viewpoints became active  
3. Coalition politics played a major role  
4. Regional parties gained importance
5. What is the coalition government? 1 m  
Ans. Forming of government by Alliance with two or more parties If a single party did not get majority
6. Expand UPA. 1 m  
Ans. United progressive Alliance
7. Expand NDA. 1 m  
Ans. National democratic Alliance
8. What is the importance of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments? 2 m  
Ans. 1. Local self governments were given constitutional status  
2. 73rd amendment created local self governments at village level and 74th in cities and towns
9. What is policy paralysis? 1 m  
Ans. Enquiry should government there is fear of withdrawal of support of Allies when decision making. So it is called policy paralysis
10. What is called structural adjustment programme? 4 m  
Ans. 1. The IMF laid down some conditions forcing India to accept the policy of liberalisation  
2. It includes drastic reduction of government expenditure  
3. Reducing restrictions and Taxes on imports  
4. Reducing restrictions on foreign Investments  
5. Opening of many sectors of the economy to private sectors

## 20. Post -War World and India

### Fill in the blanks

1. The president of USA the time of Second World War Harry Truman
2. The number of member countries UNO today 193
3. The headquarters UNO is located New York
4. International Court of Justice is located in Hague
5. World Health Organisation is located at Geneva
6. The decisions relating to War and Peace are taken in Security Council
7. At the time of cold war the communist bloc was led by USSR
8. The first human in space Yuri Gagarin
9. The first Asia African conference was held at Bandung
10. Palestine is considered as the promised land for Jews
11. Nasser Nationalised Suez Canal
12. The present secretary general of UNO Antonio Guterres

### Descriptive questions

1. What do you understand by the term decolonization? 1 m  
Ans. Decolonization is the action of changing from Colonial rule to Independence status
2. What are the different roles done by United Nations in order to build peace in the world? 4M  
Ans.1. UNO helped Cyprus to avert a conflict between Greeks and Turks.  
2. UNO intervened in Kashmir problem and averted war between India and Pakistan  
3. UNO stopped the aggression of North Korea over South Korea  
4. UNO helped many countries to get freedom from colonial rule.
3. What is Veto? 1M  
Ans. A constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body
4. Observe the graph in page no. 284 and answer the following questions. 4M  
A. Which country has more nuclear stockpiles during 1955-75?  
Ans. U.S.A.  
B. What is the number of warheads that U.S.A. had in 1965?  
Ans. 30,000  
C. What led the countries to emerge camps after second world war?  
Ans. Ideological conflicts.  
D. Why the countries decrease their nuclear stockpiles after 1990?  
Ans. Collapse of USSR, Realisation of losses of war.
5. What is cold war? 1M  
Ans. The war which is fought behind closed doors through propoganda and words without any physical attack is known as cold war.
6. What is Proxy War? 1M  
Ans. A war instigated by a major power which does not itself become involved.
7. What is NAM? What are it's objectives? 4M  
Ans. 1. NAM means Non Alignment Movement.  
2. The newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America started this movement  
3. Not joining any power block that were emerged at that time.  
Objectives:  
1. Maintaining world peace  
2. Cooperation among the member Nations  
3. Preventing any of the newly independent country from joining any of the military block
8. What was called the Zionist movement? 1M  
Ans. For uniting Jews spread across the world and to reclaim Palestine as their homeland, Jews had developed a movement which is called Zionist Movement.
9. Write about Panchsheel principles. 4M  
Ans. These principles are formulated by Nehru at the time of peace settlement between India and China.  
1. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.  
2. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.  
3. Non-aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding  
4. Achieve cooperation and mutual respect in international relationships.  
5. Promoting peaceful coexistence.
10. What is Mac Mohan line? 1M  
Ans. The border line between India and China is called Mac Mohan Line.

## 21. Social Movements in our times

### Fill in the blanks

1. The famous speech "I have a dream" was given by Martin Luther King Jr.
2. The factory responsible for Bhopal Gas tragedy was Union Carbide
3. The reforms initiated by Gorbachev in USSR are called Glasnost
4. The cities that were hit by nuclear bombs Hiroshima and Nagasaki
5. The headquarters of Green peace movement Amsterdam

6. The movement raised against Sardar Sarovar Dam Narmada Bachao Andolan
7. Silent Valley is located in Kerala state
8. Anti arrack movement took place in Andhra Pradesh
9. The leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan Medha Patkar
10. Meira Paibi Movement took place in Manipur

#### Descriptive Questions

1. Write about American Civil Rights Movement. 2M

Ans. 1. It fought for equal treatment of Afro-Americans

2. It took the form of non-violent methods like civil disobedience

3. The leader of this movement was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr

2. Expand START. 1M

Ans. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

3. What is Greenpeace Movement? 1M

Ans. Greenpeace Movement mainly deals with environmental issues like pollution and climate change. It has developed the idea of sustainable development.

4. Expand AFSPA. 1M

Ans. Armed Forces Special Powers Act

5. Write about Meira Paibi Movement. 4M

Ans. 1. Meira Paibi literally means torch bearers.

2. It originated as a movement to prevent public disorder due to alcohol abuse.

3. Meira Paibi protested with demonstrations against frequent military operations and human rights violation.

4. The Meira Paibi took to patrolling the streets at night.

5. The Meira Paibi group has also demanded to revoke AFSPA.

6. What are the basic features of Social Movements? 4M

Ans. 1. Social Movements are based on the values of Justice, Democracy and Civil rights.

2. They are primarily social and cultural

3. They demanded for protection of environment and for equal rights

4. Most of the movements are non violent.

## **22. Citizens and Governments**

#### Fill in the blanks

1. Parliament can make amendments to RTI Act.
2. First information is sought from Public Information Officer (PIO)
3. Legal Services Authority Act was made in 1987
4. Persons whose annual income is more than 1 Lakh are not entitled to get benefit under Legal Service Authority.
5. Revenue Department keeps the land records

#### **Descriptive Questions**

1. What is information? 1M

Ans. Information is defined as material in any form like records, documents, memos, emails etc.

2. "Right to Information Act resembles the true spirit of democracy". How do you justify? 4M

Ans. 1. In democracy it is the people's money that is used for the welfare of people.

2. Therefore people have right to know how this money is spent

3. People can participate in government only if they have sufficient information

4. Information will make governments more accountable in their functioning and check possibility of corrupt practices.

5. Thus, this RTI resemble the true spirit of democracy.

3. What is Lok Adalat? 1M

Ans. A legal body that ensures justice on equal opportunity without any expenses. OR People's Court.

4. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat? 2M

Ans.1.The main aim of Lok Adalat is to provide free legal aid to the poor.  
2.Faster settlement of long pending cases on mutual consent.  
3.It is meant to reduce the burden of the courts.

5. Who are eligible for free legal services? 4M

Ans.1.A member of a Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe

2.Women and Children

3.A mentally ill or otherwise disable person

4.Industrial workers.

5. A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggars

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