

10th Class SOCIAL STUDIES

Question Bank

100 Marks Model

May 2022



DCEB STUDY MATERIAL
& Practice Tests

DCEB VIZIANAGARAM

Social Studies

10th Class

Question Bank 2022

DCEB Board

Sri.P.Bhrahmaji Rao,

DEO &Chairman, DCEB, Vizianagaram

Sri.T. Sanyasiraju,

Secretary, DCEB, Vizianagaram

Sri.V. Rajesh, Subject Expert, Primary DCEB, Vizianagaram

Prepared by:

Sri.G.Narasinga Rao, HM, ZPHS, Billalavalasa.

Sri.V.Adinarayana, HM, ZPHS, Zinnam.

Sri.K.Venkata Rao, SA(SS), MCHS, Kaspā, Vizianagaram.

Sri. V.Satyanarayana, SA (SS, ZPHS, Bondapalli.

Sri. K.V. Subbarao, SA (SS, ZPHS, Gantayada.

Sri.Ch.Appalanaidu, SA(SS, ZPHS, Pedamajjipalem.

Sri. K.Eswara Rao, SA(SS), ZPHS, Jami.

Sri. N.Tirupathi Rao, SA(SS), ZPHS, Viyyampeta.

Sri. N.Ravi Sanyasi Rao, SA(SS), ZPHS, Kella.

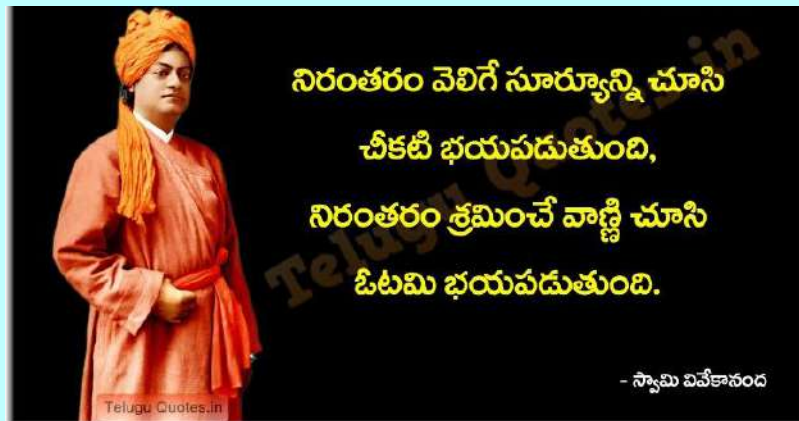
Smt. Y.Ramalaxmi Punyavathi, SA(SS), ZPHS, Merakamudidam.

Sri. Sunkari Rambabu, SA(SS) , ZPHS, Garudabilli.

DCEB, VIZIANAGARAM

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సాంఘిక శాస్త్ర ఉపాధ్యాయ మిత్రులకు & విద్యార్థులకు సూచనలు

2021-22 విద్యా సంవత్సరమునకు గాను 10వ తరగతి విద్యార్థులకు సాంఘిక శాస్త్రమును భోదిస్తున్న ఉపాధ్యాయులకు మా హృదయ పూర్వక నమస్కారాలు మరియు 2022 మే లో జరగబోయే పబ్లిక్ పరీక్షలకు హజరయ్యే 10వ తరగతి విద్యార్థిని విద్యార్థులకు జిల్లా ఉమ్మడి పరీక్షా విభాగం మరియు విషయ నిపుణులు తరుపున శుభాశీస్సులు.

10వ తరగతి అనేది పాఠశాలను వదిలి పెట్టే చివరి మెట్టు. పరీక్షను పోరాటంలా భావించే తొలి మెట్టు. ఇక్కడే ఏ విద్యార్థినీ విద్యార్థికైనా తన మీద తనకు నమ్మకం కలగాలి, పరీక్షకు చిరు నవ్వుతో నిండైన ఆత్మ విశ్వాసంతో సిద్ధం కావాలి. పరీక్షలో ప్రశ్నలు ఎలా ఎదురైనా రాయగలమనే నమ్మకాన్ని విద్యార్థులలో కలిగించాలి. సృజనాత్మకముగా సమాధానాలు వ్రాసేలా విద్యార్థులకు తర్ఫీదును ఇవ్వాలి. దీనికి గాను మనమంతా కొన్ని నిర్మాణాత్మకమైన చర్యలు చేపట్టాల్సి ఉన్నది. అవి:

1. ఆరు విద్యా ప్రమాణాలుకు అనుగుణంగా సంబంధిత భోదించాల్సిన పాఠ్య విషయాలు నుండి ప్రశ్నల నిధిని తయారు చేసుకోవాలి.
2. ఖచ్చితముగా 100%, ఈ సంవత్సరం జరగబోయే పబ్లిక్ పరీక్షలలో సిలబస్ లో ఉంచబడిన పాఠ్యాంశాలపైనే ప్రశ్నలు వస్తాయి. సిలబస్ నుండి తొలగించబడిన పాఠ్యాంశాల నుండి నిస్సందేహంగా ప్రశ్నలు రావని మనం గ్రహించాలి. ఈ దిశగా విద్యార్థులను సమాయత్తపరచాలి.
3. సిలబస్ లో తొలగించబడిన పాఠ్యాంశాలు ను దిగువ పేర్కొనడం జరిగింది. దీనిని గమనించి తదనుగుణంగా విద్యార్థులను సమాయత్తం చేయాలి.
4. పటనైపుణ్యాలు, సమాచార నైపుణ్యాలు, పట్టికలు మొదలగు వాటిని విద్యార్థులచే ప్రతీ రోజు Practice చేయించి C,D గ్రేడు విద్యార్థుల ఉత్తీర్ణతకు, A,B గ్రేడు విద్యార్థులకు 10/10 సాధనకు కృషి చేయాలి.

ముఖ్యంగా C,D గ్రేడు విద్యార్థులు సులభంగా ఉత్తీర్ణులు అగుటకు ఖచ్చితంగా దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకోవలసిన అంశాలు...

- సమాచార నైపుణ్యాలు మరియు పటనైపుణ్యాలు ను ఖచ్చితంగా practice చేయించ గలిగితే 30 మార్కులను సాధింపచేయవచ్చు.
 - 1 వ మరియు 13, 14 వ పాఠాల పై అధిక తర్ఫీదును ఇవ్వాలి.
 - ఒక మార్కు, రెండు మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలపై దృష్టి కేంద్రీకరించాలి.
 - ఈ మెటీరియల్ లో ఇచ్చిన చిత్రాలు, నినాదాలు, ప్రముఖ వ్యక్తులు పై ప్రాక్టీస్ చేయాలి.
5. 2022 మే లో జరగబోయే పరీక్షలలో ఎక్కువగా పాఠ్యపుస్తకంలో ఉండే ప్రశ్నలు వచ్చే అవకాశం ఉంది. విద్యాప్రమాణాల భారత్వం ప్రకారం పరీక్షా పత్రం వుంటుంది. ఎట్టి పరిస్థితులలోనూ పాఠ్యాంశాల వారీ భారత్వం ఉండదు అనే విషయాన్ని గమనించి, విద్యార్థులకు అవగహన కల్పించాలి.

6. పట గుర్తింపుకు సంబంధించిన 33వ ప్రశ్నలో భారతదేశ పటములో I నుండి IV గాని, V నుండి VIII గాని పాయింట్స్ ను గుర్తించాలి. అదేవిధంగా ప్రపంచ పటములో కూడా I నుండి IV గాని, V నుండి VIII గాని పాయింట్స్ ను గుర్తించాలి. పట గుర్తింపు పెన్సిల్ తో గాని, పెన్న తో గాని గుర్తించవచ్చు.
7. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సంవత్సరం జరగబోయే పరీక్షల్లో పేపర్-1, పేపర్-2 లు అనేవి ఉండవు. మొత్తం మార్కులకు ఒకటే పేపర్ వుంటుంది.
8. పరీక్ష పత్రంలో ప్రశ్నల వివరాలు:

| ప్రశ్నల రకం | సంఖ్య | మార్కులు |
|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు | 12 | 12 |
| 2 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలు | 8 | 16 |
| 4 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలు | 8 | 32 |
| 8 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలు | 5 | 40 |
| మొత్తం | 33 | 100 |

9. ఇంత వరకు మనం వ్యాసరూప సమాధాన ప్రశ్నలను 4 మార్కులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని Study Material గాని నోట్స్ గాని తయారు చేసుకున్నాం. సుమారుగా ఇంత వరకు 4 మార్కుల కొరకు ఇవ్వబడిన ప్రశ్నలే 8 మార్కులకు ఇవ్వబడవచ్చు. కావున ఉపాధ్యాయ మిత్రులంతా ఈ విషయాన్ని గ్రహించి విద్యార్థులంతా సంబంధిత ప్రశ్నలకు విపులముగా సమాధానాలు వ్రాసేటట్లు సుమారుగా 8 వాక్యాలు గాని అంతకు మించి గాని వ్రాసేటట్లు విద్యార్థులకు తర్ఫీదునివ్వాలి.
10. SCERT వారిచే గాని, DCEB వారిచే గాని పంపిణీ చేయబడిన మాదిరి ప్రశ్నా పత్రాలు కేవలం ఒక అవగహనకు మాత్రమే ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి.
11. ప్రశ్నల స్వభావం అర్థం చేసుకొనుటకు మరియు మాదిరి నమూనా ప్రశ్నలను సాంతగా తయారుచేసుకొనుటకు ఈ మాదిరి ప్రశ్నా పత్రాలు ఉపయోగపడతాయని ఆశిస్తున్నాం.
12. 2022 మార్చి 1 నుండి 2022 ఏప్రిల్ 30 వరకు 60 రోజుల కార్యాచరణ ప్రణాళికను రూపొందించారు. దీని కొరకు మన సాంఘిక శాస్త్రంలో గల పాఠాలను మూడు భాగాలుగా విభజించి, వానిపై ప్రస్తుత మోడల్ కు అనుగుణంగా మూడు పరీక్షలను నిర్వహించనున్నారు. ఈ దిశగా మనం విద్యార్థులను తయారుచేయవలసి వుంది.

| పరీక్ష | పాఠాలు | పరీక్షా తేది |
|--------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1,2, మరియు 13,14 | |
| 2 | 3, 4,5 మరియు 16, 17 | |
| 3 | 6, 10, 11 మరియు 18, 19, 20 | |

2021-22 విద్యా సంవత్సరం కు గాను

తొలగించబడిన పాఠ్యాంశాలు

7. People and Settlement

(ప్రజలు- నివాసప్రాంతాలు)

8. People and Migration

(ప్రజలు- వలసలు

9. Rampur: A Village Economy

(రాంపురం: గ్రామ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ)

12. Sustainable Development with Equity

(సమానత – సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి)

15. National Liberation Movements in colonies

(వలస పాలిత ప్రాంతాలలో జాతి విముక్తి ఉద్యమాలు)

21. Social Movements in Our Times

(సమకాలీన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలు)

22. Citizens and the Government

(పౌరులు, ప్రభుత్వాలు)

SUMMATIVE ASSESMENT: MAY-2022

SOCIAL STUDIES: PAPER – I & II (English Medium)*MODEL PAPER & KEY Released by AP-SCERT*

Class: x

(Max.Marks:100)

Time:3.15 hours.

Instructions:

1. 15 Minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours for writing the answers.
2. All answers should be written in the separate answer booklet.
3. There are four sections in the questions.
4. There is internal choice in Section-IV.
5. Write answers should be visible and legible.

SECTION – I

Note: 1. If any question is answered more than once in this section, the earlier answer will only be considered.

2. Answer all questions.

3. Each question carries 1 Mark.

12 x 1 = 12

1. Mention any two major relief divisions of India.

Answer: 1. The Himalayas 2. The Indo-Gangetic Plain 3. The Peninsular Plateau 4. The Coastal plains 5. The Desert 6. The Islands

(Any two relief divisions - 1/2 mark for one relief division)

2. Find the mismatch

- Primary sector - Mining
- Secondary sector - Fishing
- Tertiary sector - Banks

Answer: Secondary sector - Fishing

3. Based on the relationship between the items in the first pair, fill up the blank in the second pair.

Northern part of India : Temperate zone : : Southern part of India :

Answer: Tropical zone

4. Name any two tributaries of River Indus.

Answer: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Bias, Sutlej

(Any two tributaries - 1/2 mark for one tributary)

5. Match the following in respect of 2011 census.

| State | | Population density |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|
| i) Bihar | () | a) 308 |
| ii) Arunachal Pradesh | () | b) 1106 |
| iii) Andhra Pradesh | () | c) 17 |

Answer: i – b ; ii – c ; iii - a

6. Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools started first in the state (Fill up the blank).

Answer: Tamil Nadu

7. Expand I.L.O.

Answer: International Labour Organization

8. Name any two Indian leaders who were inspired by the experience of U.S.S.R.

Answer: M.N.Roy, Tagore, Nehru

(Any tow leaders - 1/2 mark for one leader)

9. Which of the following is not associated to Gandhiji?

- Writing a letter to Adolf Hitler for peace
- Launching Quit India movement
- Fasting on the first republic day of independent India

Answer: Fasting on the first republic day of independent India

10. Anti - Hindi agitation was started by which party? In which state?

Answer: Dravaida Munnetra Khajagam in Tamil Nadu State

11. Based on the information given below, answer the following question.

| British King | | President of India |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| Hereditary | - | Not hereditary |
| No fixed tenure | - | Fixed tenure of 5 years |

❖ Why is India called a Republic?

Answer: President of India is not hereditary. President of India is indirectly elected by the people.

12. Name the two continents in which Russia is located.

Answer: Europe and Asia

SECTION – II

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 2 Mark.

8 x 2 = 16

13. How does the upper atmospheric circulation influence the climate?

Answer: 1. The movement of *upper air currents* known as 'jet streams'. An easterly jet stream develops at about 25°N.

2. A jet stream causes the neighbouring atmosphere to cool. This cooling effect of the easterly jet stream causes rain from clouds already found over this latitude.

14. Name the states that share the water of Tungabhadra River?

Answer: Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh

15. What are the reasons for explosion of population in India?

Answer: 1. Death rate is decreased due to improved medical facilities

2. Early marriages lead to population growth.

3. Illiteracy is one of the reasons. Illiterate people don't want family planning.

4. Poverty is one of the reasons. Poor people think that If they have more children, they will earn more money.

(Any two points 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

16. "Winners also get ravaged in wars" - comment.

Answer: 1. The soldiers on the winners side also will die in the war.

2. The winning countries will also expend more money for the war.

3. Many factories, and mines of winning countries may be destroyed during the war.

4. Food shortages may be occurred as the most of the food will be diverted to the warfare.

(Any two points 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

17. Why did Indian government remove the barriers for foreign trade and investments around 1991?

Answer: 1. The Indian government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.

2. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.

3. This decision was supported by powerful international organizations.

(Any two points 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

18. Write any two slogans on the importance of right to vote.

Answer: 1. Cast your vote - Make your future the best

2. Vote with Honesty – Save Democracy

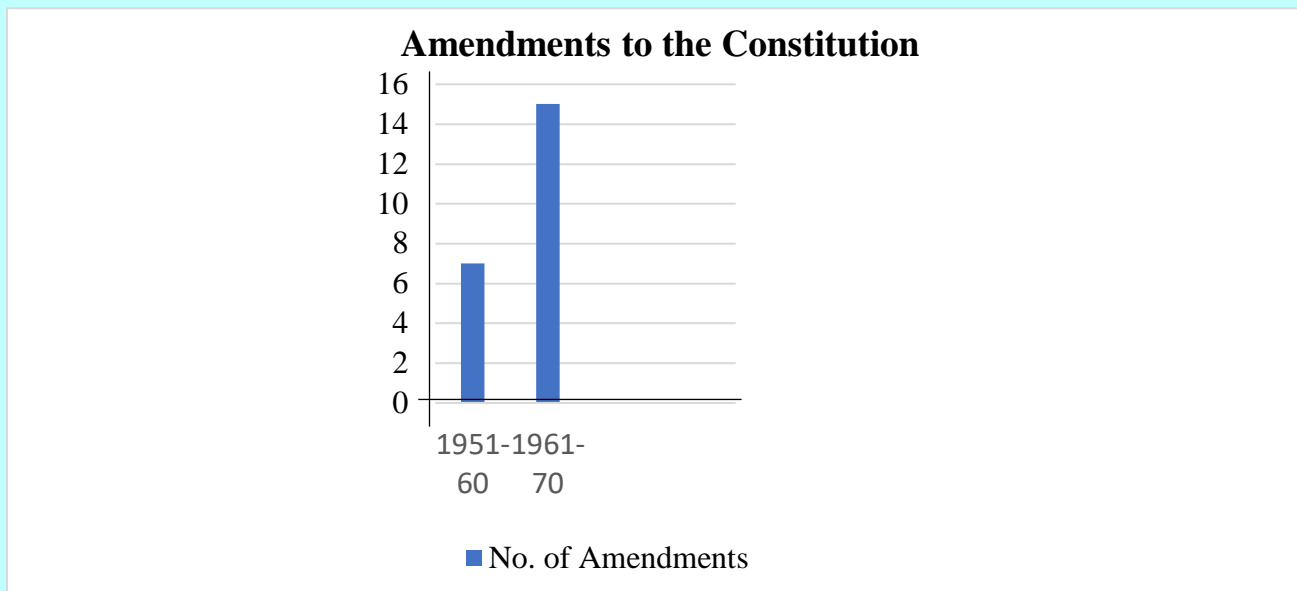
3. Vote for the right person – Defeat the corrupt person

(Any two slogans 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant slogans.)

19. Plot the below information on a bar graph.

"The Indian constitution was amended 7 times during the decade 1951-60 and 15 times during the decade 1961 - 70."

Answer:



20. Arrange the following countries from east to west.

U.S.A, Russia, Britain, Japan

Answer: Japan, Russia, Britain, U.S.A.

SECTION – III

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 4 Marks.

8 x 4 = 32

21. Write the boundaries of Deccan Plateau.

Answer: 1. Satpura range forms the Deccan plateau's north edge.

2. Nilgiris form southern boundary.

3. Eastern Ghats form eastern boundary.

4. Western Ghats form western boundary.

(1 mark for each boundary)

22. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Answer:

| Weather | Climate |
|---|--|
| 1. The state of atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time refers to weather . | 1. Climate refers to weather conditions over a large area and follows a similar general pattern over thirty years or more. What have been the general conditions, year after year, gives us the climate. |

| | |
|--|--|
| 2. Weather conditions fluctuate very often even in a short period. | 2. There are variations from year to year but a basic pattern remains the same. |
| 3. Weather is not taken as criterion to divide the year into seasons. | 3. On the basis of these generalised conditions, the year is divided into seasons. |
| 4. Important elements of the weather are temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, and precipitation. | 4. Important elements of the climate are temperature and precipitation. |

(2 marks for any one difference. Consider any other relevant differences)

23. Mention the effects of Great Depression.

Answer: 1. During 1929-1939, there was a worldwide economic decline triggered by a decline in demand and a fall in prices. This was called the Great Depression.

2. Prices fell as demand fell.

3. Hence, the factories suffered losses and they were closed down and many workers lost their jobs.

4. Some other factories reduced their workers' wages as their profits fell sharply.

5. The purchasing power of people declined as many lost their jobs and many workers' wages were reduced. It led to a further decline in demand.

6. This cyclical effect caused massive unemployment and decline of real incomes of ordinary people as well as governments across the world.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

24. What is called "Policy Paralysis"? explain.

Answer: 1. Sometimes no single party achieves a majority to form a government of its own. In such a situation, some parties will form a coalition government together.

2. This meant that the political ideologies and programmes of a number of parties had to be accommodated and a common agreement had to be arrived at. Thus no party could pursue its extreme agendas and had to tone down their approaches.

3. Even small parties tried to gain undue advantage as the withdrawal of their support could cause the fall of the government.

4. Sometime this also caused 'policy paralysis' – as the coalition could not implement any policy which called for serious change for fear of withdrawal of support by one or the other partners.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

25. State the achievements of India in the first 30 years after independence.

Answer: 1. The establishment of a stable democracy was achieved.

2. The gradual emergence of a competitive multi-party system, with parties representing diverse interests was a real achievement.

