

1. INDIA – RELIEF FEATURES

Very short answer questions:-

1. Why India is called “Peninsular plateau”?

Ans:- The plateau of India is covered by water on three sides ie – Bay of Bengal on East, Indian ocean on south, Arabian sea on west, India is called peninsular plateau.

2. What are called coral reefs?

Ans:- Reefs that are formed with the accumulation of fragments of corals, coral shelves are called coral reefs.

EX:- Lakshadweep, Grater Barrier Reef.

3. Which Rivers are responsible for formation of Northern plains in India?

Himalayan rivers – Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra river systems.

Peninsular River – Ken, Betwa, Son, Chambal, Damodar rivers.

4. What is meant by Dune?

Ans:- The fertile valleys lying between lesser Himalayas (Himachal) and Shiwalik ranges are called Duns.

Ex:- Dehradun, Kotli dun.

5. Gondwana land:-

The hypothetical proto continent in 200 million years ago to the south of Tethys sea was called as Gondwana land. Africa, south America, India Australia etc. Originated from this.

6. Define the word ‘Delta’?

The fertile land that is formed by the deposition of fine alluvial soil brought down by the rivers generally in Δ shape.

7. Name the famous hill stations of Himalayas?

Ans:- The valleys of Kulu, Kangra, Simla, Mussori, Nainital, Ranikhet, are the famous hill stations in lesser himalayan ranges & Shiwaliks.

8. What are the mountain ranges and plateaus of India?

Ans:- Mountain ranges in India are Himalayas, Vindhya & Satpuras, Aravali ranges, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats - - -

Plateaus:- Deccan Plateau, Malwa, Chota Nagapur plateaus.

9. Expand IST & GMT.

Ans:- IST:- Indian standard Time

GMT – Greenwich Mean Time.

10. Name the countries of Indian Sub continent?

Ans:- India, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka.

Short answer type questions:-

Q. (1) We can identify the location of a country, place with the help of latitude & longitudes.

Write the location of India with the help of Atlas. (OR) (T.B. Page No – 1 correct the sentence)

Ans:- 1. India is located in southern part of Asian continent in Northern Hemisphere.

2. Location:

8°4' – Northern latitude to 37°6' N.L.

68° 7' - 97° 25' Eastern longitudes.

3. 23 ½ ° North latitude, The Tropic of cancer runs half way through our country.

Q. 2. What are the extreme places of India in four directions?

Ans:- North – Dardar in Kanjut area at Bayek pass near Tang dub ash Pamir.

37° 35' North latitude

South – India point in Andaman Nicobar Island 8° 3' N. latitude.

East – Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh. 96° 30' E. longitude

West – Dwaraka in Gujarath - 68°7' E. longitude.

3.If the Himalayas would not have been there in the present position, How would be the climatic conditions of the Indian sub – continent?

Ans:- (1) Himalayas act as natural barriers to prevent the entry of cold wind from Asia. Else India could be a cold desert.

2. They are responsible for Monsoon mechanism by obstructing the monsoon bearing winds that are attracted by low pressure area.

3. Himalayas are the shelters of Alpine Vegetation which help to reduce excess heat and also helps in environment protection.

4. If Himalayas would not have there in present position, India could be a dry area or desert.

5. There could not be chance of perennial rivers.

Q. 4. Indo – Gangetic plains have plenty of population. (high density) Find the reasons.

1.The plains of Indo – Gangetic rivers are one of the most fertile soil in the world that hugely supports agriculture.

2.The perennial rivers and their tributaries support for Industrial sectors also.

3.Being plain area the provision of Infrastructure facilities helped to improve cities and industrial areas.

4.Along with agriculture, and increasing urbanization, migration, Indo – gangetic plains are densely populated areas.

Q. 5. What could be the reason for the variation in time of sun rising and sun setting between Ahmadabad and Imphal? (or) T.B. Page 13 Q.1)

(Answer should be modified according to the question)

Ans:- 1.Earth rotates from west to East. So the sun rises earlier in Imphal.

2.It takes 4 minutes time to travel for sun to move. So Ahmadabad is at 20 latitudes distance from Imphal. ($20 \times 4 = 80$ minutes)and the sun rises 80 minutes later.

3.The longitudinal distance b/n Gujarath and Arunachal pradesh is 30 and the difference in time is 2 hours.

4. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude is considered as I.S.T. So the clocks show the same time through out India.

Q. 6. What is the influence of Himalayas on Indian agriculture?

Ans:- Indo – Gangetic plains are very fertile with the fine Alluvial brought by rivers.

2. They are suitable for growing variety of crops.

3. Himalayas serve water for irrigation being the birth places of perennial rivers and responsible for monsoon mechanism.

4. The temperature atmosphere, fertile valleys supports fruit orchards. Ex:- Apple, Grapes & Saffron.

5. Agricultural allied activities and industries are supported by hydal electricity from projects in Himalayas.

Q. 7. Imagine that India is located in the Arctic circle. How could your life be different then?

Ans:- The area to the north of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North circle is called Arctic circle, This region is covered by snow and has extreme cold climatic conditions.

2. The vast climatic conditions, different crops, living organisms would not be there.

3. So we have to survive on fishes, meat etc. . that is available there.

4. Our life style should be like Eskimos by using igloos, Skin & hides, sledges etc.

Q. 8. Describe the course of Brahmaputra river?

Ans:- 1. River Brahmaputra rises in schema yangdung glacier of Kailash range and flows through the south of Tibet as Tsang PO river.

2. Of the total length of 2900KM, it flows about 729km. in India.

3. It enters in Arunachal Pradesh at 'Zeido' and is called as Di hang and Siang.

4. In Assam valley, the tributaries Di bang, Lohit joins Brahmaputra and then it enters in Bangladesh.

5. It joins the R. Ganga and called as Padma river and joins the Bay of Bengal.

Essay type questions:-

Q. 1. Plateau regions in India do not support agriculture as much as the plain regions.

What are the reasons for this?

Ans:- Plains of India:- Indo gangetic plains, Brahmaputra valley, East, West coastal plains.

Plateaus of India:- Deccan, Malwa, chota nagapur plateau.

1. The plains of India are generally even surface at attitude of 50 – 90 mts. and suitable of river flowing, and canals.

2. These plains are fertile and suitable for irrigation. So different types of crops are growing here.

--- Availability of ground water, moisture retaining capacity is better in plains than plateaus.

--- Plateaus are at elevation of 300 – 900 mts. With rugged surface and rain shadow regions.

--- Difficult to provide irrigation in these areas.

--- Red soils, laterite soils sandy soils in plateaus are suitable for arid crops.

--- Based on availability of water 2 – 3 crops are growing in plains. But plateaus can not support this.

--- Commercial crops like cotton and millets are being cultivated in plateau regions.

--- Black soils are the ideal soils for cotton crops and support agriculture in Deccan plateau.

--- Minerals and mining is largely practiced in chota nagapur plateau.

Q. 2. What are the major physiographic regions of India? Compare the relief features to that of peninsular plateau?

Ans:- The major physiographic (divisions) regions of India are

1. Himalayas

2. Indo – gangetic plains

3. Peninsular plateau

4. Coastal plains

5. Desert region

6.Groups of Islands.

Comparison b/n. Himalayas – Peninsular plateau:-

Structure :- Himalayas are youngest folded mountains formed with the depositions of Tethys sea by compressed force.