3. India unlike other countries not only had regular, free and fair elections but also had genuine change of governments and leaders as well.
4. The Indian Constitution not only guaranteed civil rights but also had an institutional architecture in place to ensure its protection.
5. India also set up an impressive institutional framework with independent institutions like the judiciary, Election Commission, Controller and Auditor General and so on.
6. Bureaucratic neutrality was also an important achievement.
7. The establishment of civilian control over the armed forces was another significant achievement.
8. India has been extremely successful in holding together and maintaining its unity and integrity.
9. In terms of economic goals, the setting up of the Planning Commission and the aim of balanced regional development is noteworthy.
10. There was a genuine concern for the social and economically deprived sections of society.
11. From a state of dependency for food, India gradually became self-sufficient in food production.
12. It set up the foundation for desirable industrial base.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

26. Appreciate the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in National Movement.

- Answer:**
1. Subhash Chandra Bose was a great patriot. Hence, he decided to fight against the British at the cost of his life.
 2. He was a good diplomat. Hence, he was able to get help from Japan.
 3. He was a wise person. He motivated the defeated Indian soldiers of British army captured by Japan to join Indian National Army.
 4. He was a brave person. He could escape from India and went to Germany and then Japan to seek help from them.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

27. Write your observations based on the information given below.

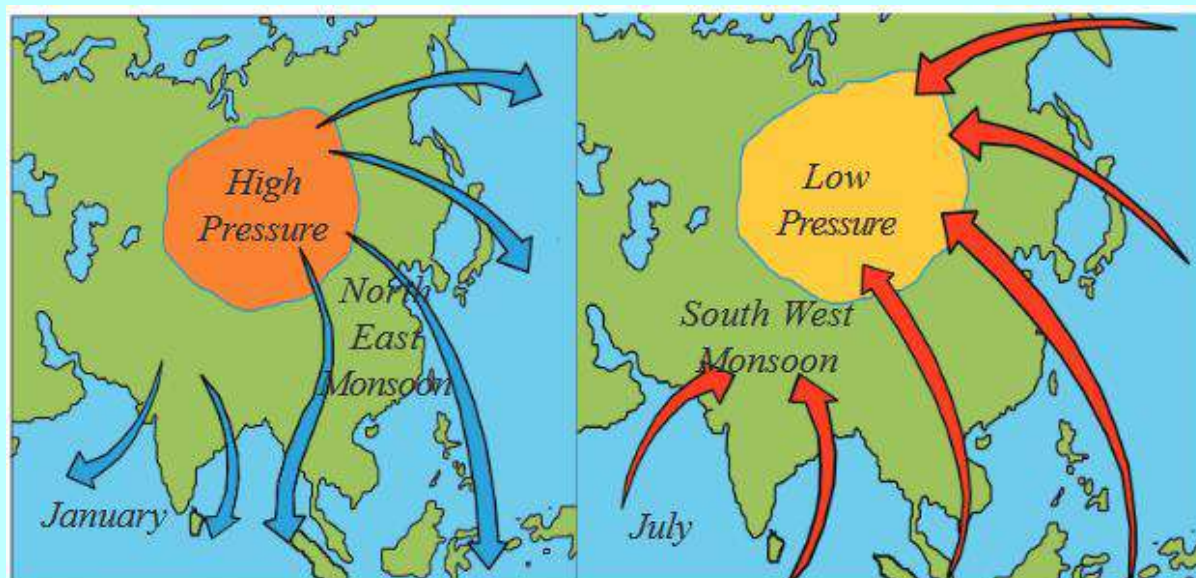
| Year | Agriculture | Industry | Services |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1972-73 | 74% | 11% | 15% |
| 2009-10 | 53% | 22% | 25% |

- Answer:**
- 1) Even after 37 years, the agricultural sector still plays a major role in the creation of employment.
 - 2) Although the share of the agricultural sector in employment has declined from 74% to 53%, it is still the sector that employs the most people.
 - 3) Employment in the industrial sector increased from 11% to 22%. That is, doubled.

4) The share of the services sector in employment has increased from 15% to 25%. That is almost doubled.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

28. Observe the map given below and answer the following questions.



i) What is the relationship between pressure and wind?

Answer: Wind always blow from the high-pressure areas to the low-pressure areas.

ii) Name the two monsoons that blow in India. Which of them gives the bulk of annual rain fall in India?

Answer: Southwest monsoons and Northeast monsoons blow in India. Southwest monsoons give the bulk of annual rainfall in India.

SECTION - IV

Note:

1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 8 marks.

5 × 8 = 40 M

29. A) Explain about the National Food Security Act 2013.

Answer: 1. The Indian government (the Parliament) made the National Food Security Act-2013.

2. This act legalises peoples' Right to Food.

3. It applies to approximately 2/3rd of the population of India.

4. As per this law, every person of low-income families is entitled to 5 kilograms of food grains per month at subsidised rates.

5. Among poor families, the poorest ones are entitled to 35 kilograms of food grains.

6. For a few years, the central government will supply rice, wheat and millets for Rs.3, Rs.2 and Rs.1 respectively.

7. Under this law, if required, a maximum of 75 per cent of people living in rural areas and 50 per cent of urban population have the right to buy food grains from public distribution system.
8. If the government is not able to arrange food grains, it will give cash for the people to buy food grains.
9. This law also envisages providing free cooked meals for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children aged 1-6 coming to anganwadis and mid-day meals for children aged 6-14 in schools.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

(OR)

B) Explain the impact of climate change on India.

- Answer:**
1. Though a rise of 2⁰ C in average temperature may appear to be small, it would result in a rise of one meter in sea levels by early next century.
 2. This would affect large portions of our coastal areas and millions of people would have to be shifted. They would lose their livelihood.
 3. Nearly 200 families came to Kolkata in search of work, after the “Aila” super-cyclone ravaged Sundarbans in 2009.
 4. The other effect would be on rainfall. This is likely to be more erratic and lead to greater imbalances: some places are likely to receive excess rainfall whereas others would get less than normal. Hence droughts and floods are expected to increase. This would greatly affect the agriculture pattern and people’s livelihood.
 5. The faster melting of Himalayan glaciers would disturb the livelihood of fresh water fisher folk as their natural habitat of fish is affected.
 6. Climate change is something that happens at a global level. Therefore, it affects all of us.
 7. Many people in large towns are suffering from lung diseases due to air pollution.
 8. Freak weather conditions are likely to increase.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

30. A) “Hitler used the situation of Germany after great depression in favor of him in an intelligent manner”. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

Answer: I agree with this statement. Why because

1. The German economy was the worst hit by the Depression. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level.
2. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million.
3. The middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, saw their savings diminish when the currency lost its value.

4. Small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers suffered as their businesses got ruined. Big business was in crisis. The large mass of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices.
5. This caused acute political instability as government after government collapsed and could not provide a stable rule.
6. Hitler used these situations and made many promises. As he was a powerful speaker, all the Germans were attracted and believed that Hitler can rebuild the country.
7. Hitler promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people.
8. He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth.
9. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany.
10. He also attacked Communism and Capitalism terming both of them as Jewish conspiracies and promised to build a strong state which will counter both.
11. He appealed specially to the middle class which felt threatened by capitalism and the Great Depression.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

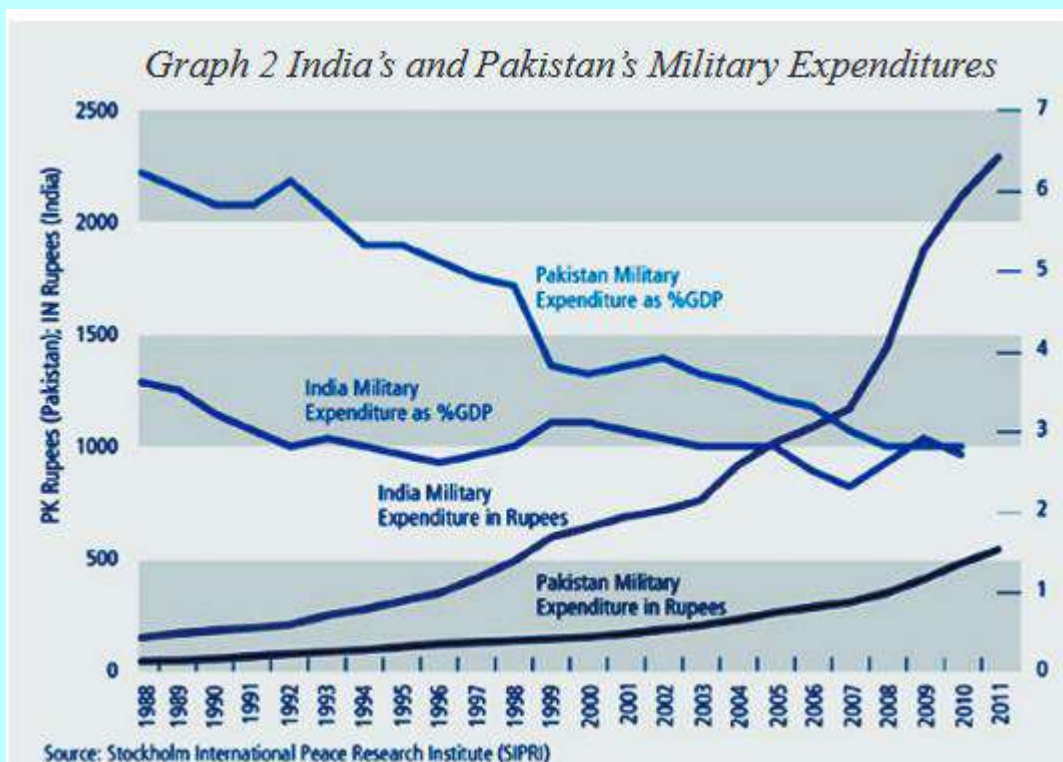
(OR)

B) Comment on the "Divide and rule" policy of the British in India

- Answer:** 1. The British thought that if all Indians were united and participated in the movement, it was very difficult to suppress the movement. Hence, they decided to weaken unity by creating differences between Hindus and Muslims.
2. The British actively raised doubts about the right of the Congress to represent the people of the country.
 3. The British government followed the "divide and rule Policy " to weaken the Congress' hold over the people.
 4. Towards this end, the British government supported and encouraged the plans of the Muslim League and downplayed the importance of the Congress.
 5. Separate electorates for Muslims were implemented from 1909.
 6. The British divided Bengal into East Bengal and West Bengal in 1905 to weaken the movement.
 7. The British played Indians against one another - princes against people; Hindu against Muslims; caste against castes; and provinces against provinces.
 8. In this way, they tried to water down the movement by creating differences among Indians.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

31. A) Analyze the graph given below.



1. The above graph indicates the military expenditure incurred by India and Pakistan from 1988 to 2011.
2. This graph is taken from Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).
3. India's military expenditure (in rupees) higher than Pakistan's military expenditure (in rupees) because
India has a larger population and land area than Pakistan.
4. Though India's military expenditure in rupees is higher than that of Pakistan, its expenditure as percentage of GDP is almost equal to Pakistan.
5. India's military spending as a percentage of GDP was nearly 3.5% in 1988 and nearly 3% in 2011. So, it was almost stable.
6. Pakistan's military spending has been fluctuating as a percentage of GDP since 1988. Military spending fell from about 6 percent of GDP in 1988 to about 3 percent of GDP in 2011.
7. From 1988 to 2008, India's military spending as a percentage of GDP was lower than Pakistan's military spending. Since 2009, the two countries' military spending has been roughly equal to their respective GDPs.
8. As there is a border dispute, they are suspecting each other that one country may attack the other at any time. Hence, they are spending more money on the military.

B) Based on the information given below answer the following questions.



i. When did the World War -I begin? When did it end?

Answer: The World War-I began on 28th July, 1914. It ended in 1918.

ii. Name the peace organisations that were established after two world wars.

Answer: League of Nations was established after the Word War-I. United Nations Organization was established after the World War-II

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

Answer: Germany pressured Poland to seize the port of Danzig. Poland refused it. Hence, Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. This led to the World War-II

iv. What was the year of Bolshevik revolution? Who led that revolution?

Answer: Bolshevik revolution was held in the year 1917. Vladimir Lenin led this revolution.

32. A) Explain why the current laws on ground water to be changed.

Answer: 1. The current laws about groundwater in many states are both outdated and inappropriate. They were developed at a time when groundwater was a marginal source of water.

2. Currently, groundwater is the main source of water for people. This means that groundwater is mostly used for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.

3. Current laws on ground water use are inappropriate because the basic link between access to

groundwater and land ownership on which these rules are based are defective. Since groundwater has to be extracted from the land above, a link was established between land ownership and control. The water drawn from the underground system was assumed to be 'owned' by the landowner. This implies that groundwater is mostly controlled by individuals that own the land. Land owners were not restricted in the amount of water they can take out.

4. Water is a flowing resource. If groundwater is high below one owner's land, it may have flowed in from the other's land or if the groundwater is low, it may have flowed from here into others' land. It is therefore not possible to determine the boundaries of ownership of the ground water as the boundaries of ownership of the land are determined.

5. Therefore, the current laws should be changed so that the connection between ownership of land and water drawn from the underground system through tube wells on the land should be delinked. There should be some restrictions on ground water use.

(OR)

B) Explain the impact of globalisation on India.

Answer: 1. MNCs have increased their investments in India. They have invested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. Investment in these industries is beneficial for them.

2. These products have benefited consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.

3. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created.

4. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.

5. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.

6. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

7. Some large Indian companies have emerged as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundram Fasteners (nuts and bolts) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.

8. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. Data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering are now being done cheaply in countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.

9. However, many small producers (small companies) get losses as they cannot compete with multinational companies.

10. The government has relaxed labour laws for multinational companies. Hence, workers are damaged. Their employment and rights were violated.

11. The impact of globalization is not the same on producers and workers.

33. A) Locate the following on India map.

i) Chennai ii) Himalayan Mountains iii) Himachal Pradesh iv) Kanyakumari

(Or)

v) Andaman and Nicobar Islands vi) River Ganga vii) Thar Desert

viii) Peak Anaimudi

AND

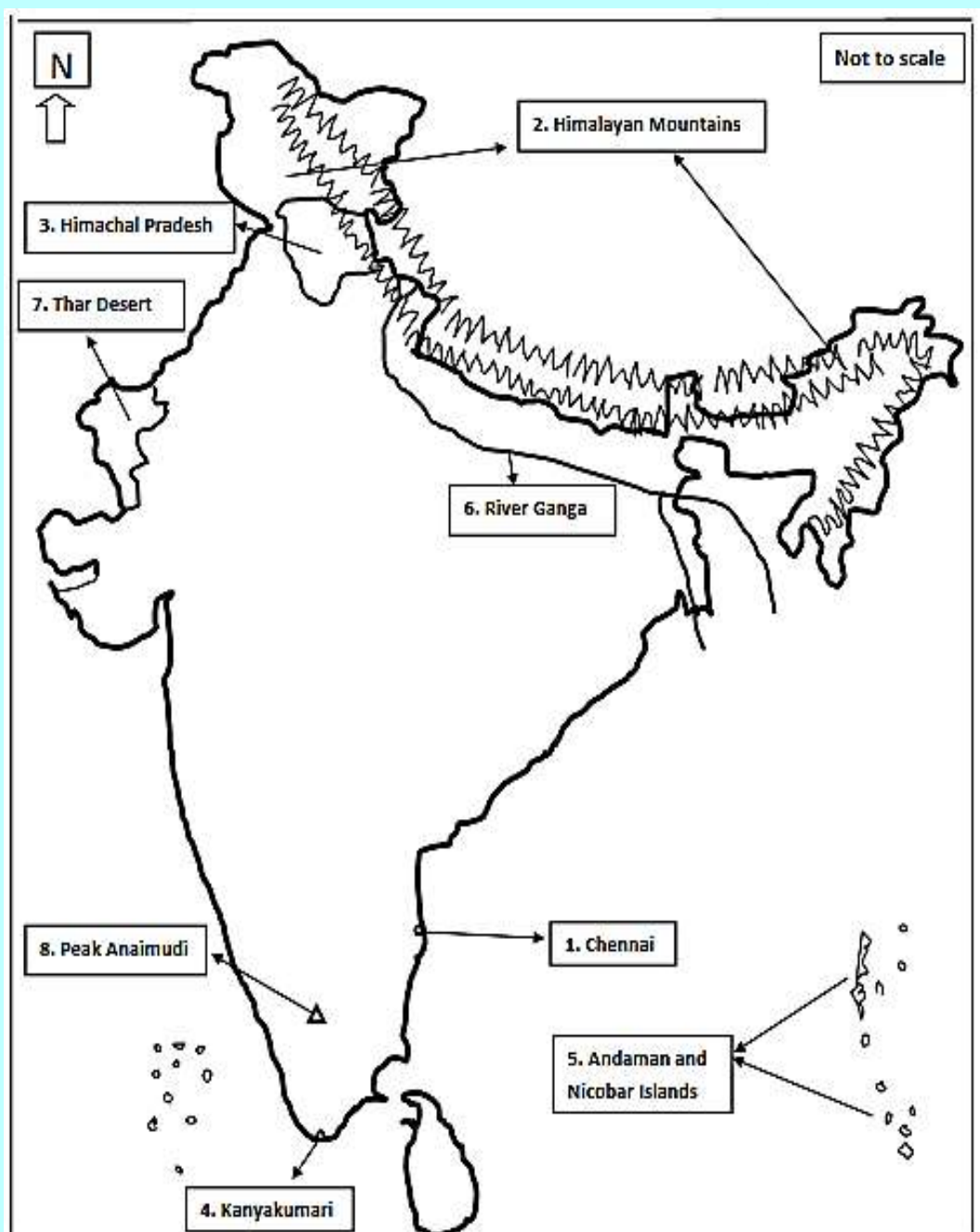
B) Locate the following on World map.

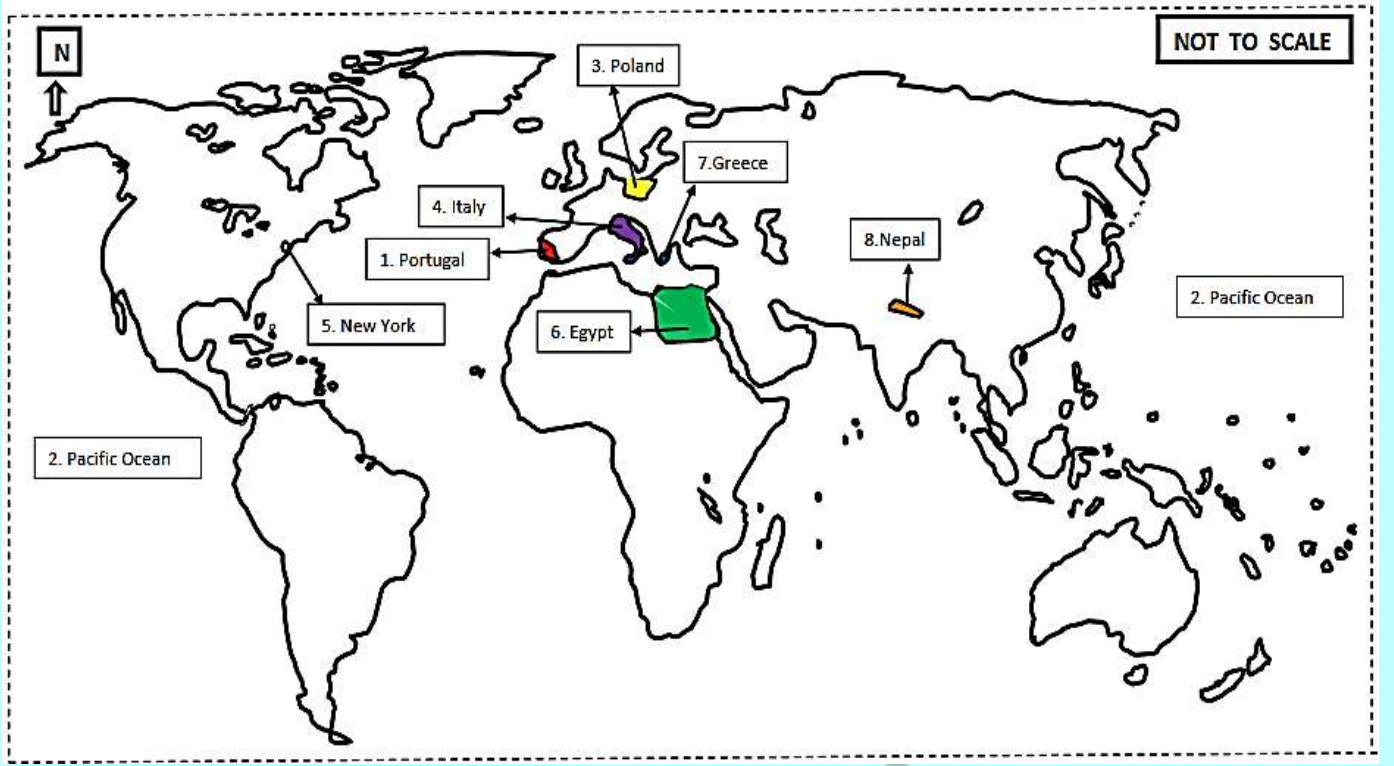
i) Portugal ii) Pacific Ocean iii) Poland iv) Italy

(Or)

v) New York vi) Egypt vii) Greece viii) Nepal

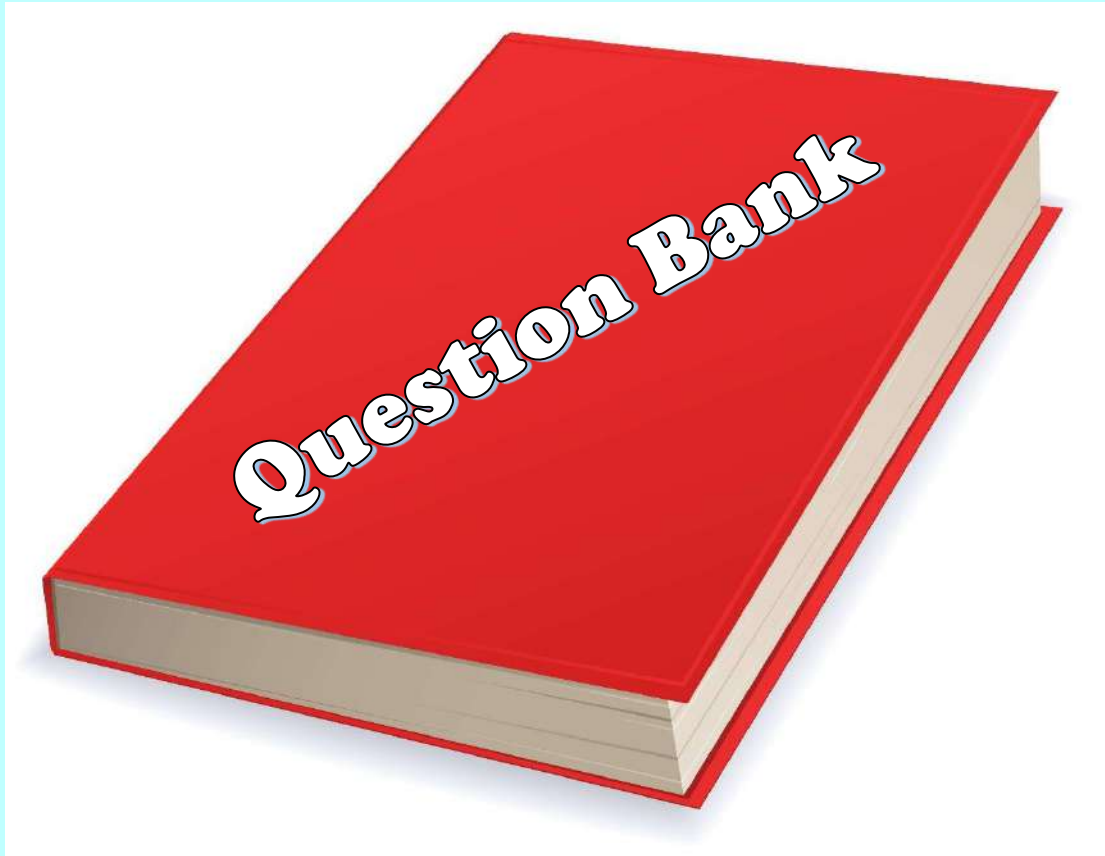
33.A.