--- Deccan plateau which was the part of Gondwona land was formed with igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Area – Altitude :-

--Himalayan Mountains are extending from North to North east like an arc with altitude of 1100 – 6100 mt. and the area of 5 lakh sq K.M.

-- Deccan plateau is with the attitude of 600 – 900 mt. and area of 16 lakh sq k.m. is tilting towards east.

Rivers:-

--The perennial rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra & Indus originated in Himalayas.

--Most of the rivers of peninsular plateau are of rain fed Ex: penna, Cauvery.

Krishna, Godavari are perennial rivers but depend on rainfall.

Lakes:-

--Dal, Oolar etc. are the lakes of Himalayan region .

--Kolleru, Chilaka, pulikot are the lakes of plateau region.

Plains:-

Indo gangetic plains are extended to the south of Himalayas, Where as coastal plains are formed to the east & west of plateau.

Highest mountains:-

Most of the mountains of Himalayas are at 8000 mt. altitude. Ex:- Mt.Everest, Annapurna etc.

Animudi and Dodabetla are the highest mountains at an average altitude of 2700 mt.

Both relief features have hill regions. The foots of hilly region are the shelters of

diversified vegetation and animal life.

Q. 3. Compare and contrast the regions of East coastal plain and west coastal plains.

Ans:- The plains that extends to the eastern and western edges of peninsular plateau are called coastal plains. Based on their structure and extension there are differences and similarities between them.

Comparison:-

--Both extends between to the east and west of mountain range and sea.

-- Both are tilting towards the seas.

Differences:-

West coastal plains	East coastal plains
<p>1.They extends between western Ghats and Arabian sea with the width of 50 – 80 K.M.</p> <p>2. West coastal plains extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanya Kumari</p> <p>3.Regionally the coast of Gujarath is called as Kutch, Maharastra & Goa as Konkan, Karnataka – Canara and Kerala as Malabar coast.</p> <p>4.There are no major rivers and deltas are not formed here.</p> <p>5.There are lagoons and back waters that supports fishing. No lakes are found here.</p> <p>6.Sitable for cash crops in few areas.</p> <p>7.This is tilting towards west.</p>	<p>1.They extends between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal with the width ranges from 100 – 130 K.M</p> <p>2.East coastal plains extends from Odisha to Kanya Kumari.</p> <p>3.The cast of Odisha is called as Utkal coast, A.P. as Sircar; Tamilnadu as corramandal coast.</p> <p>4.The deltas of rivers Mahanandi, Krishna & Godavari are very fertile.</p> <p>5.The lakes Kolleru, Pulikot and chilka are situated in this coast.</p> <p>6. Supports both food crops and cash crops.</p> <p>7.This coast is tilting towards East.</p>

I choose the correct answer:-

1.These desert is in rain shadow region of the following mountain range. []

a) Aravallis b) Western ghats c) Rajamahals hills d) Shiwalik range.

2.The difference between the Indian standard time and Greenwich Mean time

a) 7hours b) 82 minutes c) 5 – 30 hrs. d) 2hours []

3.Peninsular rivers flow towards east and join bay of Bengal because []

a) Rain fed (b) Orighed in western Ghats

(c) Deltas are formed (d) Peninsular plateau is tilting towards east.

4.Which of the four options is correct answer of the following. []

a)Himadri () 1.4000m.

b)Shiwaliks () 2. 6100m.

c)Himachal () 3. 1000M.

A) 1,2,3 B) 2,3,1 C)3,2,1 D)None of the above.

5.Which of the following is not a Indian plateau. []

a) Chota Naga pur b)Malwa c)Deccan d)Tibet

6.Patkai hills are located in ----- []

a)Assam & Tripura b)Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland

c) Gujarat & Rajasthan d) Tripura & Manipur

7. Island that are formed with the shells of coals []

a)Andaman b) Nicoba c)Srilanka d) Lakshadweep

8.The mountains that are formed with the clash of Indian peninsular plate with

Euroasian plate []

a)Vindhya b)Aravali ranges c)Himalayas d) Western Ghats

9.A thin belt of pebble studded bed formed by Himalayan rivers []

a)Khadar b)Bhabar c)Deltas d) Terai

10.The Islands of Volcanic origin []

- a) Andaman b) Lakshadweep c) Maldives d) Green land.

II Fill in the blanks:

- (1) The fertile region between two rivers is called as -----.
- (2) The oldest land mass on the earth surface -----
- (3) The length of borderline between India & Bangladesh is -----
- (4) Nilgiris joins the western Ghats at -----
- (5) The lengthiest canal in India -----
- (6) India and srilanka are separated by -----
- (7) The lakes of A.P. -----
- (8) ----- are the soils of Peninsular plateau are of Volcanic origin.
- (9) Jhelum, Cheenab Ravi, Beas & Sutlej are tributaries of -----
- (10) The Exotic river of thar desert -----

III match the following

Part –A

Part – B

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Animudi peak | () | a) Highest peak in India |
| 2. Mt. Everest | () | b) Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. Mishmi hills | () | c) Highest peak in Himalayas |
| 4. K ₂ peak (Mt. K ₂) | () | d) Raja mahal hills |
| 5. Aroma hill (chintapalli) | () | e) Highest peak in peninsular plateau |
| | | f) Arunachal Pradesh |
| | | g) Himachal ranges. |

2.DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is the concept will promote more women to take up variety of jobs or run a business?
A. A safe and secure environment
2. What are other goals people have along with the better income?
A. Equality, Freedom, security, Respect from others
3. Expand HDI?
A. Human Development Index.
4. What is meant "Literacy Rate"
A. The total number of literate people above 7 years old with in a country called literacy rate.
5. According to world Development Report – 2012, what is the percapita income of middle income group countries?
A. \$1035-\$12600
6. Define net attendance Rate?
A. Out of the total number of children in the age group 6-17, the percentage of children attending school.
7. Define Infant Mortality Rate?
A. Out of 1000 live children born, the number of children who die within one year.
8. What are important aspects in Human Development Index?
A. People, their health, welfare.
9. What for Kudukulam village people started a movement?
A. Protection, security and safeguard for their livelihood.
10. According to Human Development history chronology, How many years back man started farming?
A. 12000 years

2 MARKS

1. What is meant by average or percapita income? Write a benefit and limitation of it?
A. 1. If we divide the total income of a country with the population of a country the average income or percapita income will derived.

2. The benefit of average is to know people in one country better off than other in a different country.

3. The limitation of average is not tell us the difference between people with in a country.

2. What are the measurements used by the UNDP to compare the development of countries. How do they differ the measurements by used by the world bank?

A. To compare the development of country UNDP used measurements are 1. Educational levels 2. Health status and 3. Percapita income. But the world bank used only average or percapita as a instrument to measure the development of country.

3. What are the limitations of the percapita income to measure the development?

A. The limitations of the percapita income to measure the development are

1. It is indicated how the income distributed between the people

2. It is not indicate to us, even though the contries which are having the same percapita income.

They are not having equal distribution of income between persons.

4. What is the Action plan you suggest to made India as a Developed Country?

A. 1. Rapid Instrialisation.

2. To increase the production of agriculture by modernaisation.

3. Controlling the rate of population.

4. Take steps the decrease corruption with in gov. and the benefits of govt. plans to reach the common.

5. With the achievement of Intensive Educational Development.

5. How you support the words "It is better collective provision of goods and services than Individual provision."

A. 1. Most of Goods and services hwat are avail in the society are provisioned by the public.

2. Individual provision is not possible.

3. Because, public goods and services are provisioned on the basis of ideas, desires of people.

So, these are called "Public facilities. Ex: School, Police Station, Road.