పరిక్ష వ్రాసేటప్పుడు దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకోవల్సిన అంశాలు

- ప్రశ్నా పత్రం కంటే ముందు జవాబు పత్రం ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. కావున జవాబు పత్రం ఇచ్చిన వెంటనే అన్ని పేజీలకు మార్జిన్స్ గీసుకోవాలి. (మార్జిన్స్ పెన్సిల్ తో గీసుకోవటం మంచిది)
- ప్రశ్నా పత్రం ఇచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రాన్ని క్షుణ్ణంగా చదవిన తరువాతే జవాబులు రాయటానికి సిద్ధపడాలి.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రం చదవటానికి కేటాయించిన 15 ని. ప్రశ్నా పత్రం బాగా చదవటానికి ఉపయోగించుకోవాలి.
- జవాబు పత్రంలో మొదటిగా సెక్షన్-1 లోని ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నల కొరకు 1 నుండి 12 నెంబర్లు వరుసుగా వేసుకొని, సమాధానాలు తెలిసిన వాటికి ముందుగా జవాబులు రాయటం మంచిది.
- ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నలలో ఒకే ప్రశ్నకు రెండు సార్లు సమాధానం రాస్తే, ముందు రాసిన సమాధానాన్ని పరిగణలోకి తీసుకుంటారనే విషయాన్ని గమనించాలి.
- మార్జిన్ లోపల ప్రశ్నల నెంబర్లు మాత్రమే రాయాలి. సమాధానంలోని పాయింట్స్ నెంబర్లు మార్జిన్ బయటరాయాలి.
- ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నకు 1 లేదా 2 పదాలలో, 2 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలకు 1 లేదా 2 వాక్యాలలో, 4 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలకు 2 నుండి 4 వాక్యాలలో, 8 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలకు 4 నుండి 8 వాక్యాలలో సమాధానాలు రాయాలి.
- పట వైపుణ్యాలు, సమాచార వైపుణ్యాలకు సంబంధించిన ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబులు రాసేటప్పుడు తగుజాగ్రత్తలు తీసుకొని రాయాలి .ఇవి మంచి మార్కులను సాధించి పెడతాయనే విషయాన్ని గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి.
- పట గుర్తింపు విషయంలో తప్పనిసరిగా పాయింట్ పెట్టి, పేరు రాసి గుర్తించాలి.
- జవాబు పత్రంలో స్కెచ్ పెన్నులు వాడకపోవడం మంచిది.
- జవాబులోని ముఖ్య పదాలను పెన్సిల్ తో అండర్ లైన్ చేసుకోవటం మంచిది. దీని వలన మంచి మార్కులను పొందవచ్చు.



DCEB V

Lesson wise

Questions

1

India – Relief Features

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Which is the south most latitude of India? **Ans: 8 degrees 4 min. North Latitude**
2. If the time at London is 12 noon, then what is the time at New Delhi? **Ans: 5.30 PM**
3. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair related to Location of India.
Latitudes : Northern Hemisphere :: Longitudes : ? **Ans: Eastern Hemisphere**
4. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
IST : 82 ½ East longitude :: GMT : ? **Ans: 0 degree Longitude**
5. Which of the following place gets sunrise first? **Ans: Calcutta**
Bhopal, Jaipur, Calcutta, Bhubaneswar
6. Find out the odd one related to Tropic of cancer. **Ans: Uttara Pradesh**
Rajasthan, Uttara Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal
7. Which country shares longest land boundary with India? **Ans: Bangladesh**
8. How much the length between the eastern most point and the western point of India?
Ans: 2933 KM
9. The time difference between IST and GMT _____. **Ans: b) +5.30 h.**
a) -5.30 h. b) +5.30 h. c) -4.30 h. d) +4.30 h.
10. Which is the western most longitude of Andhra Pradesh? **Ans: 77 degrees East longitude**
11. The total length of the Himalayas _____. **Ans: 2400 KM**
12. Mawkdok Dympep valley situated in which state? **Ans: Meghalaya**
13. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Highest Peaks : Himadri :: Hill stations : ? **Ans: Himachal**
14. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Pebble Sediments : Bhabar :: Marshy Region : ? **Ans: Terai**
15. Find Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Mishmi Hills : Arunachal Pradesh :: Cachar : ? **Ans: Assam**
16. Find out the odd one. **Ans: Dun**
Doab, Dun, Bhabar, Terai

17. The formation of Himalayas took place _____ years ago. **Ans: 40- 50 million years ago**
18. Mahabharat range situated in which country? **Ans: Nepal**
19. Mussoorie, Nainital, Raniket are in which state? **Ans: C) Uttarakhand**
- a) Uttara Pradesh b) Himachal Pradesh c) Uttarakhand d) Arunachal Pradesh
20. Ganga plain extends from the river Ghaggar to _____ river. **Ans: Tistha**
21. Which is the longest canal in India? **Ans: Indira Gandhi Canal**
22. Which is the southern most tip of the peninsular plateau? **Ans: Kanyakumari**
23. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Lakshadweep : Coral relief :: Andaman Nicobar Islands : ? **Ans: Volcanic Origin**
24. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Canara Coast : Karnataka :: Konkan Coast : ? **Ans: Maharashtra, Goa**
25. Find Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Pulicot : Andhra Pradesh :: Chilka : ? **Ans: Odisha**
26. Find out the odd one. **Ans: Malabar**
Utkal, Circar, Malabar, Coramandal
27. Which river flows through the Thar desert? **Ans: Luni**
28. Name the highest peak in the south India _____. **Ans: Annaimudi**
29. This plateau rich in minerals ____ **Ans: d) Chota Nagapur**
- a) Deccan b) Malwa c) Bundelkhand d) Chota nagapur
30. Arkon Yoma situated in _____ country. **Ans: Myanmar**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

31. Why do we often use the term “Indian Peninsula”?
32. What is the importance of Indira point?
33. What is meant by Laurasia?
34. Expand IST.
35. Expand GMT.
36. What is Dun? Give examples.
37. Define Doab?
38. Name the tributaries of Indus?
39. What is meant by perennial river?
40. What is Purvanchal? Name the regional names of Purvanchal.

41. Name the divisions of the peninsular plateau.
42. Write the group of Islands in India?
43. What is meant by Leeward side?
44. What are coral reefs?
45. Name different hills in the western Ghats.

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

46. Write about the geological background of India?
47. Describe the location of Andhra Pradesh?
48. Imagine that India is located in the Arctic Circle. How your life would be different?
49. Write the major relief divisions of India?
50. Make a table on different ranges of Himalayas and their importance?
51. Write about the different divisions of Indo-Gangetic plain?
52. Write the boundaries of peninsular plateau?
53. Make a table on states and their coasts?
54. How was the thar desert formed?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

55. 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?
56. Indo-Gangetic plan have high density of population. Find the reasons.
57. Write the differences and similarities of the eastern and western Ghats?
58. Explain the physical structure of the peninsular plateau?
59. How do the Himalayas support Indian agriculture?
60. Compare the peninsular plateau with Indo-Gangetic plain.

2

Ideas of Development

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. HDI stands for _____ **Ans: Human Development Index**
2. IMR stands for _____ **Ans: Infant Mortality Rate**
3. PDS stands for _____ **Ans: Public Distribution System**

4. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Landless labour: work and wages :: Farmer : ? **Ans: Support Price**
5. Arrange the following in a chronological order.
Modern Industries, Hunter gatherers, Emerging of agriculture
Ans: Hunter gatherers, Agriculture emerging, Modern Industries
6. What is the criterion used by world bank to measure countries' development? Per-capita Income
7. Name one public facility ____ **Ans: Government school, Government hospital**
8. In which state Kudankulam Nuclear project is located? **Ans: Tamil Nadu**
9. Find the odd one: Per-capita Income, life expectancy, Average years of Schooling, Infant mortality
Ans: Per-capita income
10. Different persons can have different ____ **Ans: goals**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

11. What is per-capita income?
12. According to world development report which countries are called as rich countries?
13. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
14. What is literacy rate?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

15. What could be the developmental goals/ aspirations of the following people according to your imagination? i) Land less rural labourer ii) Farmer iii) A boy from urban family iv) A girl from rural family.
16. Write about the schooling revolution that took place in Himachal Pradesh?
17. What main criterion is used by the world bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations to their use?
18. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with examples related to development?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

19. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girl education as compared to boys?
20. What is the relationship between women's work outside their homes and gender bias?

3

Production and Employment

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. GDP stands for ____ **Ans: Gross Domestic Product**
2. Find the odd one: A milk vender, Tailor, Farmer, Teacher **Ans: Farmer**
3. Which sector is providing more employment? **Ans: Agriculture**
4. Out of three sectors, which sector is contributing more to GDP in the year 2009-10? Service
5. Unorganised sector contributes ____ % of employment. **Ans: 92**
6. Workers in the _____ sector do not produce good. **Ans: Service**
7. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Cotton: Natural product :: Cloth: ? **Ans: Manufactured product**
8. GDP is the total value of ____ produced during a particular year. **Ans: All final goods and services**
9. Organised sector contributes _____ % of GDP. **Ans: 50**
10. Employees in which sector enjoy job security? **Ans: Organised**
11. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Final good: Idli :: Intermediate goods: ? **Ans: Paddy or rice**
12. Which sector has nature related activities in the production process? **Ans: Agriculture**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

13. What are three sectors of economy?
14. What is Gross Domestic Product?
15. What is meant by organised sector?
16. What is unorganised sector?
17. What do you understand by underemployment?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

18. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, Secondary and service sectors is useful? Explain.
19. How is the service sector different from the other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

20. Explain the differences between organised and unorganised sectors?
21. The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.

4

Climate of India

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Which is generally cultivated crop in 'Rabi' season? **Ans: b) Wheat**
a) Paddy b) Wheat c) Cotton d) Millets
2. In which year Aila super cyclone occurred ____ **Ans: 2009**
3. Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
Himalayas : Shimla :: Western Ghats : ? **Ans: Ooty/ Kodaikanal**
4. Identify the wrong pair. **Ans: Hemantha – May to June**
i) Vasantha – March to April
ii) Hemantha – May to June
iii) Varsha – July to August
5. Which coast receives bulk of the rainfall due to north-east monsoons? **Ans: Coramandal coast**
6. The northern plain experiences dry and hot winds called ____ **Ans: Loo**
7. Expand AGW ____ **Ans: Anthropogenic Global Warming**
8. Arrange the traditional seasons in order : Vasantha, Grishma, Varsha, Sharad
Ans: Varsha, Sharad, Vasantha, Grishma
9. The latest attempt was made at the IPCC conference in which country? **Ans: Poland**
10. The coldest month in India ____ **Ans: January**
11. The word 'Trade' taken from which language ____ **Ans: German**
12. Find out odd one: Latitude, Relief, Soil erosion, Upper air circulation **Ans: Soil erosion**
13. India is situated roughly between which latitudes? **Ans: 8 degrees and 37 degrees North latitudes**
14. Which monsoon gives high rainfall in India? **Ans: South- West monsoons**
15. India is divided into almost two equal parts by which prime latitude? **Ans: Tropic of Cancer**
16. The climate of India is also affected by the movement of upper air currents known as ____
Ans: Jet Streams

17. ____ gas is more powerful than carbon di oxide as a green house gas. **Ans: Methane**
18. Arab traders named seasonal reversal of wind system ____ **Ans: monsoon**
19. An easterly Jet streams develops at which latitudes? **Ans: 25 degrees North latitudes**
20. Trade means ____ **Ans: Track**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

21. Define climate?
22. What are the elements of weather and climate?
23. What are the factors that effect on the climate?
24. What is IPCC?
25. What are western disturbances?
26. What is meant by October heat?
27. How many traditional seasons are there in India? What are they?
28. Define weather?
29. The south-west monsoons divided into how many types? What are they?
30. Name the hill stations in Himalayas.

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

31. What are the disagreements between developed and developing countries about AGW?
32. How do the human activities cause global warming?
33. What is the difference between weather and climate?
34. "In India the southern part lies in the tropical belt closer to the equator" explain.
35. What is the impact of south west monsoon in India?
36. Explain the land water relationship. How does it affect the climate?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

37. Describe India's climate controls?
38. Give suggestions to control global warming?
39. Write a brief note about seasons?
40. What are the impacts of climate change on India?

5

Indian Rivers and Water Resources

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

- Which is the largest Himalayan River in India? **Ans: b) The Ganga**
a) The Indus b) The Ganges c) The Brahmaputra
- “Nasbandi” means ____ **Ans: Family planning**
- Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
The Ganga: Himalayan River :: Godavari : ? **Ans: Peninsular River**
- Which of the following statement is correct, related to Indian rivers? **Ans: C) Both (i) and (ii)**
i) Himalayan rivers are perennial rivers.
ii) Godavari and Krishna are peninsular rivers.
A) Only (i) B) Only (ii) C) Both (i) and (ii) D) Both are wrong
- Choose the odd one : Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi, Brahmaputra **Ans: Brahmaputra**
- Identify the wrong pair. **Ans: i) The Ganga - Jhelum**
i) The Ganga – Jhelum
ii) The Indus – Sutlej
iii) The Brahmaputra - Lohit
- Which is the internal drainage river? **Ans: a) Luni**
a) Luni b) Narmada c) Tapi d) Kaveri
- What is the peninsular river that belongs to the Ganga River system? **Ans: The Son**
- Alakananda and Bhagirathi join at ____ **Ans: Devprayaga**
- Hirwar Bazar is located in which state? **Ans: Maharashtra**
- Nasik is origin place of ____ **Ans: Godavari**
- Arrange the rivers from north to south: Godavari, Indus, Kaveri, Narmada
Ans: Indus, Narmada, Godavari, Kaveri
- Tungabhadra is the tributary of ____ **Ans: Krishna**
- Water change into water vapour is called ____ **Ans: Evaporation**
- Many of the Indian rivers join in which sea ____ **Ans: Bay of Bengal**
- The Brahmaputra travels how many KMs in India ____ **Ans: 640 KM**
- Which year regarding discharge of molasses that killed fish on a large scale? **Ans: 1984**
- Coca Cola company established in which state? **Ans: Kerala**

19. Who must have control over the use of ground water ____ **Ans: Panchayati Raj**

20. In Karnataka mining of Iron ore is located at ____ **Ans: Kudremukh**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

21. What are the tributaries of Indus?
22. Name the origin place of Brahmaputra.
23. The Ganga has twin sources. What are they?
24. Name the origin place of Godavari.
25. What are the rules or bandis followed by Hiware Bazar people?
26. What is water cycle?
27. Define drought.
28. What is tributary?
29. Which mines are located in Karnataka?
30. How many parts divided the Tungabhadra basin? What are they?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

31. What are the inflow and outflow processes in the context of water resources?
32. Explain the Coco cola company issue?
33. "Himalayan rivers are perennial" Write any two reasons?
34. Write any two slogans on saving water?
35. Suggest measures to be taken to conserve water?
36. What do you know about peninsular rivers?
37. Write about Tungabhadra basin?
38. Create a poster on water importance.

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

39. What are the differences between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers?
40. To improve ground water what we should do as a student?
41. "Rivers in India play an important role in the lives of Indian people" – Comment.
42. Explain how Hiware Bazar is developed?

6

The People

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. The literacy rate as per 2011 census ____ **Ans: b) 74.04%**
 a) 82.4% b) 74.04% c) 65.46% d) 62.63%
2. The most populous country in the world ____ **Ans: China**
3. Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
 Fertility rate in India : 2.7% :: Fertility rate in Andhra Pradesh : ? **Ans: 1.9%**
4. Identify the wrong pair. **Ans: b) aged people – above 69 years**
 a) Children – Below 14 years
 b) Aged People – above 69 years
 c) Working age – 15 to 59 years
5. How many times census completed in India? **Ans: 14 times**
6. ____ is the second populous country in the world. **India**
7. The population density of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2011 was ____ **Ans: b) 308**
 a) 208 b) 308 c) 408 d) 508
8. Sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 census ____ **Ans: 1000: 993**
9. The ____ % of working people in India are in the unorganised sector. **Ans: 92%**
10. Which year called dividing year in Indian Census history? **Ans: 1921**
11. Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
 Highest population density: Bihar :: Lowest population density: ? **Ans: Arunachal Pradesh**
12. Population census is taken for every ____ years. **Ans: 10 years**
13. Causes for the population changing? **Ans: d) All**
 a) Births b) Deaths c) Migration d) All
14. Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
 Positive sex ratio: Kerala :: Negative sex ratio : ? **Ans: Haryana**
15. Which of the following state has highest population? **Ans: Uttara Pradesh**
 West Bengal, Sikkim, Uttara Pradesh, Bihar
16. Identify the wrong pair. **Ans: iii) In 2001 – 1028.74 million**
 i) 1901 – 238.40 millions ii) 1951 – 361.09 millions iii) 2001 – 1028.74 millions

17. The first complete census was taken in ____ year. **Ans: 1881**
18. India's population as per 2011 census ____ **Ans: 121 crores**
19. As per 2011 census, India's population density ____ **Ans: 382**
20. As per 2011 census, highest population density recorded in ____ district. **Ans: Krishna (519)**
21. As per 2011 census, lowest population density recorded in ____ district. **Ans: YSR Kadapa (188)**
22. In India, the first census was taken in ____ **Ans: 1872**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

23. What is census?
24. Which organisation collection and recording of census information?
25. What are the categories grouped in the population?
26. What is sex ratio?
27. What is meant by infanticide?
28. What is Literacy rate?
29. What is the importance of working age population?
30. What is population density?
31. Write two slogans on population control?
32. What is migration?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

33. Write about fertility rate?
34. What is population change?
35. How is an agriculture labour different from a cultivator?
36. Write some reasons for population growth in India?
37. "Due to the difference in sex ratio, what would be the impact on society"? Explain.
38. What are the reasons behind high density of population?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

39. Why the population increased continuously after independence?
40. What are the problems face over population?
41. "The literacy rate impact the development of a country" do you agree. Write your opinion?
42. Give some suggestions to control population?

10

Globalization

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Which of the following is primarily imported by India? **Ans: Finished goods**
Raw material, finished goods, food grains
2. Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
Cargill foods : USA :: Parakh foods : ? **Ans: India**
3. The aim of the WTO is ____ **Ans: c) Liberalise international trade**
a) Restrictions on Trade b) Providing health c) Liberalise international Trade
4. Expand MNC ____ **Ans: Multi National Company**
5. Fill the information.
Tata motors - Automobile
Infosys - IT
Ranbaxy - ? **Ans: Medicines**
6. Liberalisation in India was started around ____ **Ans: 1991**
7. Infosys is a MNC in the field of ____ **Ans: IT**
Medicines, Automobiles, IT, Food Items
8. Based on the information given in the first pair complete the second pair.
Hero motors : India :: Ford motors : ? **Ans: America**
9. Identify trade barriers : Interest, Investment, Tax, Loan **Ans: Tax**
10. Expand WTO ____ World Trade Organisation
11. Identify the wrongly match in the following. **Ans: c) Sundaram's – Food items**
a) Ranbaxy - Medicines
b) Infosys - IT
c) Sundaram's - Food items
12. Who is our central finance minister? **Ans: Nirmala Seetharaman**
13. Expand SEZ ____ **Ans: Special Economic Zone**
14. Identify the MNC belongs India in the following. **Ans: b) Ranboxy**
a) Nokia b) Ranboxy c) Nike
15. Expand IMF ____ **Ans: International Monetary Fund**
16. Expand IBRD ____ **Ans: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**
17. Expand WB ____ **Ans: World Bank**

18. Expand IDA _____ **Ans: International Development Association**
19. Which organisations together form the world bank? **Ans: IBRD and IDA**
20. Headquarters of world bank ____ **Ans: Washington DC**
21. Headquarters of IMF ____ **Ans: Washington DC**
22. Headquarters of WTO ____ **Ans: Geneva**
23. World bank's present president ____ **Ans: David Malpas**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark) : Answer the following questions in one sentence.

24. What is foreign trade?
25. What are the benefits of foreign trade?
26. What is Arab spring?
27. What is meant by MNC?
28. Define globalisation?
29. Define the word quotas?
30. What is joint venture?
31. Give an example of Indian MNCs?
32. What is foreign investment?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

33. Write about WTO?
34. Write about liberalisation?
35. What are the impacts of globalisation?
36. Write about SEZ?
37. What are the criteria for selection a site for operation of MNC?
38. What is the role of government to make globalisation fairer?
39. With in the international economic exchange how many flows are there? What are they?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

40. How are Multi-National Companies promoting globalisation?
41. What is the role of information technology in the globalisation process?
42. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform" – Comment.
43. How does foreign trade help to integration of markets across countries? Explain.
44. Globalisation will continue in the future. Comment.

11

Food Security

Objective Type (1Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. How much percentage of adult women had chronic deficiency? **Ans: a) 35%**
 a) 35% b) 14% c) 10% d) 28%
2. The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency was highest in... **Ans: d) All**
 a) Odessa b) Gujarat c) Uttara Pradesh d) All
3. Identify correct statement. **Ans: d) All**
 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
4. Identify correct statement. **Ans: d) All**
 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 lower than the above countries
 d) All
5. Identify the wrong statement. **Ans: 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
6. Consider the following statements. **Ans: B) (ii) only**
 i. Increase in food production alone ensure food security.
 ii. It is important to encourage multi crop cultivation to ensure food security.
 Which of the above statement is correct?
 A. (i) Only B. (ii) only C. Both (i) and (ii) D. None of the these
7. When was National food security act passed? **Ans: 2013**
8. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
 Energy deficiency : BMI < 18.5 :: Obesity : ? **Ans: BMI > 25**

9. National Institution of Nutrition situated in which city? **Ans: Hyderabad**
10. Write the formula of BMI? **Ans: Weight in kilos / hight in meters squared**
11. Arrange the following states based on its location from North to South.
Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odessa **Ans: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala**
12. Find out the odd one. **Ans: NIN**
MDM, ICDS, PDS, NIN
13. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Rural Areas : 2400 kilocalories :: Urban Areas : ? **Ans: 2100 Kilocalories**
14. The ____ Famine in 1943-45 for instance, took away about 3 to 5 million people lives.
Ans: Bengal
15. Expand PDS ____ **Ans: Public Distribution System**
16. Expand MSP ____ **Ans: Minimum Support Price**
17. Expand FCI ____ **Ans: Food Corporation of India**
18. Expand ICDS ____ **Ans: Integrated Child Development Scheme**
19. Expand BMI ____ **Ans: Body Mass Index**
20. _____ is the largest school feeding programme in the world. **Ans: Mid-Day Meal**
21. Who were the special target groups in Antyodaya Anna Yojana? **Ans: Poorest of the poor**
22. What is meant by food security? **Ans: Food for all sections of the people**
23. What is called availability of food grains? **Ans: Every one should be able to buy food grains**
24. Antyodaya card holders are entitled to get ____ food grains per month per family. **Ans: 35 Kgs**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

11. What is meant by buffer stock?
12. How availability of food grains for year estimated?
13. “But the mothers were still spinking them with water trying to receive the children. I saw many things people ate grass, snakes. I lost two sisters and a brother” comment on about this statement.
14. “These are the people who are farmers, agricultures. They are not beggars. They did not even know how to beg. They have huge self-respect.” Comment on about this statement.
15. Write about the 2013 food security act?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

16. Supposing the food grains production has been affected in a particular year, because of national calamity. In what ways can the government ensure higher availability of food grains for the year?
17. How public distribution system assure food security to the poor people?
18. Appreciate the role of an alternative public distribution system.
19. Describe the relationship between under weight and access to food?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

20. Analyse a week's food habit of your family. Create a table to explain nutrition elements included in it.
21. Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security.

13

The World Between Wars - I

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Principles of United Nations Organization... **Ans: d) All**
 a) Preserve peace b) Upheld human rights c) Prevent wars d) All
2. Why 20th century called 'Age of Extremes'? **Ans: d) All**
 a) Established democratic governments instead of dictator governments
 b) The world experienced two world wars c) The great depression occurred d) All
3. Result of '1933 Enabling Act' in Germany **Ans: a) Dictatorship rule**
 a) Dictatorship rule b) Colonial Rule c) Independent Nation d) Economy policy
4. The immediate cause of World war-1? **Ans: b) Murder of Ferdinand**
 a) Invasion on Poland b) Murder of Ferdinand c) Nazism d) Fascism
5. Which countries were not invited to the Treaty of Versailles? **Ans: c) Germany**
 a) Italy b) Japan c) Germany d) All
6. Which was not a member of League of Nations? **Ans: a) USA**
 a) USA b) England c) France d) None
7. Russia communist state was established in... **Ans: a) 1917**
 a) 1917 b) 1919 c) 1921 d) 1924
8. UNO formed on ... **Ans: c) 24.10.1945**
 a) 24.10.1944 b) 23.10.1944 c) 24.10.1945 d) 24.10.1946
9. Great depression made impact on **Ans: d) All the above**
 a) Massive unemployment b) Economic Broken
 c) Firms' shutdown d) All of the above
10. Consider the following statements. **Ans: C) Both (i) and (ii)**
 i. The 20th century beginning, the world had a population of 160 cores.
 ii. The 20th century called as the age of Extremes.

A. (i) Only right B. (ii) only right C. Both (i) and (ii) right D. None of the these

11. Find out the odd one.

Ans: Austria

Britain, Austria, France, Russia.

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

Triple Alliance : 1882 :: Triple Entente : ? Ans: 1907

13. When was Second World War started?

Ans: 1939 September 1st

14. Which international organisation established after First World War?

Ans: League of Nations

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

Nazism : Germany :: Fascism : ? Ans: Italy

16. Who picked the photograph of Florence Owens during depression? Ans: Dorothea Lange

17. "Buy from the Jews, betray your people". This sentence related to which country? Ans: Germany

18. How many countries participated in treaty of Versailles? Ans: 32

19. Arrange the following countries based on its location from East to West.

America, Serbia, Britain, Italy. Ans: Serbia, Italy, Britain, America

20. Who called the twentieth century "The age of extremes"? Ans: Erich Hobsbawm.

21. When did the first world war begin?

Ans: 28 July 1914

22. When did the second world war begin?

Ans: 01 September 1939

23. Who was the prince of Austria who was assassinated on June 28th 1914?

Ans: Archduke Franz Ferdinand

24. Fill the following sentence. Ans: 1939-1945

First world war : 1914-1918

Second world war: ____

25. Fill the following sentence. Ans: UNO

First world war: League of Nations

Second world war: ____

26. Find out the mismatching. Ans: League of Nations - 1920

Triple alliance – 1882

Triple entente – 1907

Versailles treaty – 1919

League of nations – 1920

27. Which organisation was formed after the first world war for international peace?

Ans: League of nations

28. Who is the president of USA playing an eminent role in the formation of league of nations?

Ans: Woodrow Wilson

29. How many member States were in league of nations in 1934?

Ans: 58

30. Expand I.L.O. **Ans: International Labour Organisation**
31. Expand W.H.O. **Ans: World Health Organisation**
32. Expand I.C.J. **Ans: International Court of Justice**
33. Expand U.S.A **Ans: United States of America**
34. Expand U.S.S.R. **Ans: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**
35. When did Germany attack on Russia? **Ans: 1941**
36. When did Japan attack on America? **Ans: 1941**
37. In which country was formed “The Weimar Republic“ **Ans: Germany**
38. Expand U.N.O. **Ans: United Nations Organisation**
39. Expand U.N.I.C.E.F. **Ans: United Nations International Children Emergency Fund**
40. Expand U.N.E.S.C.O. **Ans: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation**
41. When did British women get the right to vote? **Ans: 1918**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

20. What is militarism?
21. Define Industrial capitalism?
22. Write the immediate cause for world war- I.
23. Why did the western capitalist countries like Britain follow the appeasement of Hitler?
24. Define aggressive nationalism.
25. What is USSR?
26. Define power blocks

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

27. What was the immediate provocation of the World War -1?
28. What was the immediate provocation of world war-2?
29. Write about League of Nations?
30. What are the four principals of U.N.O?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

31. What are the different impacts of wars during the first half of 20th century? mention the events that justify calling the 20th century “the age of extremes”.
32. How did the ideas of nation states and nationalism influence desire for war during world wars of the 20th century?
33. What are the causes that lead to two world wars?
34. What are the consequences of the wars that occurred in the first half of the 20th century?

14

The World Between Wars - II

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

- Three R's with reference to the 'New Deal'. **Ans: b) Relief, Recovery, Reform**
 a) Religion, Reform, Recovery b) Relief, Recovery, Reform
 c) Racism, Revolution, Religion d) Rural, Reform, Revolution
- Genocide... **Ans: d) Mass murder of innocent people**
 a) Protestors rally b) War between Nations c) Civil war d) Mass murder of innocent people
- Germany's Genocidal war was against... **Ans: d) All**
 a) Gypsies b) Polish civilians c) Jews, Disabled d) All
- Who played an important role in Comintern? **Ans: c) M.N. Roy**
 a) Tagore b) Nehru c) M.N. Roy d) All
- Due to great depression ... Americans were unemployed. **Ans: a) 25%**
 a) 25% b) 30% c) 35% d) 40%
- Which country was badly affected by Great depression? **Ans: b) Germany**
 a) Russia b) Germany c) USA d) Britain
- Which country was not affected by Great depression? **Ans: a) Russia**
 a) Russia b) Germany c) USA d) Britain
- Match the following. **Ans: a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d**
 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
- USA joined the World War II with the... **Ans: c) Attack on pearl harbour**
 a) Battle of Stalingrad b) Battle of Austria c) Attack on pearl harbour by Japan d) None
- 'The women is the most stable element in the preservation of a folk' 'said by.. **Ans: c) Hitler**
 a) Mussolini b) Lenin c) Hitler d) Stalin
- Collective Farms implemented by **Ans: d) Stalin**
 a) Mussolini b) Lenin c) Hitler d) Stalin

12. Consider the following statements. **Ans: c) Both (i) and (ii)**
- i. The main result of March revolution was non aristocratic Russians made a provisional government.
- ii. Russian Tsar lost his power after March revolution.
- A. (i) Only B. (ii) only C. Both (i) and (ii) D. None of the these
13. Find out the odd one related to great depression. **Ans: Russia**
- Germany, America, Britain, Russia.
14. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
- The Bloody Sunday : Russia :: Weimar Republic : ? **Ans: Germany**
15. When was Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz during Second World War? **Ans: 1945 Jan 27**
16. Who was the last Russian emperor? **Ans: Tsar Nicolas -II**
17. What was the purpose of procession held by women in St. Petersburg on March 8th 1917?
- Ans: They demanded peace and bread**
18. When did the first Russian revolution take place?
- Ans: In February 1917(March 1917 as per Gregorian calendar)**
19. To which date did Russia follow the Julian calendar? **Ans: Up to 1st February 1918**
20. How many days are Gregorian dates ahead of Julian dates? **Ans: 13 days**
21. When did the February revolution take place according to the Gregorian calendar?
- Ans: 2nd March 1917**
22. When did the October revolution (on October 25) take place according to the Gregorian calendar?
- Ans: 7th November 1917**
23. Who was the leader of Bolsheviks? **Ans: Vladimir Lenin**
24. When did the civil war occur in Russia? **Ans: 1918-1920**
25. When was the USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed? **Ans: In 1924**
26. When did the USSR begin the five-year plans? **Ans: In 1928**
27. When was the collectivisation of farms started? **Ans: In 1929**
28. Who was the Indian who played an important role in the Comintern? **Ans: M.N. Roy**
29. Who wrote the famous satire “Animal farm” ? **Ans: George Orwell**
30. What is the theme of the novel “Animal farm” ?
- Ans: Compromisation of the ideals of Russia revolution**
31. When was the collectivisation of farms started? **Ans: In 1929**
32. Who announced the New Deal? **Ans: Franklin D Roosevelt**
33. Which country among all countries was most affected by the Great Depression? **Ans: Germany**
34. When was started the economic depression? **Ans: In 1929-1930**
35. What was called the parliament of Germany? **Ans: Reichstag**

36. Which act contributed to the formation of Hitler's dictatorship in Germany? **Ans: The enabling act**
37. When did the German parliament pass the enabling act? **Ans: 24th March 1933**
38. What was the Gestapo? **Ans: Secret state police**
39. What special surveillance and security forces were created in Germany?
Ans: Gestapo (Secret state police), The SS (The protection squads), criminal police and the security service (SD)
40. To which economist did Hitler assign the responsibility of economic recovery?
Ans: Hjalmar Schacht
41. Who was the economist who followed Keynes theory in Germany? **Ans: Hjalmar Schacht**
42. What was meant by volks Wagen? **Ans: People's car**
43. When did Germany lose to Russia? **Ans: In 1943 in the battle of Stalin Grad**
44. Expand G.D.R? **Ans: German Democratic Republic**
45. Expand F.R.G? **Ans: Federal Republic of Germany**
46. Under which scheme did the US provide funding to Germany and Japan? **Ans: Marshal Plan**
47. What were the two super powers that emerged after World War II? **Ans: Russia and America**
48. Which book was written by Hitler? **Ans: Mein Kampf**
49. Who was the Indian national leader who wrote a letter to Hitler to prevent war?
Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

16. Expand GDR.
17. Define Communism?
18. What is Indoctrination?
19. Define Welfare state.
20. Who were participated in Yalta Conference?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

21. Write the differences between Julian calendar and Gregorian calendar?
22. Write the results of Great depression.
23. Write about march revolution?
24. What are the reforms introduced by Lenin in Russia?
25. Write about planning system in Russia.
26. Write about enabling act?
27. Write about great depression?
28. Write the importance aspects of New deal?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

29. Russian revolution brought in many changes in their society. What were they? And what challenges did they face?
30. What challenges were faced by Germany during Great depression and how did Nazi rulers and Hitler make use of it?
31. write about the “collectivisation of agriculture” implemented by Joseph Stalin in Soviet Russia.
32. The USSR provided itself in escaping the impact of the great depression. Interpret it.
33. What is great depression? Write the impacts of great depression?
34. What were the effects of great depression impacts on America?

16

National Movement in India - Partition & Independence: 1939- 1947

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. In which year the first election was held in British India? **Ans: 1937**
2. Who was the prime minister of England during the second world war? **Ans: Winston Churchill**
3. Muslim League formed in which year? **Ans: 1906**
4. The British established separate electorates in elections in India for below mentioned religion?
a) Hindu b) Christen c) Muslim d) Sikh **Ans: c) Muslim**
5. RSS means ____ **Ans: Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangh**
6. ‘Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara’ – This Urdu poem written by ____
Ans: Mohammad Iqbal
7. Which among the below mentioned European country implement “Divide and Rule” policy in India?
a) France b) Portuguese c) England d) Dutch **Ans: c) England**
8. Who was the leader of Muslim League ____ **Ans: Mohmad Ali Zinna**
9. Founder of Indian National Army ____ **Ans: Subhas Chandra Bose**
10. Write the name of the agitation, which was raised by poor peasants against the landlords in west Bengal ____ **Ans: Tebhaga**
11. Muslim League announced for Direct action day on ____ **Ans: 1946, Aug 16**
12. Write the name of the person, who was the responsible to integrate the princely states in independent India? **Ans: Sardar Valla Bhai Patel**

13. Gandhiji was assassinated on ____ **Ans: 1948 Jan 30**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

14. Write briefly about Quit India movement?
15. Praise the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in formation of Indian National Army?
16. Write about Tebhaga movement?
17. Write the reasons for Direct Action Day announced by Muslim League?
18. Write the ways were followed by the British to implemented Divide and Rule policy in India?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

19. Make a list of various reasons for the partition of the country?
20. How were workers and peasants mobilised during the last years of freedom struggle?
21. How did partition affect the lives of ordinary people? Discuss.
22. Write the popular revolts against British during 1946- 1947?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

23. Integration of various princely states into the new Indian nation was a challenging task. Discuss?
24. What was the political response to mass migration following partition?
25. What were the different ways in which religion was used in politics before partition?

17

The Making of Independent India's Constitution

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. The Indian constituent Assembly was formed in ____ **Ans: 1946**
2. How many women members were in Constituent Assembly? **Ans: 9**
3. "The future of India that we have envisaged is not confined to any group or section, but it comprises whole country" who said these words? **Ans: b) Nehru**
a) Ambedkar b) Nehru c) Gandhiji d) Rajendra Prasad
4. The Indian constitution was finally adopted by constituent assembly on ____ **Ans: 1949 Nov 26**
5. The Indian constitution came into force on ____ **Ans: 1950 Jan 26**
6. Who was the chairman of Drafting committee of Indian constitution? **Ans: Dr.B.R. Ambedkar**

7. What is the name of the Japan parliament? **Ans: Diet**
8. Which was the largest draft constitution in the world? **Ans: India**
9. In which amendment the words Secular and Socialism were added to our constitution preamble?
Ans: 42nd
10. Certain provisions in Indian constitution can't be changed, ruled given by the supreme court in which case? **Ans: Keshava Nada Bharathi**

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

11. Write about Indian constituent assembly?
12. Mention the differences between single citizenship and dual citizenship?
13. Appreciate the prohibition of untouchability in Indian constitution?
14. What is the procedure to amend the Indian constitution?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

15. Write the differences between unitary and federal theories?
16. Write the characteristics of unitary government in India, which have in Indian constitution?
17. Write a short note on basic principles of Indian constitution?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

18. Indian constitution is an instrument to make social engineering in India. Write your opinion?
19. While constitution provides basic principles it is the engagement of people with the system that brings in social change. Do you agree with this statement? Give reason.

18

Independent India: The First 30 Years (1947- 1977)

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. When did the Constitution come into force? **Ans: 26 January 1950**
2. 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. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value.
- Who said these words? **Ans: b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar**
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

3. Choose the correct one regarding the general elections **Ans: Only A is right**
A – First general elections were conducted in 1952.
B - Indian National Congress won 361 seats in the first elections.
a) Only A is right b) Only B is right c) Both A & B are right d) Both A & B wrong
4. Write the following Prime Ministers of India in chronological order.
Lal Bahadur Shastri; Jawaharlal Nehru; Indira Gandhi
Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru; Lal Bahadur Shastri; Indira Gandhi
5. Who is the person who died while fasting for a separate Telugu speaking state?
Ans: Sri. Potti Sriramulu
6. The members of the States Reorganisation Commission
i) Fazl Ali ii) K. M. Panikkar iii) _____ **Ans: Hridaynath Kunzru**
7. How many States and Union Territories were formed in the country under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956? **Ans: 14 States and 6 Union Territories**
8. How many States and Union Territories are there in India at present?
Ans: 28 States and 8 Union Territories
9. When was NITI Aayog (National Institute for Transforming India Aayog) established?
Ans: 1 January 2015
10. Who will be the chairman of NITI Aayog? **Ans: Prime Minister**
11. Fill the second pair based on the relationship between the words in the first pair.
First Year Plan : Agricultural Sector :: Second Five Year Plan : ? **Ans: Industrial Sector**
12. The Prime Minister who formulated the Panchsheel policy _____ **Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru**
13. Complete the information
First General Elections - 1952
Second General Elections - 1957
Third General Elections - 1962
Fourth General Elections - 1967
Fifth General Elections - ? **Ans: 1971**
14. Fill the second pair based on the relationship between the words in the first pair.
Jawaharlal Nehru : 1964 :: Lal Bahadur Shastri : ? **Ans: 1966**
15. In which state The Anti Hindi Movement occurred?
Punjab; Tamil Nadu; Haryana; Meghalaya **Ans: Tamil Nadu**
16. Fill the second pair based on the relationship between the words in the first pair.
States Reorganisation Act : 1956 :: The Official Languages Act : ? **Ans: 1963**
17. Expand D.M.K. **Ans: Dravida Munnetra Khagam**
18. Expand S.V.D. **Ans: Samyukta Vidhayak Dal**
19. When was Telangana state formed? **Ans: 2 June, 2014**

20. Fill the second pair based on the relationship between the words in the first pair.

Punjab State : 1966 :: Meghalaya state : ? **Ans: 1969**

21. Which is the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana? **Ans: A) Haryana**

22. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| i) The leader of D.M.K. | () a) Indira Gandhi |
| ii) The leader of National Conference | () b) M.G.Ramachandran |
| iii) The Prime Minister in 1964 | () c) Shaik Mohammad Abdulla |
| iv) The Prime Minister who implemented emergency | () d) Lal Bahadur Shastri |

Ans: i – b; ii – c; iii – d; iv – a

23. According to which article was Jammu and Kashmir granted autonomy till 2019? **Ans: 370**

24. What was the slogan of the Congress party in the 1971 general elections? **Ans: “Garibi Hatao”**

25. What was the most important amendment made to the Constitution during the Emergency?

Ans: 42nd

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

26. How did the Election Commission overcome illiteracy?
27. Which are the newest states of India and when were they created?
28. What are the qualities of Lal Bahadur Shastri that you like?
29. What were the two alliances in the Cold War? In which alliance did India join?
30. What is the Non-Aligned Movement?
31. What were the challenges before the leadership of the country in the early days of independence?
32. Why do you think the tribal languages were ignored when states were formed according to States Reorganisation Act, 1956?
33. In which states did the Congress lose the elections held after 1967?
34. How were Samyukta Vidhayak Dal governments formed?
35. Against which country did India fight in 1971? Why did?