4 MARKS:

“You are unable or unwilling to appreciate that in nuclear energy we are confronted not only with an immense power, but also an incredible potential for destruction. We want our coast and country protected from the radioactive peril”.

1. What are reasonable factors are there in the anti movement for the establishment Nuclear power Project in Kudumkulam? Or How can you understand the destruction in the name of development?

- A. 1. Development concept is complex and needy to a country.
2. But one's progress is difficult to other.
3. The same problem araised in establishment of Nuclear power plant in Kudumkulam village.
4. The establishment of Nuclear Power Plant is to fulfill the needs of electricity to the people is most important concept to the Government.
5. Another side, the people of Kudumkulam thought that the protection of coast, safety, and employment is most important to them.
6. By the establishment of Nuclear Power Plant in coasta area increases the radiation and pollute the environment and disturb the livelihood of the people who are living near to the coast.
7. The people are suggesting the govt. There are alternatives to produce power in our country. But there is no other sources are not avail to the people of Kudumkulam except the way of movement against to the establishment of Nuclear plant.

	Himachal Pradesh		India	
	1993	2006	1993	2006
Percentage of girls(6+ years) with more than 5 years of education	39	60	28	40
Percentage of Boys(6+years) with more than 5 years of education	57	75	51	57

2. Above table describing how Himachal Pradesh state achieving better girls education than other states of India.

Question: What are Educational reforms takenup the Himachal Pradesh Govt. for the promotion of Girls Education?

- Ans:
1. Himachal Pradesh Govt. open number of schools in every village and given free education to all children to reduce burden on parents.
 2. To every school sufficient teachers, class rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities are provided by the government.
 3. The state expended more money on every student comparing with other states.
 4. Maintained school environment in a harmonious and encouraging manner.
 5. With the promotion of girls education the govt. decided to decrease disparities in gender.
 6. Parents are initiated by the govt. to sent their girl child to the schools.
 7. Every child taken a oath must hold in school atleast 10 years.
 8. Parents also treated their girl child equal to boy.
3. How the concepts of Right to Education help for the proper development of Human Index? Or What are the important concepts discussed in right to education-2009 for the development of education.
 4. What is the impact of Public distribution system working pattern on Human Development Index?
 5. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys? Explain
 6. What is the relationship between women's work outside their homes and gender bias?

Multiple choice questions.

1. According to Humandevlopment history Man lived as hunter gatherer in ___ years. ()
 A) 12000 B) 20000 C) 400 D) 200000
2. Nuclear power plant of Kudumkulam located in ___ district of Tamilnadu ()
 A) Tiruvannamalai B) Tiruchi C) Tirunavelli D) Tiruvankur
3. The people of ___ town suffered with health problem severely by wastages pollution which was located in Africa. ()
 A) Abidan B) Runaidi junaira C) Atlanta D) Abidjaan
4. ___ is the percapita income of Rich countries. ()
 A) More than \$ 25000 B) More than \$ 1035 C) More than \$ 12600 D) More than \$ 3000
5. To compare the development of countries ___ is a important measure. ()
 A) Percapita Income B) Fixed Income C) Land area D) Population

6. According to 2011 census the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh ()
 A) 77 B) 84 C) 75 D) 64
7. According to 2006 calculations this state has low infant mortality rate ()
 A) Punjab B) Uttar Pradesh C) Himachal Pradesh D) Andhra Pradesh
8. India's percapita income in dollars according to 2013 estimations ()
 A) 3285 B) 1785 C) 2566 D) 5170
9. This much of average money spending by Himachal Pradesh govt. on each student ()
 A) 1995 B) 1049 C) 2005 D) 2016
10. "The teacher loves us and teaches us well" this sentence said by the girl belong to -- ()
 A) Andhra Pradesh B) Bihar C) Punjab D) Himachal Pradesh

ANSWERS:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A
 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D

Fill in the blanks

- The schooling revolution taken place in _____.
- In 2006 _____% of girl child went to the schools more than 5 years in India.
- _____ means average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older.
- _____ is neighbour country of India having highest Life expectancy according to 2013.
- In 2012, Punjab's percapita income _____.

ANSWERS:

1. Himachal Pradesh 2. 40 3. Average years of schooling
 4. Sri Lanka- 75.1 5. 78,000

Match the following.

- Rs. 25000 () A. Developing countries
- National Income () B. Public facilities
- West Asian Countries () C. By PDS price purchasing states West Bengal, Assam
- School, hospital () D. Percapita of Bihar
- 11% and 6% () E. The total income of the people within a country.

ANSWERS:

1. D 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. C

3. PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How many types of occupations in an economy? What are they?
 - A. There are 3 types of occupations. They are
 1. Agricultural Sector(Primary)
 2. Industrial Sector (Secondary)
 3. Service Sector (Tertiary)
2. What is meant by Gross Domestic product?
 - A. GDP means total value of all final goods and services produced in the country in an year.
3. What are called Final Goods?
 - A. The goods which are not used further in producing other goods which are to be sold are called 'final goods'.
4. What do you mean by disguised unemployment?
 - A. Disguised unemployment is a situation where people do not work to their full capacity. This type of employment is more akin in developing countries like India.
5. Expand S.H.G.
 - A. Self Help Group
6. How many types of services?
 - A. There are 3 types of services. They are
 1. Comunity, social and personal services
 2. Finance, insurance and Real estate services
 3. Trade, Hotels, Transport and communications.
7. What is meant by employment shifts?
 - A. The change in share of employment in GDP among three sectors pf economy is termed as employment shifts.
8. Who is called Marginal Farmer?
 - A. A farmer who can grow crops for his family members sake only.
9. What are activities come into primary sector?
 - A. Agriculture, Mining, Fishing, Forestry etc.
- 10.What are intermediate goods?
 - A. Intermediate goods are those goods which are used in producing final goods and services . Ex: Petroleum products, plastics etc.,

11. What do you mean by a financial year?

A. First April to 31st March the one year period is called Financial year Ex: April 2014- March 2015.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1.

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

1. Which sector provides more employment still to day?

A. Agriculture Sector.

2. To provide employment in which sector more changes takes place compared to 1972-73

A. Industrial and Service sector.

2. What are the factors do not taken into consideration in the calculation of GDP?

A. GDP records the market value of all final goods and services. But some items are not sold or purchased in the market. For example the works done at home like cleaning, washing, cooking, bringing of children, tending to plants etc. These works do not involve in any monetary transaction and therefore remain outside the GDP measure through they are very important for the economy. Mostly this work is done by women but this do not get any monetary payment.

3. What is meant by organized sector? Give Examples.

A. Organised sector covers those enterprises or place of work where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow certain rules and regulations. In this sector has fixed work hours, regular salary, P.F., Medical facilities, pension after retirement etc. are the important benefits.

Ex: Electrical and Electronics, Chemical, Computer industries.

4. What is meant by unorganized sector?

A. Unorganised sector is characterized by small and scattered units which have remained largely outside the control of the government. There has no fixed hours, no regular payment etc.

Ex: Small and tiny sectors, handicrafts, khadi, village industries.

5. What is meant by under-employment?

A. This is of two types:

1. When a worker is employed at the prevailing wage rate, but which cannot earn him income sufficient enough for himself and his family for survival.