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

36. Summarise features that could explain Congress was able to dominate the political system.
37. Write about States Reorganisation Act, 1956?
38. How was the problem of the Anti-Hindi movement solved?
39. What were the highlights of the 42nd amendment?
40. How do you appreciate Indira Gandhi?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

41. What measures were taken to bring in socio-economic change during the initial years after independence?
42. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections?
43. In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy?
44. Though the first thirty years ended with Emergency, if a balance sheet were to be drawn, there would be more credits than debits. How do you justify this?
45. What were the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency?

19

Emerging Political Trends (1977- 2000)

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. In which general elections did the Congress lose for the first time since independence?
Ans: In the 1977 elections
2. Who was the first unanimously elected President of India? **Ans: Neelam Sanjeev Reddy**
3. Which of the following is incorrectly paired? **Ans: Dravida Munnetra Kazagam -Karnataka**
Bharatiya Lok Dal (B.L.D.) - Uttar Pradesh
Shiromani Akali Dal - Punjab
Dravida Munnetra Kazagam - Karnataka
Dravida Munnetra Kazagam - Karnataka
4. Expand the CPI (M). **Ans: Communist Party of India (Marxist)**
5. Fill the second pair based on the relationship between the words in the first pair.
1977 : Janata Party Government :: 1980 : ? **Ans: Congress Party Government**
6. Fill the second pair based on the relationship between the words in the first pair.
First Non-Congress Prime Minister : Morarji Desai ::
First Coalition Government Prime Minister : ? **Ans: V.P.Singh**
7. Under which article of the Constitution can "presidential rule" be imposed in any one state? **Ans: Article 356**
8. Who founded the Telugu Desam Party in 1982? **Ans: N.T. Rama Rao**
9. Expand A.A.S.U. **Ans: All Assam Students Union**

10. Expand A.G.P. **Ans: A) Assam Ghana Parishad**
11. When was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated? **Ans: on 31st October, 1984**
12. Who is the president of Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) who was assassinated by militants?
 Ans: Sant Langowal
13. Who was the Prime Minister of India who was responsible for the telecom revolution?
 Ans: Rajiv Gandhi
14. What was the first coalition government formed in the political history of India?
 Ans: National Front Government
15. What percentage of the seats in government employment for OBCs was recommended by the Mandal Commission? **Ans: 27%**
16. Expand U.P.A. **Ans: United Progressive Alliance**
17. Which party is leading the National Democratic Alliance? **Ans: Bharatiya Janata Party**
18. Which party is leading the United Progressive Alliance? **Ans: Indian National Congress**
19. Identify which of the following differs depending on party policies.
 Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India Marxist (CPM);
 Bhartiya Janata Party; Revolutionary Socialist Party **Ans: Bhartiya Janata Party**
20. In which state was “Operation Barga” launched in June 1978? **Ans: West Bengal**
21. Match the following correctly
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| i) V.P. Sing | - | a) Policy of liberalisation |
| ii) P.V.Narasimha Rao | - | b) Leader of Sikhs militant group |
| iii) L.K.Advani | - | c) Recommendations of Mandal Commission |
| iv) Bhindranwale | - | d) Rath Yatra |
- Ans: i – c; ii – a; iii – d; iv – b**
22. When were the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments made? **Ans: In 1992**
23. Expand L.T.T.E. **Ans: Liberation of Tigers Tamil Elam**
24. When was liberalisation policy implemented in our country? **Ans: In 1992**
25. Arrange the following Prime Ministers in chronological order
 H.D.Deve Gowda; P.V.Narasimha Rao; V.P. Sing; Rajeev Gandhi; A.B.Vajpayee
 Ans: Rajeev Gandhi; V.P. Sing; P.V.Narasimha Rao; A.B. Vajpayee; H.D.Deve Gowda

Very Short Answer Type (2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

26. Why did states have to fight for greater autonomy? What were the three movements for this that took place in India?
27. What qualities of N.T. Rama Rao do you like?
28. What were the main demands of Assom Movement?

29. What are the reasons to deploy Armed Forces by central government in the Northeastern States?
30. What steps did Rajiv Gandhi take to ensure reaching the fruits of development for the poor?
31. When and with whom did Rajiv Gandhi make agreements to establish peace in the country?
32. Name any two national parties and any two regional parties.
33. What is Policy Paralysis?
34. What is meant by Operation Barga?
35. What is meant by coalition government? Give an example.

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

36. Write about the Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
37. Write about the Presidential Rule.
38. What is the importance of 73rd, and 74th Constitutional Amendments?
39. Write about the liberalisation policy of India.
40. While some people feel that coalition politics has weakened the government, others feel that it has prevented any party from steamrolling its agenda on the country. Comment.

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

41. Write evidences that religion is being used for political purposes.
42. Identify the major changes in party system during the second phase of Independence.
43. How did regional aspirations lead to the formation of regional parties? Compare the similarities and differences between the two different phases.
44. How do different types of regional aspirations draw from cultural, and economic dimensions?

20

Post - War World and India

Objective Type (1 Mark): Answer the following questions in one word.

1. _____ nationalised Suez Canal. **Ans: Nasser**
a) Tito b) Yasser c) Saddam d) Nasser
2. In the World War 2 _____ has benefited more. **Ans: a) USA**
a) USA b) China c) USSR d) Japan

3. . Independent buffer zone between India & China **Ans: a) Tibet**
 a) Tibet b) Nepal c) Bhutan d) Myanmar
4. In 1968 in Iraq _____ came to power with the slogan of „Arab Nationalism“.
 a) Saddam Hussein b) Arafat c) Nasar d) Karzai
5. The prominent cause of cold war was _____ **Ans: 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. **Ans: c) 193**
 a) 220 b) 204 c) 193 d) 186
7. The „Zionist Movement' was developed by **Ans: c) Jews**
 a) Christians b) Nazis c) Jews d) Arabs
8. India -China signed Panchasheel Pact in **Ans: 1954**
 a) 1954 b) 1962 c) 1969 d) 1947
9. After 1965 war India & Pakistan signed a treaty in ____ **Ans: a) Tashkent**
 a) Tashkent b) Pakistan c) India d) UNO
10. Separate country for Jew's people _____
11. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair related Panchasheel. India : Jawaharlal Nehru :: China : ? **Ans: Chou-en-lai**
12. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
 Indo-Pak war : 1965 :: Indo- China war : ? **Ans: 1962**
13. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
 Hiroshima : 15 kilotons :: Nagasaki : ? **Ans: 21 Kilotons**
14. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
 Bandung conference : 29 countries :: The first summit of NAM: ? **Ans: 25 countries**
15. NATO formed in _____ year. **Ans: 1949**
16. Leader of PLO _____ **Ans: Yasser Arafat**
17. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
 America : NATO :: USSR: ? **Ans: Warsa**
18. Arrange the following countries from east to west: Indonesia, Japan, Yugoslavia, Egypt.
Ans: Japan, Indonesia, Egypt, Yugoslavia
19. Cold war created intense tension in the world between ____ **Ans: a) 1945-1991**
 a) 1945-1991 b) 1945- 2000 c) 1939- 1945 d) 1939-1995
20. Which among the following statement about the cold war is wrong ____ **Ans: B**
 a) Rivalry between US and USSR
 b) USA and USSR engaged in direct war.
 c) Triggering off an arms race

- d) An ideological war between the two super powers.
21. China became communist republic in ____ **Ans: 1949**
22. Expand NATO ____ **Ans: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**
23. Expand NAM ____ **Ans: Non-Aligned Movement**
24. Which is the incorrect set? **Ans: D**
- a) UNO headquarters – Newyark
 - b) UNESCO headquarters – Paris
 - c) UNICEF headquarters – Newyark
 - d) International Court of Justice headquarters - Geneva
25. Cheguevera led revolution in ____ **Ans: Latin America**
26. Fill the information.
- Harry Truman - USA
- Abdel Nasser - Egypt
- Sukarno ____ Indonesia
- Yasar Arafat - ? **Ans: Palestine**
27. Find the odd one: Nehru, Nasser, Harry Truman, Sukarno **Ans: Harry Truman**
28. USSR was collapsed in ____ **Ans: 1991**
29. Jews traditionally consider Palestine as their ____ **Ans: Promised Land**
30. POK stands for ____ **Ans: Pakistan Occupied Kashmir**
31. ____ came to power with twin slogan Arab Nationalism and Socialism. **Ans: Saddam Hussain**

Very Short Answer Type(2 Mark): Answer the following questions in one sentence.

32. Who are the permanent members of the Security Council?
33. Explain the 'Veto power'?
34. What were the core concerns of the people of recently de-colonised?
35. What was called the 'Zionist movement'?
36. Expand PLO? When was the PLO established?
37. What is meant by Proxy war?
38. What is meant by Bipolar?
39. What is meant by Decolonization?
40. What is IPKF?
41. What are military alliances?
42. Why is peace between India and Pakistan necessary for the development of both the countries?
43. How did cold war produce arms race as well as arms control?
44. Why west Asia become a centre of tensions in the world?
45. What is cold war?

46. US president Harry Truman said “We have emerged from this war the most powerful nation in the world. The most powerful nation perhaps in all history” Comment on it?
47. Only five countries enjoyed the Veto power. Do you agree or not? Support your answer.

Short Answer Type (4 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

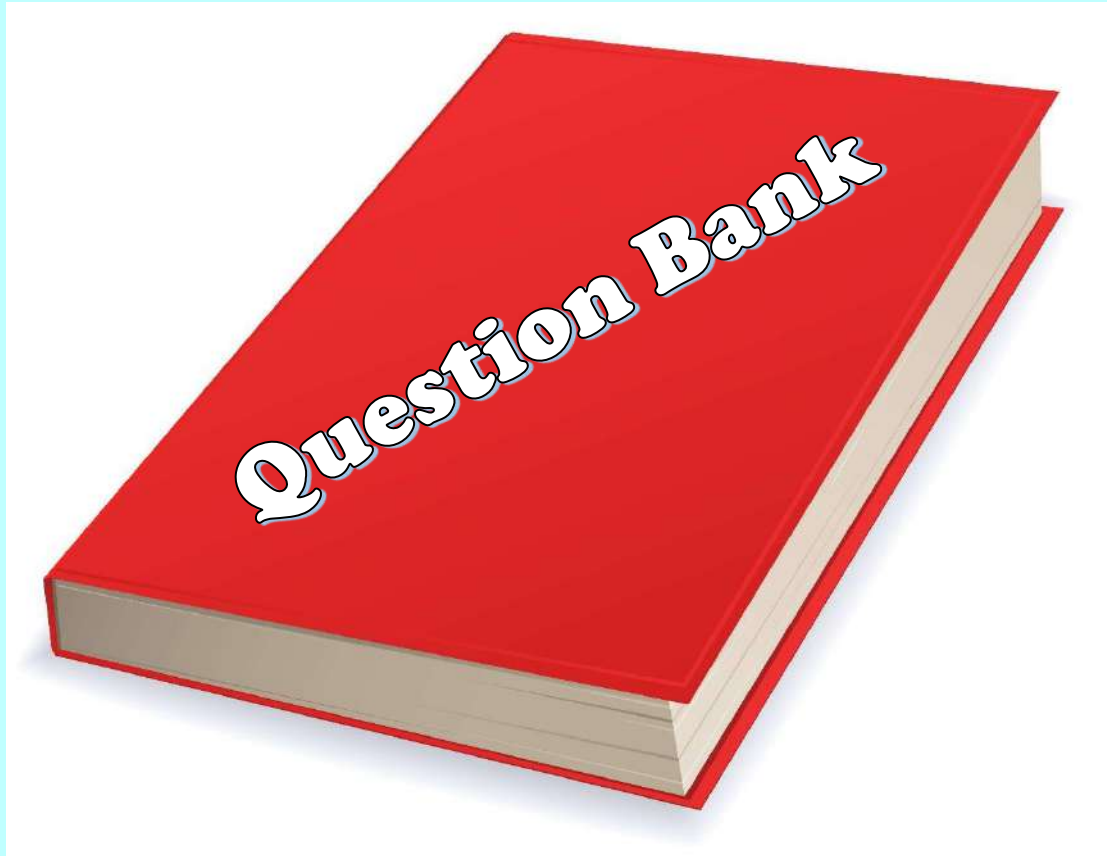
48. “The ethnic conflicts affected India’s relations with Sri Lanka.” Justify.
49. Why were non-Aligned nations called third world countries?
50. Which is called a cold war?
51. What is the West Asian conflict?
52. What was the nature of super powers in the world after the second world war?
53. How were super powers benefited by military Alliances?

Essay Type (8 Mark): Answer the following questions in two sentences.

54. What are the different roles done by United Nations in order to build peace in the world?
55. 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?
56. 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.
57. “Formation of NAM was not merely in context of military Alliances but also in the context of economic policies” Justify the statement?
58. By the end of the 20th century there is only one single power that dominates the world. In this context what do you think would be the role of NAM?



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Objective Type (1 Mark):

1. Arrange the following states from east to west: Gujarat, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal.

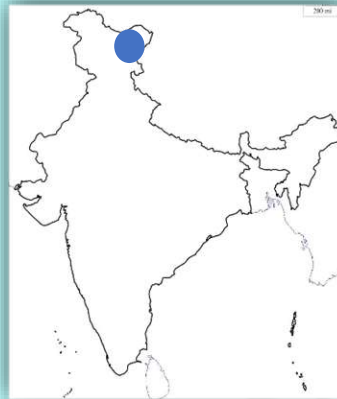
Ans: Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat

2. Arrange the following mountains from north to south: Nilgiris, Aravalis, Satpura, Cardamom.

Ans: Aravalis, Satpura, Nilgiris, Cardamom.

3. Which union territory identified in the given India map?

Ans: Ladakh



4. Name the identified river the India map.

Ans: River Krishna



5. Observe the given map and write according to latitudes India lies in which hemisphere?

Ans: Northern Hemisphere



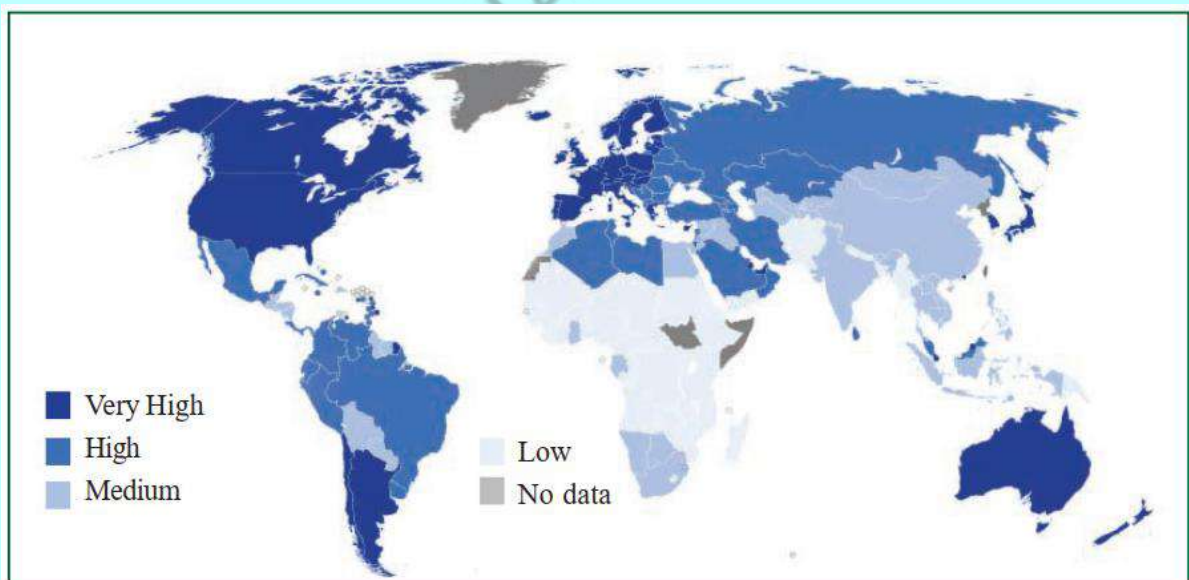
6. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



Map 2 : Ganga joining with Brahmaputra

- Which city situated on the bank of Yamuna? **Delhi**
- Lucknow is situated on the banka of which river? **Gomati**

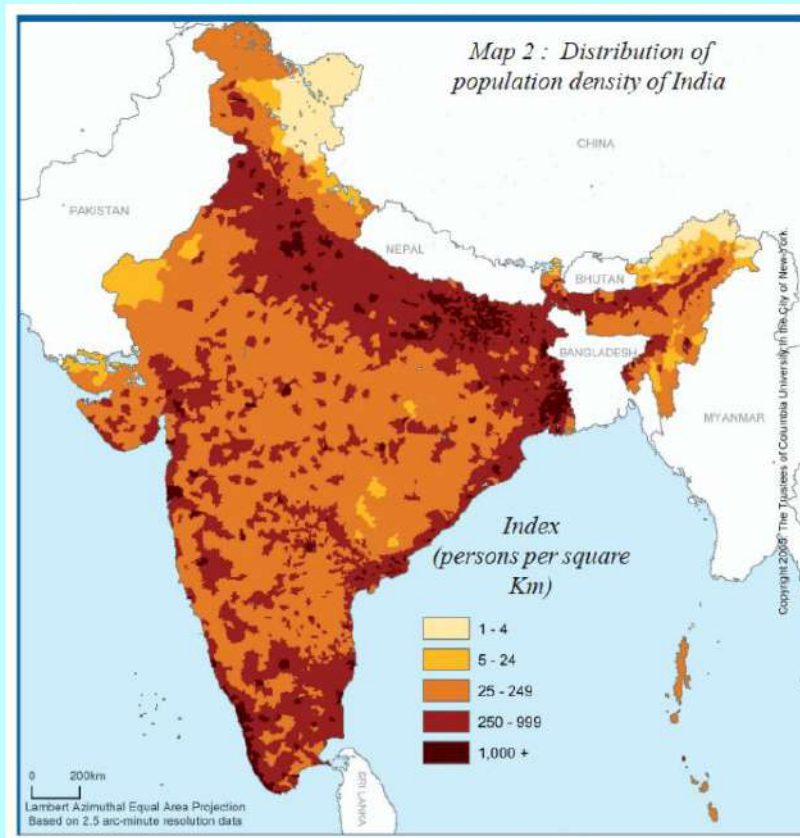
7. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



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

- Name any two countries with very high HDI? **America, Canada, Australia.**
- India is in which group of HDI? **Medium**

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



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

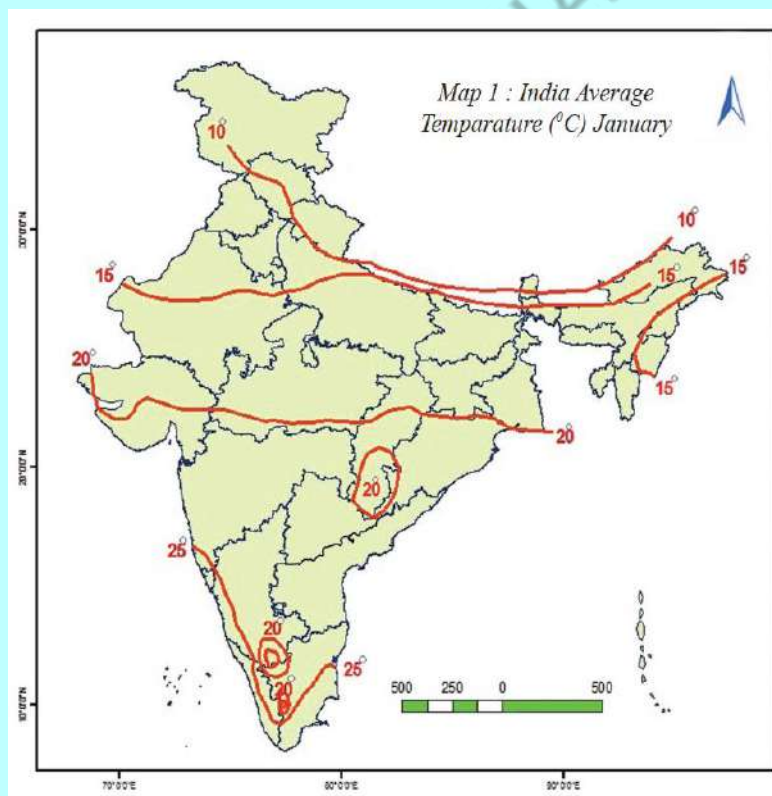
Mountain regions have low population density, whereas plain regions have high population density.

ii. 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 map and answer the below questions.



i. Name any two states which were recorded 10 degrees c.?