2. When a worker has skills much higher than required but he do not work to the full capacity.

6. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sectors.

A.

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
1. Defined pattern of production and employment and has fixed hours. 2. Regular or fixed wages. 3. They get paid leave, payment during holidays etc., 4. Better facilities are provided where they are working. 5. The government provided benefits like medical, insurance, and pension etc.,	1. Do not follow a defined pattern of working hours and employment. 2. Insufficient wages or no regular payment 3. There is no provision for overtime paid leave, leave due to sickness etc. 4. Not at all any facilities where do they work. 5. Has no medical benefits and pension and no guarantee for their jobs.

4 MARK QUESTIONS:

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

A. Service sector is one of the three important sectors of economic activities of India. It is different from other two sectors.

Ex: Transport communication, Banking etc.

Reasons:

1. If agriculture and industry build the strength of the economy the service sector indicates the direction of modernisation.

2. IT helps or promote wide markets for primary and secondary sectors to send their finished products.

3. This sector provides information on new products, near markets and helps to bring together buyers and sellers for effective interaction.

4. This sector provide finance to the establishment of new industries and adapted new methods in agricultural sector.

5. The sector takes speedy developmental activities in production process with the help of new technological skills or knowledge.
6. To supply quality of goods to consumers.
7. This sectors played a key role to create employment opportunities and to reduce unemployment.

Hence service sector is one of the crucial sectors which indicator the direction of Modernisation.

2. What do you understand to take important changes takes place in production sectors?

- A.
1. Agricultural sector or primary sector is the most important contributor of GDP during the time of independence. It also provides lot of employment to the people.
 2. After 1960's trends are changed with the advent of industrial revolution. Employment opportunities and production is immensely increasing. So, gradually the importance of primary sector is declining. In GDP the share of industrial sector is increasing.
 3. There has been a further shift from industrial sector to service sector. Because a drastic changes take place in technology and modernisation. It also provide more employment to the people and simultaneously the contribution of GDP is tremendously increasing.
 4. Even though In service sector employment opportunities are increasing and the contribution to GDP from this sector is most but at present days also agricultural sector playing a key role in the creation of employment and income to rural people. Because of that at present also primary sector is considered as important sector to the Nation.

“We also find that majority of workds from Scheduled castes, Tribes and backward communities. Find themselves in the unorgansied sector. It is wose if one is a woman from these communities.”

3. How you analyses Social discrimination is an important factor for economical problems to some of sects living in society?

- A.
1. Because of Social discrimination only majority of SCs, STs and BCs are working in unorganized sector and not getting sufficient wages.
 2. These caste people have less skills due to lack of education, and technological skills. Hence they are getting non skill jobs in industries and agriculture.
 3. Govt. also not providing and facilitating proper institutions to improve their skills.

4. With the Extension of service and industrial sectors new job opportunities will be increase and also if the govt. provide to improve their skills through the workshops their standards will be improve.

5. In agriculture if cheap and modern methods are introduced by the govt. and also facilitate easy financial support to the downtrodden help to them to uplift.

6. In village level also entrepreneurs take interest for the establishment of cottage and small scale industries with their investment will promote the conditions of the suppressed classes.

4. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and services is useful? Explain.

5. Describe the occupational structure of the Indian Economy?

6. The workers in the organized sector need protection on the following issues. Wages, Safety, and Health. Explain them with Examples.

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. This sector does not produce goods directly ()
A) Unorganised Sector B) Service Sector C) Agricultural Sector D) Industrial sector
2. Refill is an intermediate product but the final product is ()
A) Pencil B) Pen C) Scale D) Book
3. The percentage of unorganized workers in India ()
A) 94 B) 96 C) 98 D) 92
4. More than half of the people involved in agricultural sector but they are producing ___ % of production only.
A) $\frac{1}{6}$ B) $\frac{1}{4}$ C) $\frac{3}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{2}$
5. ___ % of workers are in organized sector. ()
A) 10 B) 12 C) 8 D) 25
6. In India 80% of Village households are ()
A) Medium formers B) Agricultural labour C) Small, marginal former D) Landlords
7. In ___ sector production attained by the dependence on nature. ()
A) Primary B) Secondary C) Tertiary D) Information
8. Majority people aspirate to have job in _____ sector. ()
A) Rural B) Primary C) Unorganised D) Organised
9. In 2009-10, in the total employment creation ___% of employment provided by service sector. ()
A) 22 B) 27 C) 25 D) 53

10. Out of 120 crores of India population ____ crore people are working in various sectors ()

- A) 37 B) 42 C) 49 D) 46

ANSWERS:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. D

Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ sectors as the most important contributors for GDP in early independence days.
2. _____ methods of farming changed and agricultural sector began to prosper.
3. _____ is the main crop in Kharif season.
4. According to 2009-10 census the percentage of women in service sector _____.
5. Example of community, social and personal services _____.

ANSWERS:

1. Agriculture and adjoining sector 2. Farming 3. Paddy
4. 15% 5. Education

Match of the following.

1. Plantation () A. Book
2. Astronaut () B. Unorganised Sector
3. Final product () C. Gross Domestic Product
4. A large percentage of women in rural areas () D. Primary Sector
5. Value of all final goods and services () E. Service Sector

ANSWERS:

1. D 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. C

4. CLIMATE OF INDIA

Very short answer type questions:-

1. Jet streams:-

The streams of intensively speed winds at with the velocity of 110 – 184 KM per hour at an altitude of 12000 mt. are called Jet streams. They influence the climate of an area.

2. Weather – climate :- (1m or 2m)

--- The changes in elements of weather conditions of an area are referred as weather.

--- The average conditions of weather for a long period of time of a place called as climate.

3. Climo graph:-The maps that show / represent temperature, rainfall of a region are called climographs.

4. Darjeeling have pleasant atmosphere even in summer when compared to Kolkatta. Why?(1&2m)

Ans:- Kolkatta is situated near tropic of cancer and experiences tropical climate. Darjeeling is at elevation of 6,710 fit. and in Temperate region of Himalayas. So it has pleasant climate.

5. What are the gases that increase the effect of Green house?

Ans:- Gases emitted from fossil fuels and factories like carbon monoxide, sulphur di oxide, Nitrogen dioxide, Hydro carbons, Chloroflouro carbans etc. increase the effect of Green house and increase global warming.

6. Mango showers:-

The pre – monsoon showers that help in ripening of mangoes in peninsular plateau are called as Mango showers in Andhra Pradesh.

7. October heat :-

Conditions of high temperature, humidity and lack of air movement lead to oppressive weather conditions in first half of October. This is called October heat.

8. IPCC:-Inter governmental panel of climate change.

9. Monsoons:-The Rhythmic change of winds according to seasons between Indian sub continent and Indian ocean.

10. Insolation:-Earth receives a small portion of light and heat from sun. This is called in coming solar radiation or Insolation. Insolation is high at Equator and it decreases towards poles.

Short answer type questions:-

Q. (1) Is deforestation minimize to few regions? Support your view with reference of your area?

Ans:- Deforestation:- cutting down of trees for agriculture, industries, Urbanisation etc. developed activities is called deforestation.

(a) Deforestation is not minimized to few areas or hilly or forest areas.

(b) Because of Arid and semi arid climate kadapa has least coverage under forest.

(c) But the forests of sesha shalam, Nallamala have been deteriorating recently for.