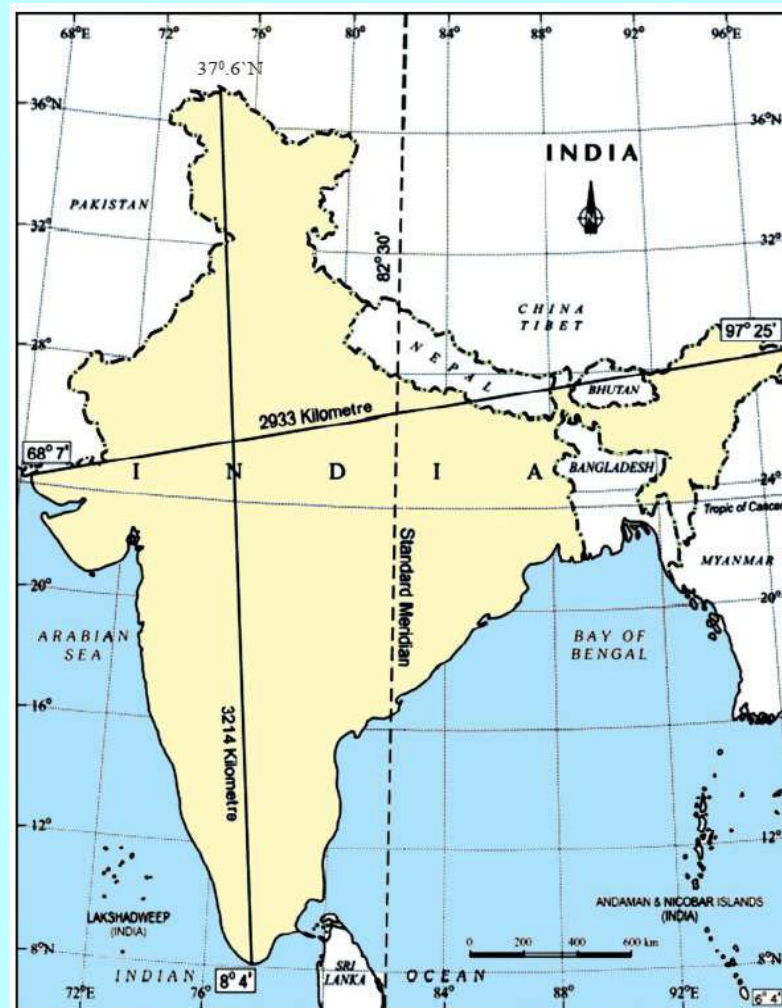
Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand

ii. Why 20 degrees Cen. circles formed near 25 degrees Cen. temperature areas?

Because they are hill areas.

Short answer Type (4 Mark):

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



- i. Write any two boundary countries of India?

Pakistan, China

- ii. The South most latitude of India?

8 degrees 4 min. North Latitude

11. Read the above map and answer the below questions.

- i. Which is Indian Standard Meridian?

82 degrees 30 min. East Longitude

- ii. The length between east most point to west most point?

2933 KM

12. Read the above map and answer the below questions.

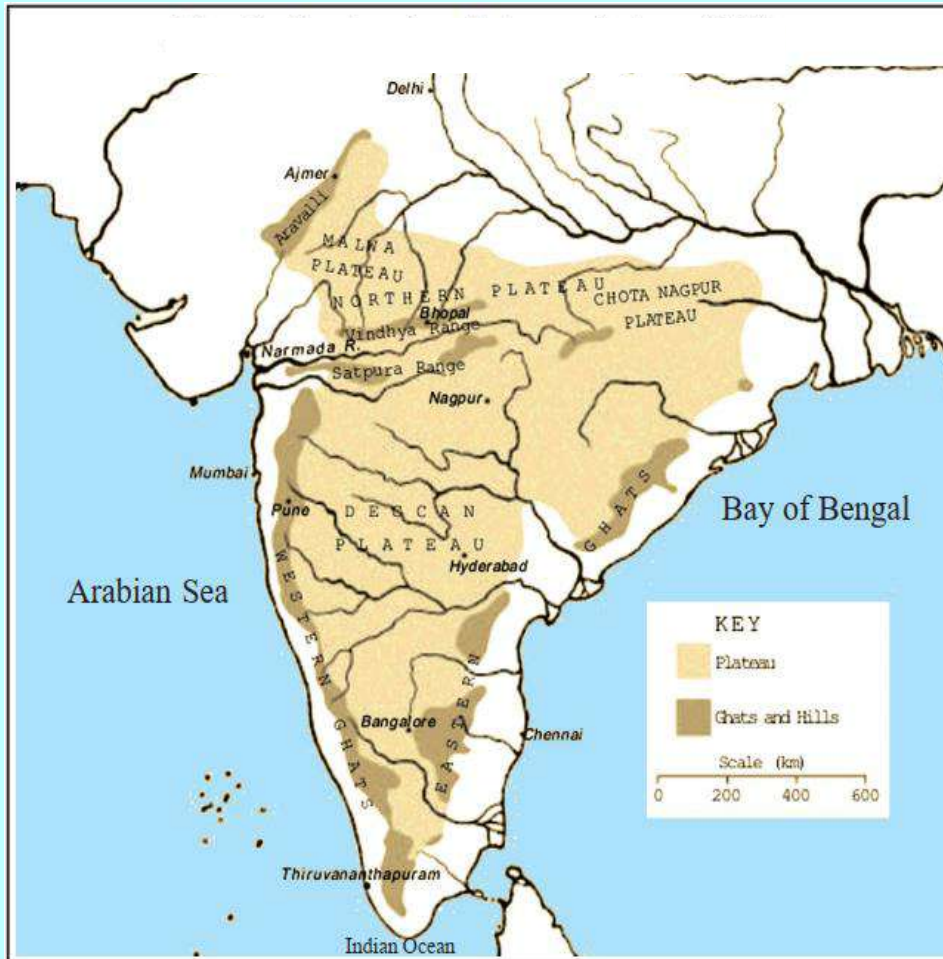
- i. The East most longitude of India?

97 degrees 25 min. East Longitude

- ii. The West most longitude of India?

68 degrees 7 min. East Longitude

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



- i. Which river flows through rift valley?

Narmada

- ii. Which plateau rich in minerals?

Chota nagpur Plateau

14. Read the above map and answer the below questions.

- i. The southern boundary of Malwa plateau?

Vindhya Range

- ii. The mountain range which is situated in the North – West part of India?

Aravalli

15. Read the above map and answer the below questions.

- i. Which plateau rich minerals?

Chota nagpur

- iii. Name the north part of peninsular plateau?

Malwa Plateau

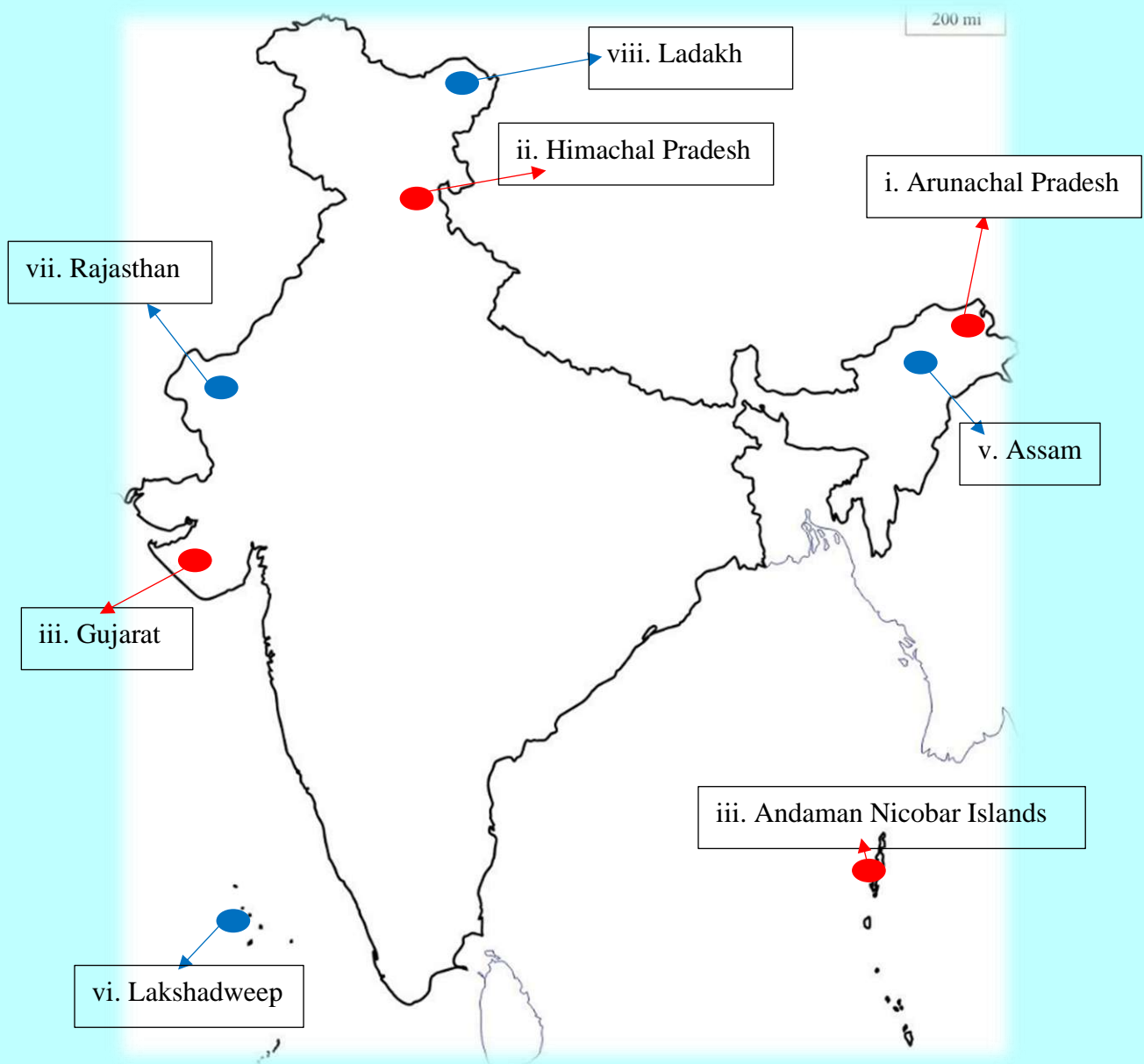
Essay Type (4 Mark):

1. Point of the following places in the given India outline map.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| i) The State where sunrise first | ii) The state where education revolution blowing |
| iii) Gujarat | iv) Andaman Nicobar Islands |

(OR)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| v) The state Cachar hills situated | vi) The Union territory which formed with coral reef |
| vii) Rajasthan | viii) Ladakh |

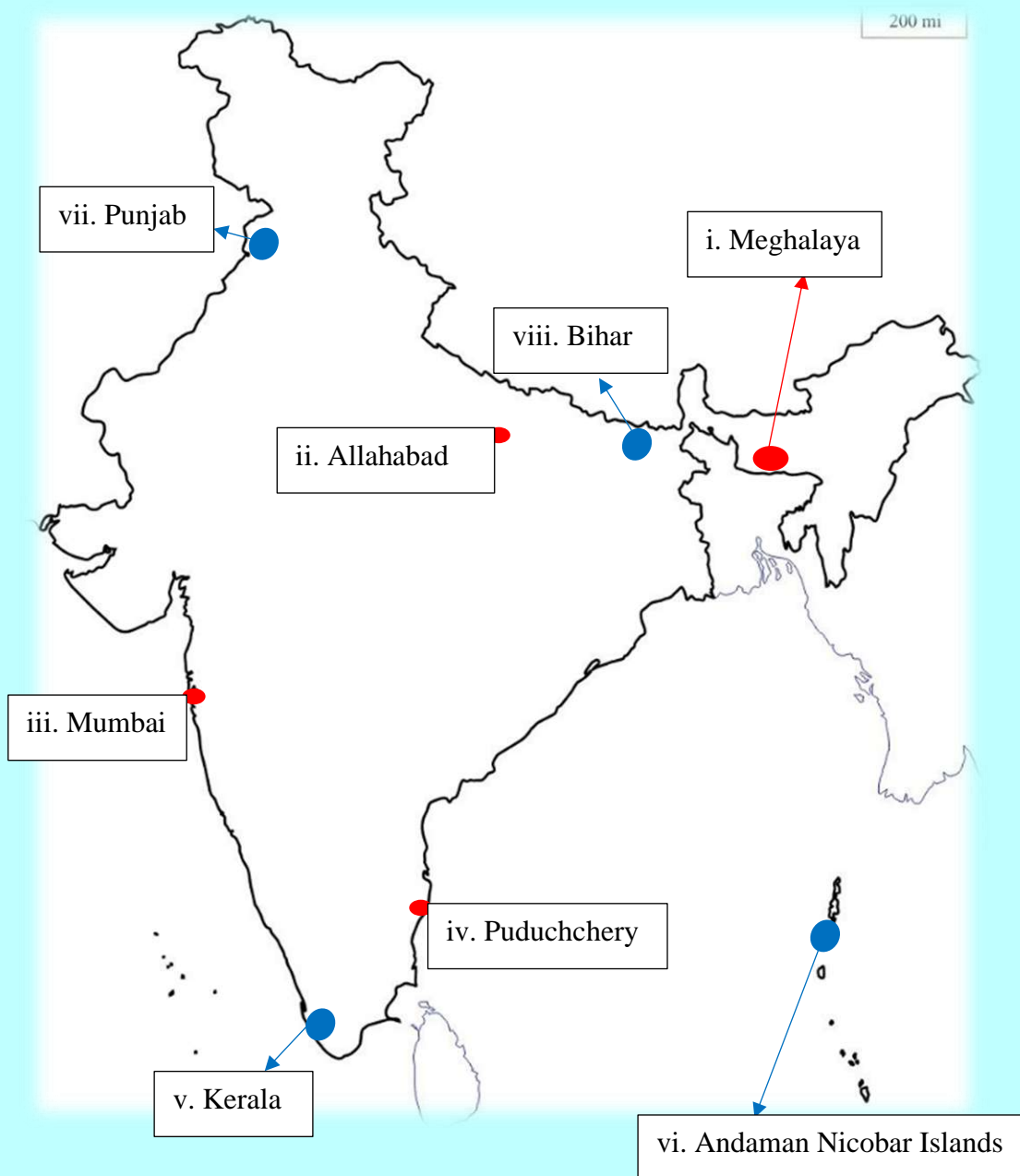


2. Point of the following places in the given India outline map.

- i) The State where Mawdok Dympep Valley situated
- ii) The city where Indian standard meridian passes
- iii) Mumbai
- iv) Puduchchery

(OR)

- v) The state where Cardamom hills situated
- vi) The Union territory which formed with volcanic origin
- vii) Punjab
- viii) Bihar



3. Point of the following places in the given India outline map.

- i) The south most latitude in degrees
- iii) Indian Standard Meridian iii) K2 iv) Shimla

(OR)

- v) The prime latitude which is passes through India
- vi) The south most point of India main land vii) New Delhi viii) Chennai

4. Point of the following places in the given India outline map.

- i) The West most point of India ii) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India
- iii) Nanga Parbat iv) River Luni

(OR)

- v) The nearest country of India in water
- vi) The place situated on the seas vii) River Narmada viii) Mt. Everest

5. Point of the following places in the given India outline map.

- i) The Great desert in India ii) The second longest Peninsular River
- iii) Coromandel Coast iv) Amaravati

(OR)

- v) The fresh water Lake in Andhra Pradesh
- vii) The longest Peninsular River vii) Western Ghats viii) Annaimudi

6. Point of the following places in the given India outline map.

- i) The oldest mountain range India ii) The lake in Odissa
- iii) Canara Coast iv) Ooty

(OR)

- v) The youngest mountain range in India
- viii) The river flowing in Thar desert vii) Mishmi hills viii) The Zaskar range



Objective Type (1 Mark):

1. Arrange the following countries from west to east: Japan, Italy, Russia, America

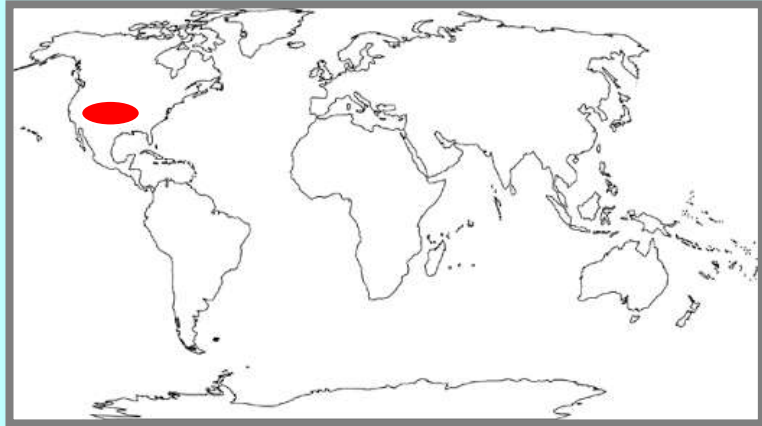
Ans: America, Italy, Russia, Japan

2. Arrange the following places from east to west: Newyark, St. Petersburg, New Delhi, Geneva

Ans: New Delhi, St. Petersburg, Geneva, Newyark

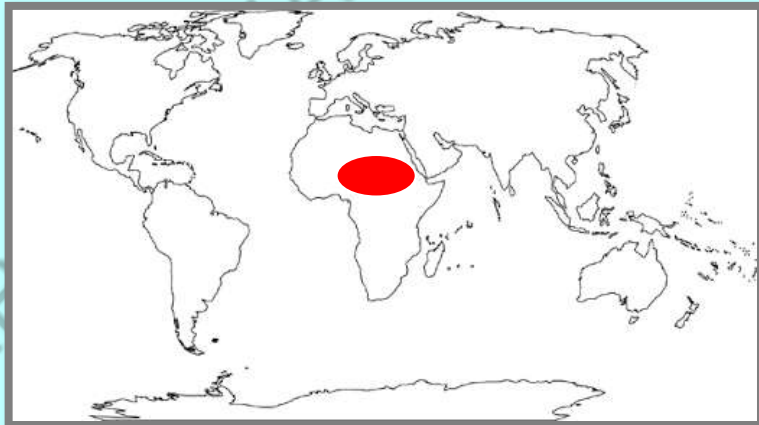
3. Which country identified in the given World map?

Ans: America



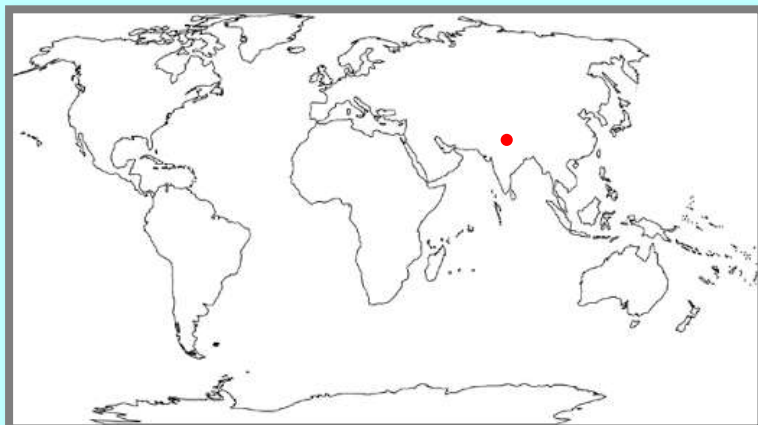
4. Name the identified continent in the world map.

Ans: Africa



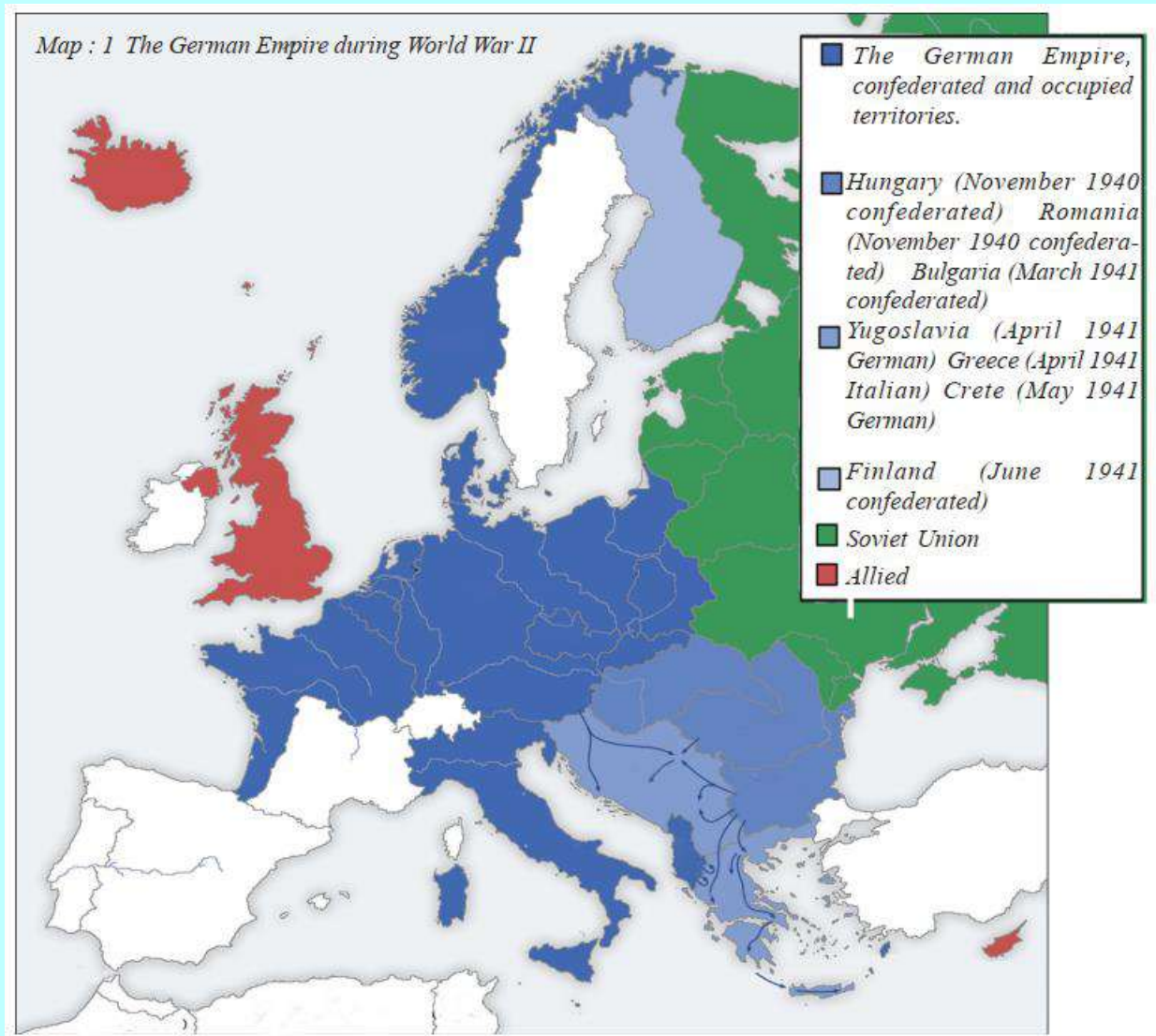
5. Name the identified city the given world map.