- Extention of roads railway lines
- Smuggling of Red sanders
- Increasing urban habitations.

Q. 2. How are human activities contribute to Global warming.

Ans:- Global warming:- Increasing the temperature of earth surface with the emission of carbons is called Global warming.

- The Curent Trend of global warming is called A.G.W.
- Deforestation in the name of development.
- Immence utilization of fossil fuels.
- Releasing of CO₂, CF_c to atmosphere by factories, aero planes.
- Utilisation of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pollution from neuclear and thermal power stations.
- Releasing of Methane from Tundras by ice melting and from electrical appliances.
- Releasing of Industrial waste into rivers.

Q. 3. Write a short notes on factors influencing climatic variations in hilly areas and deserts.

- Deserts are the regions with high temperatures and low rainfall regions in Arid and semi arid areas.
- Precipitation is low here due to rain shadow regions or Anti cyclonic conditions.
- Lot of variations in dirunal range of temperature.
- Hilly regions are at elevation of 600 – 1000 mt. and experience low temperature and atmospheric pressure because of inversion of temperature.
- There is difference in weather in lee ward and on ward side of hills.

Q. 4." Upper air circulations have the effect on climate of India. Changes in temperatures are noticed ". Explain how they influence climate?

Ans: The streams of intensively speed winds that blow with velocity of 110 – 184 km. at elevation of 12000mt. from earth surface are called as Jet streams.

The eastern Jet stream that formed at 25° latitude reduces the temperature. With this condensation occures in clouds results into precipitation.

Q. 5. Compare the Climographs of Delhi Chennai what could you notice?

- Both Delhi and Chennai have hottest month may in that year, January coldest.
- Vast variation of monthly value of temperature in Delhi.
- Average temperature in Chennai has less variations through out the year.
- wettest months in Chennai are October, November and in Delhi. July, Aug, September.
- Least temperatures of minus values are recorded during winter in Delhi.
- In Chennai those are above 20°C.

Q. 6. T.B. Page – 51 (4.3 picture – Atmospheric pressure & Monsoons) observe the picture to explain monsoons.

- 1) The low pressure area formed in Asia and India during summer attracts the moisture laden winds from oceans.
- 2) These are called as south – west monsoons and cause rainfall during June – September.
- 3) During winter, high pressure area is formed in central Asia.
- 4) The depressions formed in Bay of Bengal, Arabian sea drags the winds and cause cyclonic rainfall.
- 5) Monsoons of this time are called as North – east monsoons.

Q. 7. Write about the traditional seasons of India?

Ans:- The divisions of seasons in India into six based on the practical experience of people and age – old precipitation of weather phenomena.

Seasons Months according to lunar calendar

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Vasantha | -- Chaitra, Vaishka |
| 2. Grishma | -- Jyestha, Ashadha |
| 3. Varsha | -- Sravana, Bhadra |
| 4. Sharad | -- Aswayuja, Karthika |
| 5. Hemantha | -- Marga sirsha, Pushya |
| 6. Shishira | -- Magha, phalaguna. |

Essay type questions:-

(1) T.B. Page no – 45. Climographs.

[Questions will be given on comparisons of two climographs or one map by asking reasons; differences. We have to explain the answer by using the given data.]

a) What could you notice in mean minimum & maximum temperature of 'Leh' climograph?

-- we can notice vast variations in mean minimum and maximum temperatures in different months.

-- Hottest months May, June have 30°C temperature and coldest months December has - 20° mean minimum temperature.

-- Mean minimum temperatures are b/n. 0°C - 20°C.

b) Observe the climographs of Delhi, Chennai. Draw your conclusions about rainfall?

-- The wettest months of Delhi July, August, September records 100 – 200 M.M. of rainfall during south west monsoons.

-- In Chennai wettest months are October & November recorded 270 – 350 mm. of rainfall in north east monsoon time.

c) What is the reason for the variations in temperature in Jaipur and Chennai?

-- Chennai is on sea coast and in Tropical Zone. It experiences low diurnal range of temperature through out year.

-- Jaipur is in arid region and experiences continental type of climate. So vast differences observed in diurnal range of temperature and also in summer & winter.

d) Observe climatic conditions of Delhi and Chennai. Find the similarities and differences.

-- Delhi is far away from sea coast and experiences continental type of climate.

-- variations in distribution of temperature can be noticed in different months.

-- Chennai's climate is influenced by land and sea breezes. So least differences may be noticed in distribution of temperature.

-- Delhi received rainfall in S.W. monsoon season where as Chennai in N.E. Season.

-- Chennai is on 13° 1' North latitude ie. In Tropical Zone, and Delhi is on 28° 1' N.L. in Temperate Zone.

-- Least temperature in Delhi are in '—' Values during winter and in Chennai above 20°C.

2. What are the factors that influence the climate of India?

Ans:- India has Tropical monsoonal type of climate which is influenced by the following factors.

1. Latitude
2. Land and water relationship
3. Relief
4. Upper air circulation.

Latitude:- India is located between the northern latitudes of $8^{\circ} 4'$ - $37^{\circ} 6'$. Temperature decreases from south to North as we moves away from equator. Tropic of cancer [$23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.L.] runs half way through the country. To the south of it experiences Tropical climate and the north Temperate climate.

Land and water relationship:- The lengthy coastal line of south is influenced by sea. The land and water gets heated and cooled differently, the effects of land sea breezes is on climate of coastal peninsular region.

Relief:-

Himalayas act as natural barrier for preventing the entry of cold winds from central Asia and also the existence of monsoon Mechanism. The hill stations of various mountain ranges experience low temperature because of inversion of temperature.

Upper air circulation:- The streams of intensively speed winds in upper layer of atmosphere, the Jet streams reduces the temperature of those areas. This causes condensation and then to precipitation.

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

Ans:- Global warming:-

The atmosphere traps a lot of solar energy that reaches earth by preventing it from totally escaping back into space. This is called as Green house effect. When this increased rapidly it harms the Existence of life on the earth. This is called Global warming.

1. The current trend of global warming caused by the interactions of human activities is called Anthropogenic Global warming – A G W.
2. Inter governmental panel on climatic change [IPCC] is established to take measures of reducing the emission of Green house gases.
3. IPCC conducted several meetings with countries of world.

4. They are failed to come to conclusion of common issue as there is difference of opinion between developed countries and developing countries and developing countries.
5. Developed countries argued that developed countries should reduce the use of fossil fuels as they emit green house gases.
6. This was opposed by developing countries. They argued that those countries developed by using fossil fuels only.
7. If they stop using them they could not go further for energy needs and development will be collapsed.
8. They also claims developed countries to search on alternative methods, sources of energy to safe guard future generations.

4. How is climatic change cause global warming? Suggest some measures to prevent it?

Ans:- 1. Global warming increase with deforestation, emission of carbons, increasing pollution in atmosphere.

2. Density of Ozone layer is decreasing with the emission of chlorofluro Carbons by domestic electronic goods and by Aero planes.

3. Methane under the snow caps escapes into atmosphere by increasing temperature and melting of snow.

4. Temperature from interior of earth escapes to atmosphere by mining.

5. Monsoon mechanism gets disturbed with deforestation and tunnels digging etc - - - cause change in temperature.

6. When the redistribution system disrupted weather and climatic patterns change.

7. Increasing nuclear dependence cause the effect of radiation.

Measures to reduce Global warming:-

1. Reduce the using of fossil fuels and depend alternative source of energy.
2. Afforestation.
3. To reduce nuclear radiation nuclear weapons and electricity has to be reduced.
4. Minimise the using of chemical manures , Increase organic manuring.
5. Industrial wastes are to be treated before leaving into rivers.
6. Effective implementation of laws of environment.

I Choose the correct answer:-

1. Cyclones and disturbances from Mediterranean are called as ----- []
a) Northern disturbances b) southern disturbances
c) Eastern disturbances d) Western disturbances
2. Cyclones and depressions gives more rainfall to the following coast (N.W. Monsoons) []
a) Malabar b) Corramandal c) Utkal d) Sircar
3. Maps that represents temperature and rainfall - []
a) Climographs b) Seis mograph c) Pictograph d) Bargraph
4. Which of the following factor shows influence on low diurnal range of temperature []
a) Latitude b) Land & water relation ship c) Relief d) Upper air circulation.
5. The country closure to equator []
a) Indonasia b) India c) Japan d) Russia
6. Least temperatures and rainfall is recorded in []
a) Jaipur b) Chennai c) Leh d) Delhi
7. The line that passes through the centre of the country []
a) Tropic of Capricorn b) Equator c) Greenwich longitud d) Tropic of Capricorn
8. Hot and dry local winds of North Indian plains []
a) Trade winds b) Loo winds c) Mistral & Bora winds d) Polar winds
9. Mango showers are pre monsoon showers in []
a) Tamil Nadu b) Maharastra c) Kerala d) Andhra Pradesh
10. Green house gases that emit carbons []
1) Sulphar di Oxide 2) Chloro flouro carbons
3) Methane 4) Carbon mono oxide 5) oxygen 6) Nitrogen
(a) 2,3,4,5 (b) 1,2,3,4 c) 4,5,6 d) None of the above.

Fill in the blanks:

1. Expand IPCC -----
2. ----- is the Jet stream that occurred at 25° North latitude.
3. Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is called -----
4. ----- is the more dangerous gas than CO₂.
5. To discuss the problems of AGW IPCC conducted meeting in ----- at -----
6. Few countries are developed by consumption of ----- is the argument of developing nations.

III **Match the following** :-

Group – A

Group - B

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. To the north of Tropic of cancer | () | a) Tropical climate |
| 2. Chennai | () | b) Cyclones |
| 3. To the south of Tropic of cancer | () | c) Pre – Monsoon showers |
| 4. Upper air currents | () | d) Monsoon climate |
| 5. Mango showers | () | e) Jet streams |
| | | f) Temperature climate. |

5. INDIA RIVERS & WATER RESOURCES

Very Short Answer Questions :-

1. Under ground water :-

Water from rivers, streams, rain etc. Seeps through the layers of the earth and deposits on Rocky layers in the earth. This is called as under ground water.

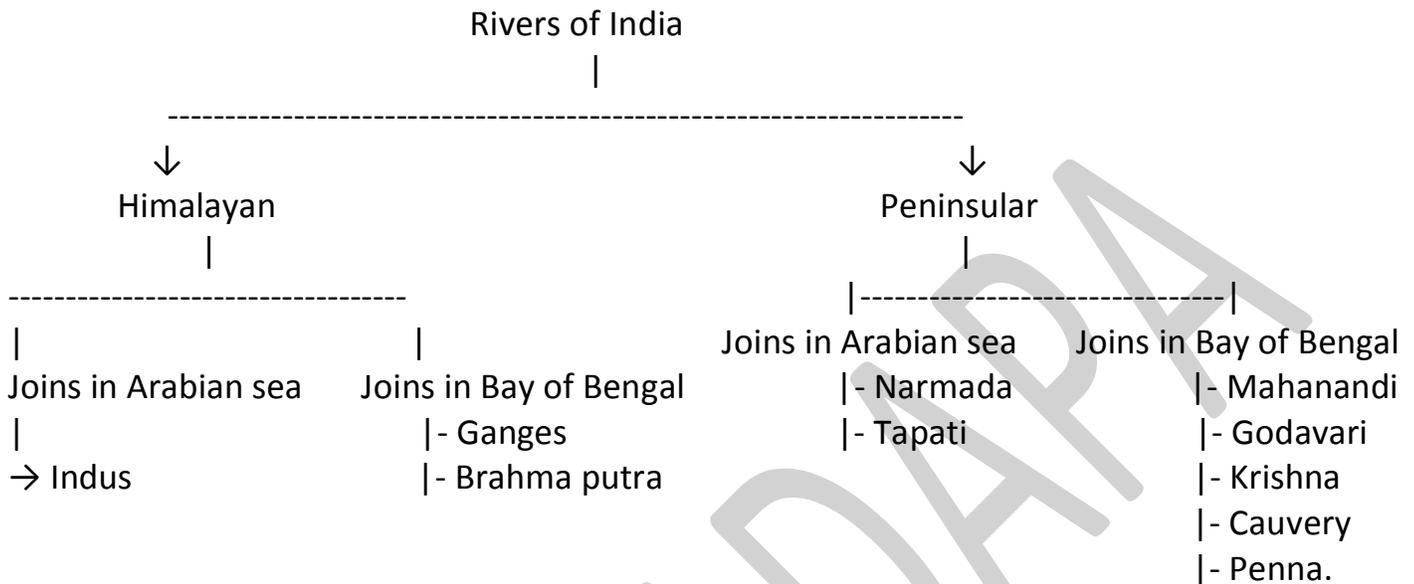
2. Catchment area :-

The area in entire source of water through which water accumulates of form streams, tributaries, rivers etc..

3. 'Doab' :-

The fertile area between two rivers is called Doab. Eg: Ganga Yamuna doab.

4. Prepare a flow chart of drainage system : (1, 2 marks)



5. Water shed :-

- The dividing line between two adjacent river systems such as ridge.
- It is an area of land where all the water that is under it or drains off it goes into the same Place.

6.T.B. Page no – 59. Pic – 5.2.

List out the rivers in the picture into Himalayan & Peninsular rivers.
(Tributaries of Gange)

Himalayan tributaries of Ganga:- Gomathi, Yamuna, Ghagra Gandak, Kosi, Ram ganga.

Tributaries from peninsular plateau – Chambal, Betwa son, Damodar.

7.Name some rivers cause interstate disputes. (or) Give few example of inter state

Disputes of water distribution.

Krishna – Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

Godavari – Maharashtra, Telangana, A.P.

Tungabhadra – Karnataka, A.P Telangana

Cauvery – Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

Narmada – Madhya Pradesh, Gujarath.

(Write any two. This type of current items also may include in bits)

8. Himalayan rivers are called perennial rivers. Why.

Ans:- A stream or river that has continuous flows in parts of its steam bed all year around is called perennial river.

Himalayan rivers have source of water from rainfall and from melting of snow during summer.

Short answer type question :-

Q. (1) There is dispute between Coca Cola company and Gram Panchayat of Perumatti. What is the consequence of it?

Ans :- 1. Gram Panchayat of Perumatti village Kerala decided to stop the extension of permission to Coca Cola company.

2. Coca Cola company consumes large amount of water by which water availability has deteriorated rapidly and reduced the quality of ground water.