Ans: New Delhi



Very short answer Type (2 Mark):

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



- i. Name any two countries which were in German empire during World War II?

Ans: Norway, Italy

- ii. Which were in allied group during World War II?

Ans: Britain, Iceland

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

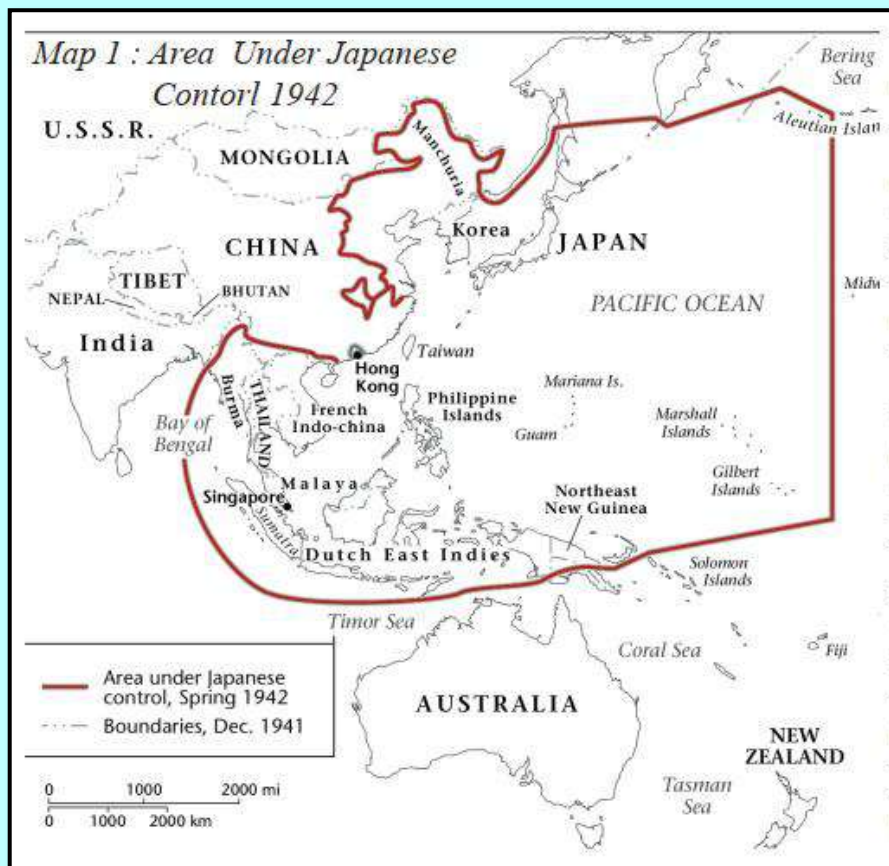
- i. The given map shows which aspect?

Ans: The German empire during World war- II

- ii. The given map shows which continent?

Ans: Europe

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



- i. Name any countries which were not under control of Japan?

Ans: India, Australia

- ii. Name any countries which were under control of Japan?

Ans: Korea, Taiwan

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

- i. Which country ruled by Dutch East Indies? Ans: Indonesia

- ii. The above map shows which aspect? Ans: Area under Japanese control 1942

10. Read the above map and answer the below questions.

- i. Name the seas in the given map?

Ans: Tasman Sea, Timor Sea

- ii. The above map shows which continent?

Ans: Asia

Short answer Type (4 Mark):

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



Map 1 : A graphic representation of various regions in the southern peninsula before State reorganisation.

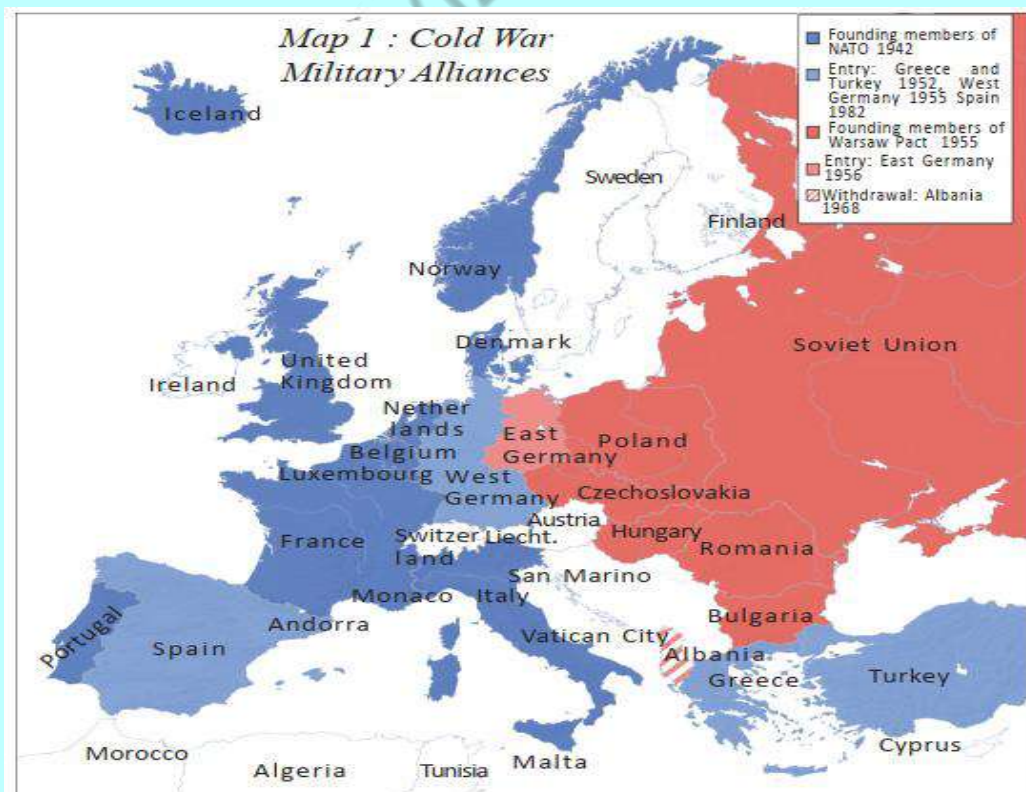
- i. This map shows which aspect?

Ans: Southern peninsula before state reorganization

- ii. Before state reorganization which is not part in Andhra Pradesh?

Ans: Hyderabad (Telangana)

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



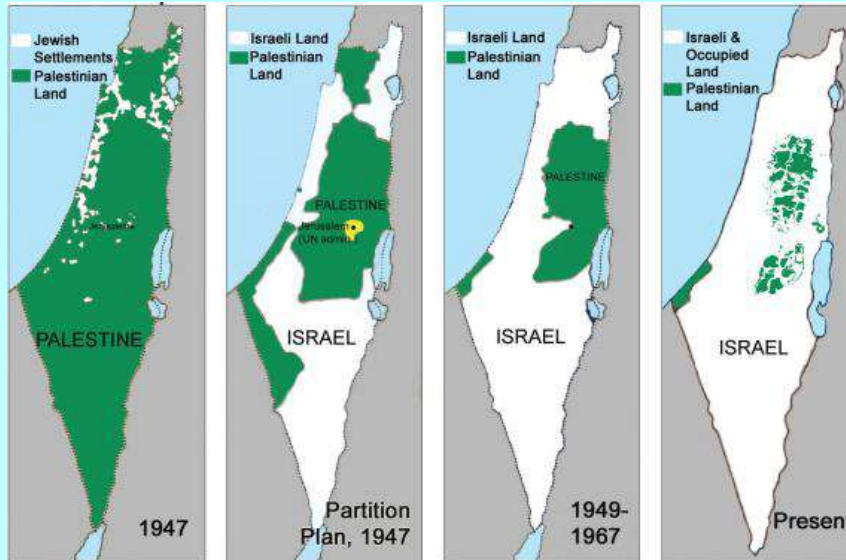
i. Which country withdrawal From NATO in 1968?

Ans: **Albania**

ii. Which countries enter into NATO in 1952?

Ans: **Greece and Turkey**

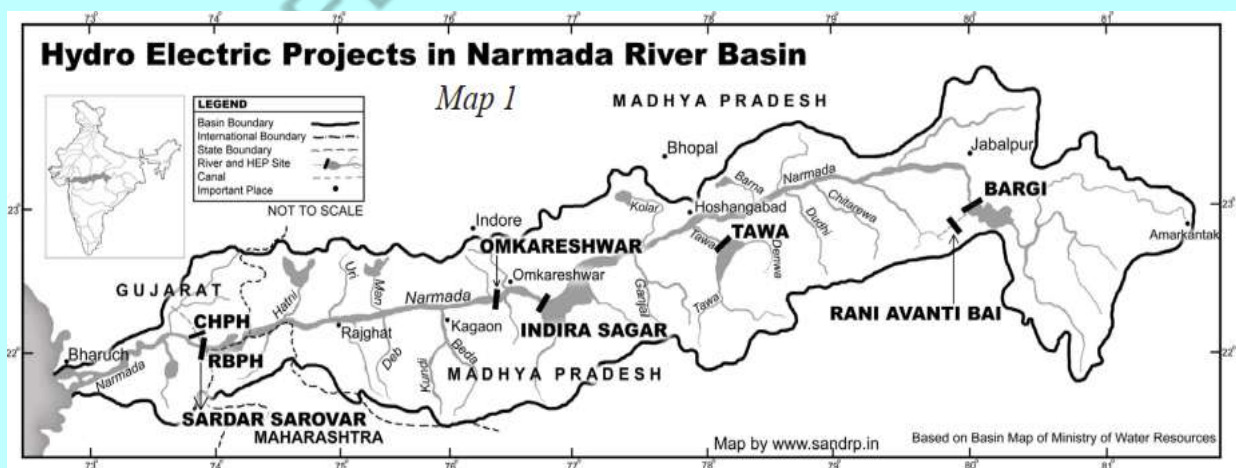
13. Read the following map and answer the below questions.



i. This map shows which country loss its land gradually? Ans: **Palestine**

ii. Which is the separate state of Jews people? Ans: **Israel**

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



i. Sardar Sarovar dam located in which state? Ans: **Gujarat**

ii. The origin place of River Narmada? Ans: **Amarkantak**

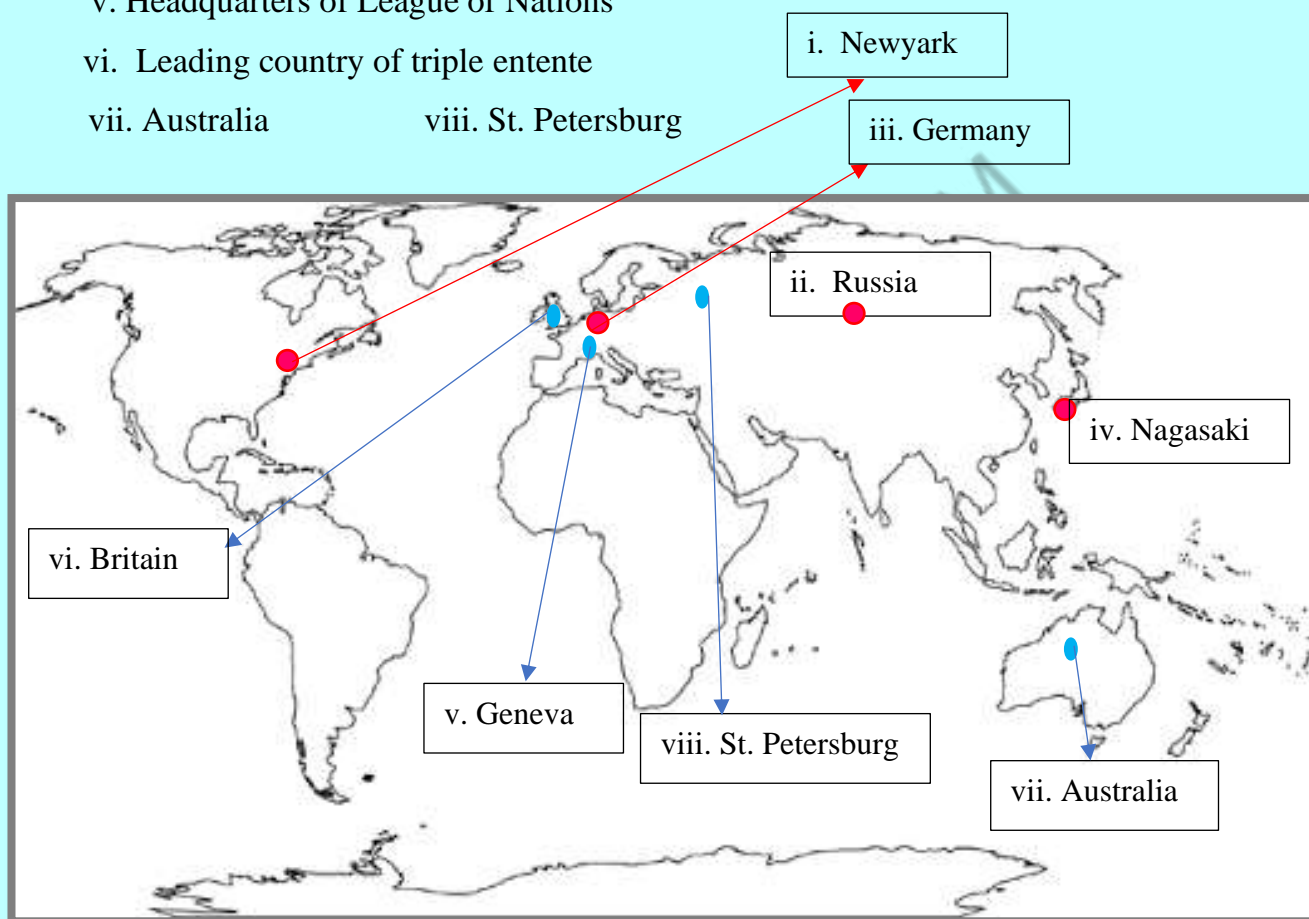
Essay Type (4 Mark):

15. Point of the following places in the given World outline map.

- i. The city where UNO headquarters located
- ii. The country where socialist revolution took place
- iii. Germany
- iv. Nagasaki

(Or)

- v. Headquarters of League of Nations
- vi. Leading country of triple entente
- vii. Australia
- viii. St. Petersburg



16. Point of the following places in the given World outline map.

- i. The country which gave right to vote for women in 1918.
- ii. The country which started five-year plans first.
- iii. U.S.A.
- iv. India

(Or)

- v. Headquarters of UNESCO
- vi. The country where the international court of justice is located
- vii. Japan
- viii. Bangladesh

17. Point of the following places in the given World outline map.

- i. The country not affected by the Great Depression
- ii. The Headquarters of the UNICEF
- iii. Italy iv. United Kingdom

OR

- v. The country extremely affected by the Great Depression
- vi. The place of the first summit of Non-Aligned Movement
- vii. China viii. Kenya

18. Point of the following places in the given World outline map.

- i. The country which led Triple alliance
- ii. The Headquarters of the FAO
- iii. Austria iv. Masco

OR

- v. The country which led Triple entente
- vi. The country of the first summit of Non-Aligned Movement
- vii. Poland viii. Hiroshima

19. Point of the following places in the given World outline map.

- i. The country where Weimar republic formed
- ii. The country which ruled Angola
- iii. Congo iv. Sri Lanka

OR

- v. The country which related to New Deal
- vi. The country where Bandung Conference held
- vii. Angola viii. The Hogue

20. Point of the following places in the given World outline map.

- i. The country where civil war took place
- ii. The capital city of India
- iii. Pakistan iv. Yugoslavia

OR

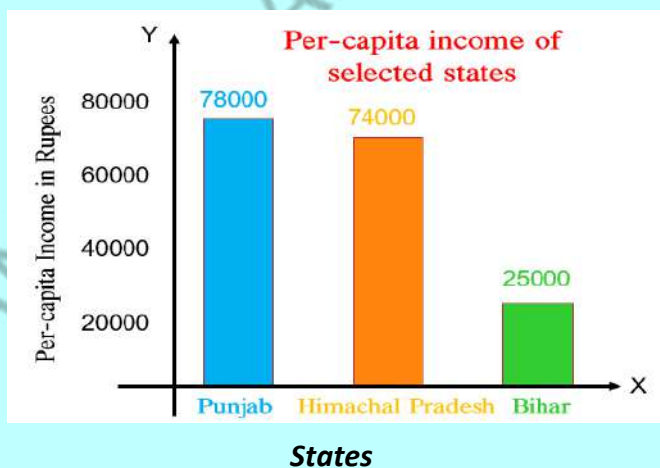
- v. The country separate county for Jews
- vi. The capital city of Britain
- vii. Palestine viii. Belgium

Questions on Information Skill

Objective Type (1 Mark):

1. Observe the following table and prepare a bar graph.

| 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 |



2. Observe the following table and answer the below question.

| 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 |

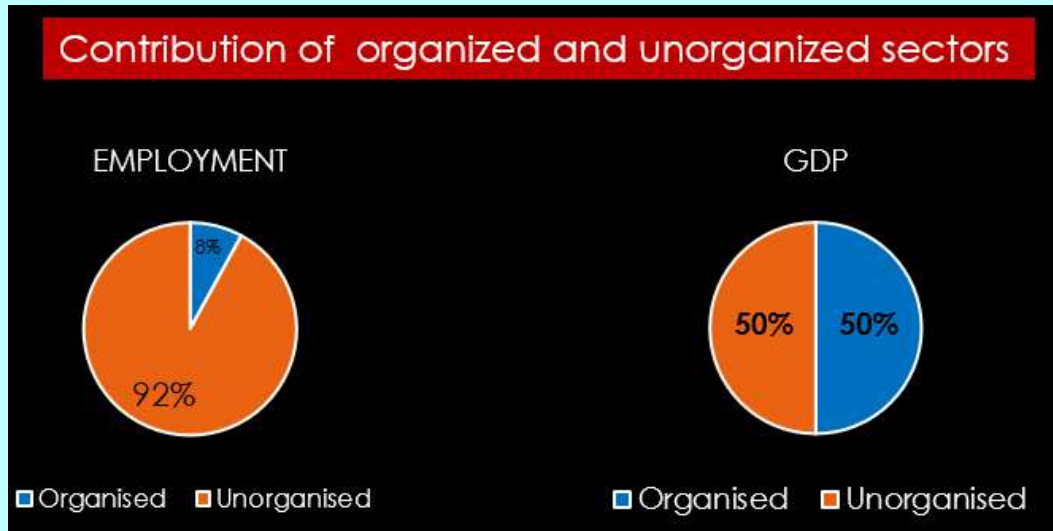
- Which state recorded high human development?

Ans: Himachal Pradesh

3. Observe the following table and prepare a pie chart.

| 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 |

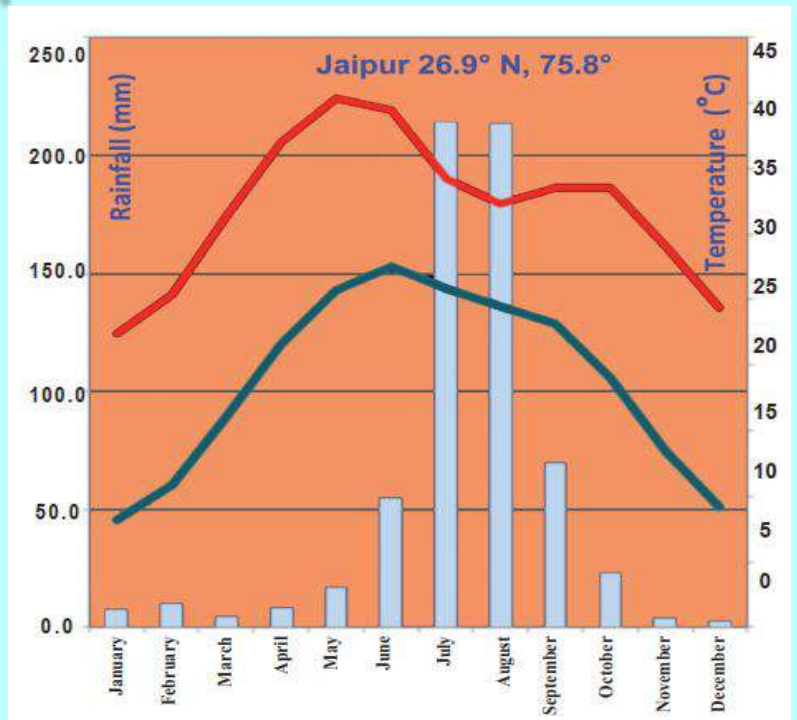
Ans:



4. Observe the following climograph and answer the below question.

- Highest rainfall recorded in which months?