3. This dispute is under jurisdiction of the Supreme Court now.

4. There is dispute or difference of opinion of Judgment.

5. Owner of the land processes rights of water also is one argument.

6. Ground water is common pool of resource so there should be regulation on over consumption of it is another argument.

Q. 2. 70% of surface water sources are polluted. Why?

Ans :- Streams, rivers, lakes, seas etc.. are considering surface sources of water.

Reasons for pollution :-

1. Factories released industrial waste without treating them into rivers.

2. Drainage from domestic areas and other areas adds pollution.

3. Harmful chemicals, wastes accumulating in rivers by "Ganesh Nimajjanam".

4. Improper methods of manuring, mining.

5. Deforestation leads to soil erosion and silting of sand in dams.

6. Lack of effective implementation of laws in this regard.

Q. 3. 40 million hectares of land in India is flood-prone and an equally large part of the country is also drought-prone. What are the causes for this?

Ans:- 1. India is a land of diversified physical features, climatic conditions.

2. Uncertainty and irregularity in distribution of rain fall.

3. Heavy rainfall in few areas leads to floods.

4. Monsoon in India are uncertain and irregular resulted into droughts.

5. Improper water management.

6. Coastal areas are flood-prone due to cyclones & depressions; The river courses of Brahmaputra Damodar.

7. Lack of constructive implementation of inter-linking of rivers.

4. Neelima Supports (approves) the judgement of Supreme Court as Ground water is common pool of resource.

Explain your opinion with suitable points.

[This is in sense of positive opinion. The contrast one can also be encouraged]

-- Ground water is common pool of resource.

-- water as flowing resource permeates through different layers of earth from vast area.

-- Hence it is claimed as social resource as roads, schools etc.

- But owner of land should have the right to use water rationally.
- Delinking of land ownership and extraction of ground water may help in this regard.
- This will help to accesses of water to wide range of people.

6. How would it help if there was a government river basin authority for over all planning of water resource usage?

Ans:- A Government river basin authority for over all planning of water use helps in the following way.

1. Planning for water use according to availability of water.
 2. For a fair use of water for all, a change in cropping pattern can be encouraged through out the basin.
 3. This would do justice to all users of river basins water.
 4. We can place for number of water harvesting structures for the entire river basin.
 5. During good rainfall, we can use optimum water and can be preserved for future.
 6. It will reduce conflicts in distribution of water.
 7. Construction of dam, water management will be easy.
 8. Fisheries, tourism can be developed.
7. What are the socio – economic effects of linking the rivers?

- Ans:-
1. Himalayas rivers are perennial and peninsular rivers are rain fed.
 2. The rivers of northern plains are flood prone to be linked with rain fed Rivers.
 3. Inter linking of Ganga – Cauvery helps to reduce problem of floods & droughts.
 4. Irrigation, Industrial, hydel electricity etc.. can be provided sufficiently.
 5. Though this involves huge investment, it is crucial as it serves multi purpose.

8. W A L T A – Act – 2002.

Andhra Pradesh water land & trees Act – 2002 is a comprehensive law enacted by the govt. of A.P. This is a unique initiative in the country.

Objectives :-

1. To promote water conservation and tree cover.
2. For protection and conservation of water resources, land and matters connected there with.
3. To regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water.
4. Control on digging of bore wells.
5. Protection and conservation of forests.

W A L T A Authority of A.P. was established to implement this act effectively.

Essay type questions :-

(1)Agriculture of India have been depending on bore wells recently in vast areas in large extent. Students have collected differentiate opinions in relevance of this. They mentioned arguments pro and against this. Can you list few of them.

Ans:- Arguments that support this :-

1. Ground waters reduce the intensity of droughts and scarcity of water.
2. It helps in crop conservation from unstabled rain.

3. They help to meet the needs of increasing population and urbanization.
4. Balanced development is possible by establishing industries in different areas.
5. They are suitable to serve individual needs at low cost.

Disagreement :

1. Wastage of water may be happened as there is no regulation on usage.
 2. This is not suitable to intensive irrigated crops like paddy, sugar cane.
 3. In discriminatory exploitation of ground water leads to decrease in availability and quality.
 4. Future generations may suffer with decreasing of dependable water.
 5. Industries and multinational companies exploit and release wastes.
 6. As it is an internal flow source digging one bore well closure to other may cause drying up of other also.
2. Make a list of problems in consumption of Tungabhadra water? Try to find Solutions with the reference of this lesson on other source.

Tungabhadra, the tributary of Krishna rises in Karnataka and flows through AP, Telangana. The course of this river is controversial due to its location and consumption of water.

Problems :-

- With the deforestation in wide area for farming, mining, urbanization resulted into sand silting, change in course of river.
- Karnataka claims huge water and constructed dams accordingly. This is objected by other states.
- Increased the demand with urbanization and industrialization.
- This caused pollution of river course.
- Mining activities in sandur, Kudhremukh lead to sand silting.

Solutions :-

- Mining should be done with permitted standards.
- Afforestation to prevent further loss.
- Distribution laws should be made based on availability of water.
- Regulation of water along with change in cropping pattern.
- Industrial wastes should be treated.
- Awareness among people in this regard.

3. Hiware Bazar's water conservation methods are ideal to most of the villages. How are they relevant to your areas?

Hiware Bazar is selected under Aardash Gram yojana by Maharashtra govt. The following methods are adopted by them for conservation of water.

1. Water conservation methods are implemented effectively both individually and collectively.
2. They reduced the intensity of irrigation by digging continuous contour trenches in hill slopes.

3. Greenery increased with stored rainwater.
4. Check dams, water pits, Proclamation tanks are tanks are constructed to store water.
5. Afforestation is to be encouraged in all possible areas.
6. Availability of water has been increased with all efforts and also decided to follow measures to use it effectively.
7. They decided to cultivate arid crops in place of paddy and sugar cane.
8. Ground water should be used from open wells only. There was ban on bore wells for any use.
9. This serve them better even in drought time also.

Arid and semi arid regions may get good lesson from this. Semi arid region like kadapa will definitely gets benefits from this. It is important the implementation of such plans should be done voluntary and not only one village but entire area of that region. This is because Ground water is flow resource.

Multiple answer questions :-

1. Alakananda & Bhagirathi joins at []
a) Haridwar b) Devaprayag c) Rishikesh d) Nasik
2. Increased pollution in Tungabhadra course is due to []
a) deforestation b) Mining c) Industries d) All the above
3. Mineral extracted from sandur mines. []
a) Manganese b) Iron ore c) Copper d) Coal
4. Advantages of contour trenches in hill slopes []
a) Prevention of soil erosion b) Greenery
c) Increase in Ground water d) All the above
5. The dispute of Aalamatti dam is b/n (between) --- []
a) karnataka, A.P. b) A.P. Tamil Nadu
c) A.P. Maharastra d) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
6. The lower course of Tungabhadra is in ----- []
a) A.P. b) Karnataka c) Maharastra d) Tamil Nadu
7. Few rivers from western Ghats flow towards east and joins ----- []
a) Arabian sea b) Bay of Bengal c) Indian ocean d) Gulf of Mannar.
8. Which of the following is not inflow of water []
a) Surface water b) Ground water c) Watershed d) Evoporation
9. Hiware Bazar is to the east of ----- mountains []
a) Kailash b) Himalayas c) Sahajadris d) Aravallies
10. The following is not objective of APWALTA. Act – 2002 []
a) Water conservation b) Control the exploitation of G.W.
c) Controlling over deforestation d) Establishment of industries