Ans: July, August



Very short answer Type (2 Mark):

5. Read the following table and answer the below question.

| 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 |

- Which country stands in better HDI rank than India? **Ans: Sri Lanka**
- Which country has better life expectancy at birth than India in spite of low per capita income than India? **Ans: Nepal**

6. Read the above table and answer the below question.

- What are the reasons to better life expectancy at birth in spite of low per capita income? **Ans: Government provides good health facilities and implementation of welfare schemes like PDS, ICDS etc.**
- What are main components in HDI? **Ans: Per-capita Income, Life expectancy at birth, Average years of schooling, Expected years of schooling.**

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

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

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

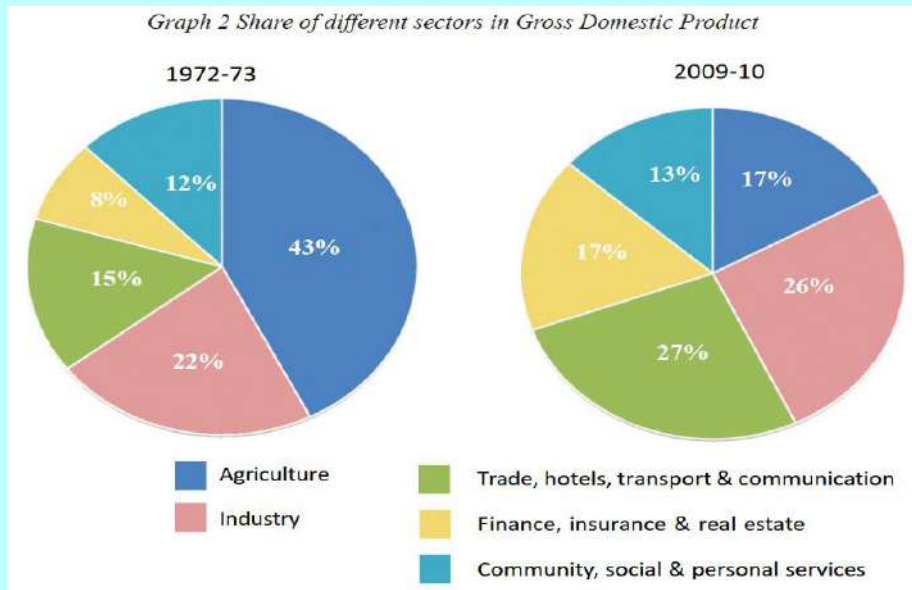
- What are the major changes that you observe from the above table?
Ans: The percentage of workers employed in agriculture sector was decreased and increased in industrial and service sectors from 1972-73 to 2009-10.

- ii. From what you have read before, discuss what could be some of the reasons for these changes.

Ans: People move to urban areas for better employment.

Short answer Type (4 Mark):

8. Read the following pie chart and answer the below question.



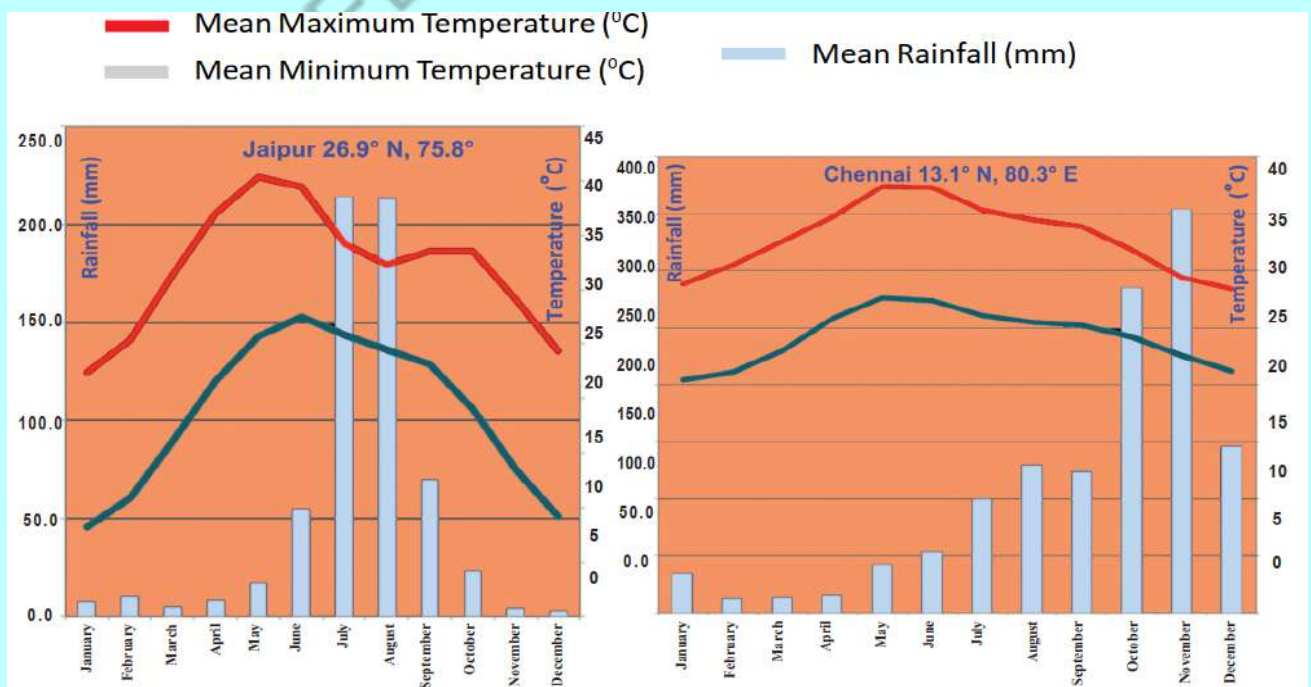
- i. What are the sub-sectors in service sector?

Ans: i. Trade, hotels, transport & communication, ii. Finance, Insurance & real estate, iii. Community, social & personal services.

- ii. Which sub-sectors provide major share of GDP in service sector?

Ans: Trade, hotels, transport & communication

9. Read the following climographs and answer the below question.



- i. Which are the hottest months in Jaipur? Ans: **May, June**
- ii. Which month receives high rainfall in Chennai? Ans: **November**

10. Read the above climographs and answer the below questions.

- i. What is the difference in receiving rainfall between Chennai and Jaipur?

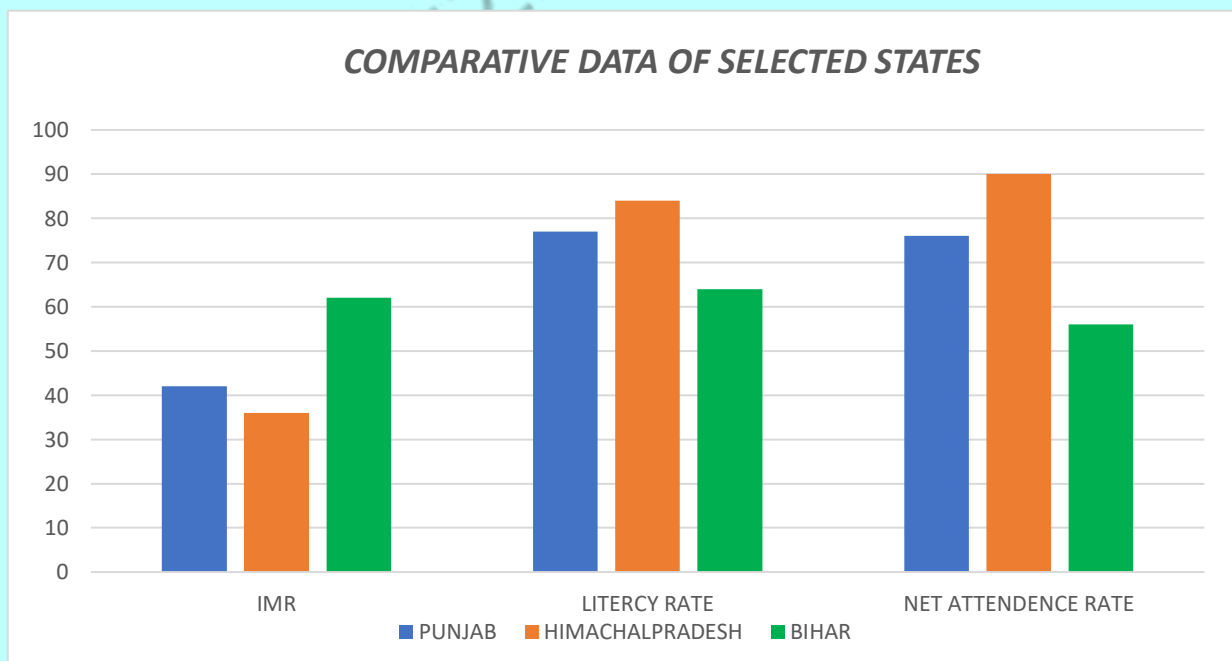
Ans: **Chennai receiving high rainfall during North- East monsoon season whereas Jaipur receives high rainfall during South- West monsoon season.**

- ii. Why, Chennai recorded similar temperatures throughout the year?

Ans: **Because, Chennai situated in coastal area.**

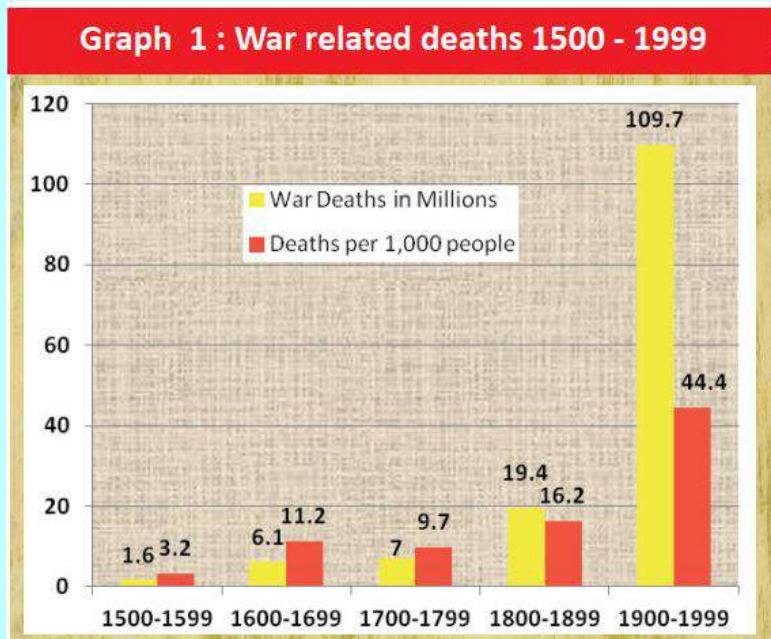
11. Read the following table and prepare a bar graph.

| 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 |



Essay Type (8 Mark)

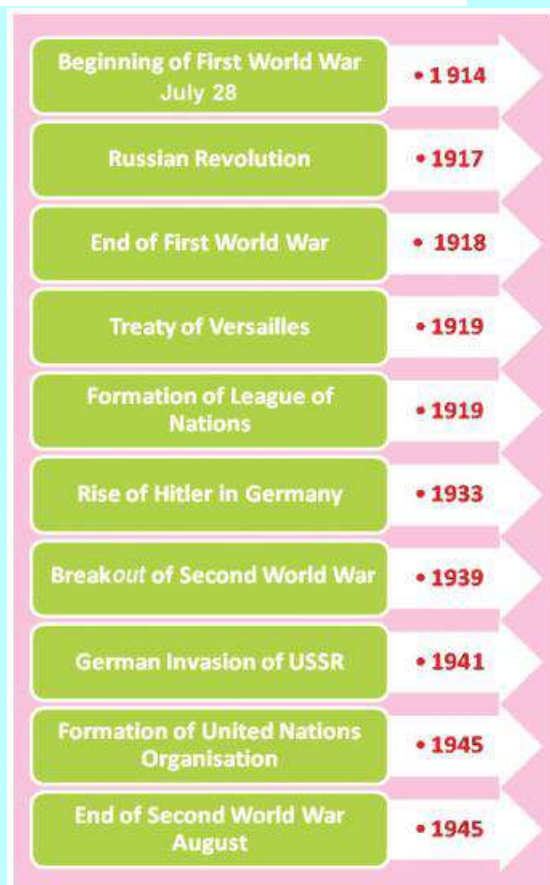
12. Read the following Bar graph and answer the below questions.



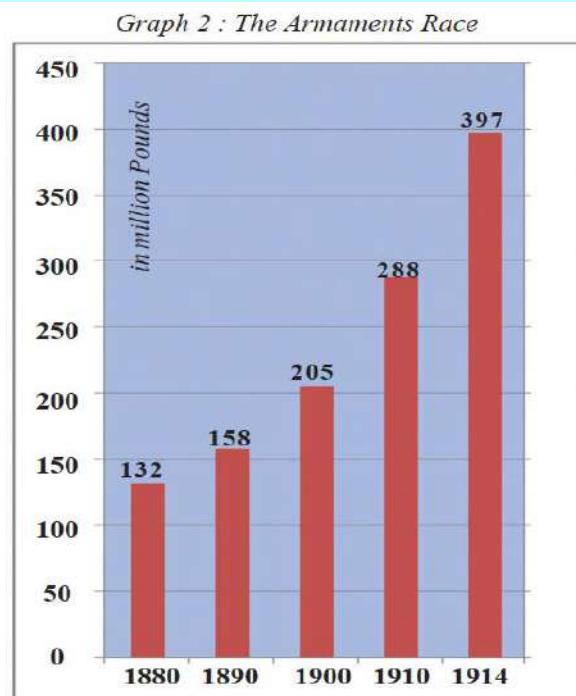
- In 16th century war related deaths? **Ans: 1.6 million**
- In 1900-1999, deaths per 1000 people? **Ans: 44.4**
- Why the war deaths century by century increased?
Ans: Increase of scientific knowledge
- This graph shows which period?
Ans: 1500-1999

13. Read the following time line chart and answer the below questions.

- In which year German attacked on USSR?
Ans: 1941
- In which year UNO formed?
Ans: 1945
- What was the incident taking place in 1919?
Ans: Treaty of Versailles, formation of league of nations.
- First World War ended in which year?
Ans: 1918



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



Military expenditure by great powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France 1880-1914 (source The Times Atlas of World History, London 1978)

- i. This Bar graph shows which aspect?

Ans: The armaments race

- ii. In which year highest money spent on Arms?

Ans: 1914

- iii. How is the trend in spent money on Arms?

Ans: Increased

- iv. This graph shows which period?

Ans: 1880-1914

15. Read the following time line chart and answer the below questions.

- i. The Bloody Sunday took place in which country?

Ans: Russia

- ii. When was of the Russian social Democratic workers party formed?

Ans: 1898

- iii. Comintern formed in Which Year?

Ans: 1919

- iv. The civil war period?

Ans: 1918-20



16. Read the following time line chart and answer the below questions.



- i. Weimar Republic established in which Country?

Ans: **Germany**

- ii. Write any two incidents which are Held in 1941?

Ans: **Germany invades the USSR, Mass Marder of Jews begins**

- iii. Finally which group got victory in World War II?

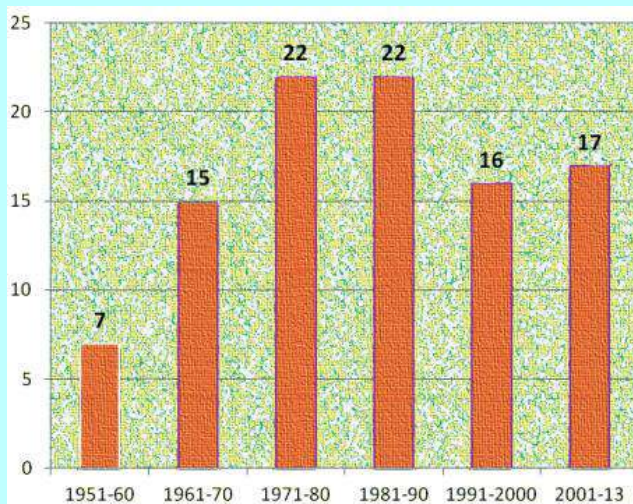
Ans: **Allied group**

- iv. What is the immediate cause for World War II?

Ans: **Germany invades Poland**

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

- i. In which period high number of Amendments held?
Ans: **1971-80, 1981-90**
- ii. How many constitutional Amendments held during 1961-70?
Ans: **15**
- iii. In which period low number of Amendments held?
Ans: **1951-61**
- iv. Which government made highest Constitution Amendments?
Ans: **Congress**



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

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

Coalition Governments and some political parties from 1980's

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

- The period of United Front government? **Ans: 1996-1998**
- Which parties were part in National Front government? **Ans: JD, DMK, TDP, JKNC**
- TDP as supporting party, in which government? **Ans: National Democratic Alliance**
- This Pie chart shows which aspect? **Ans: Coalition governments and some political parties from 1980's**

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



- i. When formation of TDP was took place? **Ans: 1982**
- ii. Which prime minister made agreement with Sri Lanka in 1987? **Ans: Rajeev Gandhi**
- iii. Who were the prime ministers during National front government?
Ans: Deve Gowda, IK Gujral
- iv. Expand NDA. **Ans: National Democratic Alliance**

Pictures



Eric Hobsbawm



Fig 16.3 : Subhash Chandra Bose



Fig 7.4: Dr. BR Ambedkar



Fig 19.2 : Morarji Desai
the First Non Congress
Prime Minister

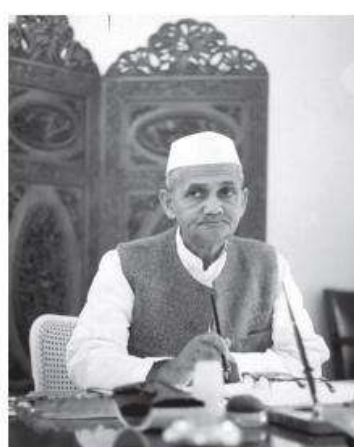


Fig 18.4 : Lal Bahadur
Shastri

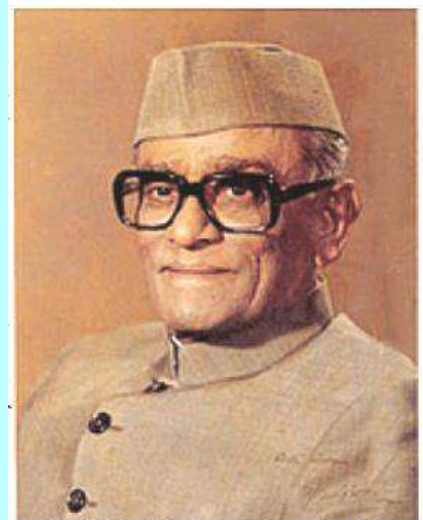


Fig 19.1 : Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
6th President of India



Fig 18.5 : Indira Gandhi

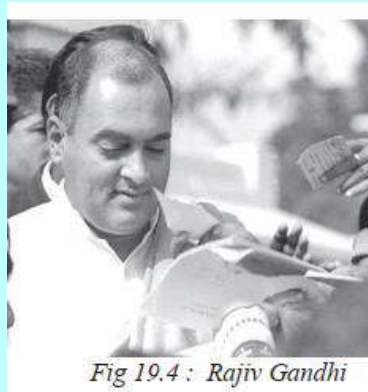


Fig 19.4 : Rajiv Gandhi



Fig 13.1 : Logo of International Women's
suffragist movement an organisation
established in 1914



Fig 19.6 : V.P. Singh



Fig 19.7 : P.V. Narasimha Rao



Fig 19.9 : A.B. Vajpayee



Fig 20.2 : Emblem of UNO



Fig 19.8 : H. D. Deve Gowda

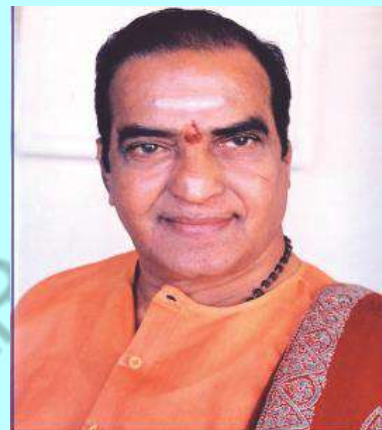


Fig 19.2 : N.T. Rama Rao

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

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

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

GIRLS EDUCATION

Educate a girl - she educates 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

GENDER BIAS

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

POLLUTION CONTROL

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

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

GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming – Nobel warning

Protect mother earth - it protects all

Global warming - man made warning

POPULATION CONTROL

More population - more problems

Small family - happy family

Reduce the crowd - have better future

Control population enjoy the nature

PREVENTION OF WAR (Paper-2)


Avoid war – Promote peace

War is distractive – Peace is Constrictive

Peace is better way to live happily

Latest Who is Who

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| • President of India | - | Ramanadh Kovind |
| • Vice president of India | - | M.Venkayya Naidu |
| • Prime Minister | - | Narendhra Modi |
| • Chief election commissioner of India | - | Sushil Chandra |
| • RBI Governor | - | Sakthi Kantha Das |
| • NITI Ayog Chairman | - | Prime minister (Narendhra Modi) |
| • NITI Ayog Vice chairman | - | Rajiv Kumar |
| • UNO Secretary General | - | Antonia Ghetaras |
| • Chief minister of AP | - | Y.S.Jaganmohan Reddy |
| • Governor of AP | - | Bisva Bhushan Harichandan |
| • AP Human Resource Development Minister (Education Minister) | - | Sri. Adimulapu Suresh |
| • India Human Resource Development Minister (Education Minister) | - | Sri. Dharmendra Pradhan |

 You cannot change your
future, but you can change
your **habits**, and surely your
habits will change your
future."

—A.P.J. Abdul Kalam



**Study HARD
AND SEE THE
MAGIC**