II Fill in the blanks :-

1. R. Narmada rivers at -----
2. Deforestation leads to increase the speed of water flow and decrease of ----- level.
3. Tributaries of River Brahmaputra -----
4. R. Mahanadi born at Sihawa and flows through the states of -----, -----
5. Precipitation + surface flow of water + under ground water = -----

III Match the following

- | <u>Group – A</u> | | <u>Group - B</u> |
|------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Gangotri | () | a) Maha baleswar |
| 2. Brahmaputra | () | b) Exotic river |
| 3. Mahanadi | () | c) Bhagirath |
| 4. River Krishna | () | d) Arabian sea |
| 5. River Luni | () | e) Schemangdung glacier |
| | | f) Second biggest river in south India. |

6. THE PEOPLE

1. Mark

1. What is the most basic characteristics of a population?
A. the age structure of a population refers to the number of males and females in different age groups in a country.
2. What is meant by 'population density'?
A. population density is calculated as the number of persons per unit area.
3. what is 'fertility rate'?
A. The number of children that is likely to be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child bearing years and bare children in accordance with current pattern.
4. What is the present fertility rate in india?
A. 2.7
5. who were called 'literate'?
A. A person aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literates.
6. What is 'sex ratio'?
A. The number of females per 1000 males in the populations.
7. Who were treated as a 'working populations'?
A. The group of people who are in the age group 15-59 are 'working people'.

8. In general what are the high Populations density places in India

A. The northern plains and in Kerala in the south have high population density.

9.

Area	Haryana	Punjab	A.P	Kerala	USA
Sex ratio	870	880	970	1040	1050

Which is having the highest sex ratio in our country?

A. Kerala.1040

10. what is the literacy rate of India according to 2011 census?

A. 74.04%

2 marks

1. Do girls get similar oppurtunities for further studies as boys?

A. (1) 1) No, girls don't have equal oppurtunities.

2) Yet the society has been given the preference to the male child.

3) Girls are useful at home for so many works. So they spend more time at home only.

4) Social insecurity also one of the problem for going to the further studies.

(2). Yes both boys and girls have equal oppurtunities, though many of them are not being utilized, as there are still some rural areas, where educating girls is considered as a social mistake.

2. Distinguish between population growth and population change?

A. Population growth is the difference between birth rate and death rate plus migration per year.

Population change is the number of people added to the total population in a year

3. Discuss how does literacy impact development?

A. 1.Literacy level plays a major role in the economic and social development of a nation.

2. Literacy leads to good employment oppurtunities.

3. It leads from unknown to known.

4. We should know a lot of information from the world.

5. We are getting understand in health, right, duties, relationship etc.

4. What are the actions could we take to reduce discrimination against women?

A.1. Women's education has been a powerful force in reducing discrimination against women.

2. There is definitive evidence that women's literacy and schooling reduce child mortality.

3. Provide equal opportunities in all aspects.

4. Implement forcible laws/acts in the cases of child mortality.

5. Describe the categories the population of a nation?

A. The population of a nation is generally grouped into three broad categories. They are

1. Children: Generally below 15 years age group of child could be treated as a children.

2. Working age: 15 to 59 years aged group. Usually this group forms the Working population in a society.

3. Aged group: Above 59 years. These group depend on their families. But we get lot of information from their experience.

4 marks

1. Based on the following answer the question below.

World historical and predicted populations (in millions)

Table: Textbook page no: 84

Questions:

1. How many centuries it took for the world population to Double for the first time?

A. It took about three centuries.

2. Which of the continents the population decreased by 1800?

A. Latin America and the Caribbean region.

3. Which continent has been most popular for the most Period of time?

A. Asia.

4. Is there any continent that shows a significant decrease In population in future?

A. Europe.

2. What could be the reasons for the speed with which increase population took place after Indian independence?

Or

What are the reasons of population increase. Explain?

- A. 1. First of all we need / should know the birth and death rate of Population after India got independence.
2. In 1992 the birth rate in India was 29. Death rate was 10 only. Therefore 19 people for every 1000, was the addition during the Year.
3. Food production has more than tripled in the same period.
4. Eradication of several epidemics like small pox, malaria etc. have Also played a vital role in creasing the population of India.
5. Advanced medical implementations, decreased death rates.
6. Child marriages are also caused to growth of population.
7. In 1900 on words impact of famines declined because of famine Relief, movement of grain, ration shops and active public voice in Democracy.
8. The other reason is the number of children that couples wish to have.
3. List out the impacts on society if sex ratio is too low or too high?

Note :- A. If we would like to write this type of questions we should select two ways. One is positive second one is negative way of approaches. If sex ratio is low write what are the demerits. If sex ratio is high write what are the merits particularly in the case of women.

4. Compare the population pyramid of India with data of three other countries like Sweden, Kenya and Mexico.

Multiple choice question.

1. What is the percent of the working people in India are in the unorganized sector? [B]
A. 29% B. 92% C. 39% D. 93%
2. Which institution / organization is responsible for the collection and recording of population information? (c)

A. Planning commission B. HRD ministry C. census commission of India D. U.N.O

3. What is difference between men and women in literacy according to 2011 census? [A]

A. 16.68 B. 15.64 C. 14.64 D. 13.64

4. In India the first census was taken in this year (B)

A. 1972 B. 1872 C. 1881 D. 1772

5. What was the literacy rate of India in 1947 (C)

A. 10% B. 11% C. 12% D. 13%

6. Population density of India in 2011 (B)

A. 324 B. 382 C. 372 D. 472

7. Which is correct one (D)

- A. In 1992 the birth rate in India was 29 for every 1000
- B. Discrimination against women in India has been increased
- C. Once in ten years information is collected about all people
- D. All are correct

8. Which state had highest population density in India (A)

A. Bihar B. Bengal C. Tripura D. Goa

Fill in the blanks

1. Once in 10 years the census is conducted in India.
2. Fetus infanticide related to female children.
3. The people who are in age group 15-59 years old are called working population.
4. In India 103 female babies are born against 100 male babies.
5. Literacy is an important one to develop socio and economical aspects of human being.

Match the following

- | <u>A</u> | | <u>B</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1. First census | (C) | A. 1881 |
| 2. Organized sector workers | (B) | B. 8% |
| 3. Fetus infanticide | (D) | C. 1872 |
| 4. First complete census | (A) | D. Female children |
| 5. Un-organised sector | (E) | E. 92% |
| | | F. Male children |

7. PEOPLE AND SETTLEMENT

1 mark

1. what is settlement ?

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

2. How you can understand the word “ urbanization “ ?

A . people have been increasing taking up non – agriculture work and living in cities and towns . This is called urbanization .

3. Mention any two reasons to the growth of Delhi population ?

A . 1. As the capital city of the country .

2. parliament and central government offices .

4. Expand D.D.A ?

A . Delhi development authority .

5. which are called traditional employment works ?

A .dairy farming and pottery etc ,.

6.What is meant by an ‘Aerotropolis’ or air port cities?

A: A new kind of settlement is occurring in many countries, including India around Airport. These settlement are called ‘ Aerotropolis’ or air port cities .

7. where is ‘ Rajive Gandhi international airport ?

A . Shamshabad (near Hyderabad) .

* 2 marks *

1. what kind of settlement places could be attracted ? explain in your own words?

A . To understand this , we need to look at three basic concepts : they are

(1) site : which is refers to the characteristics of the place . for e.g. : topography , altitude , types of soil , security etc .,

(2) situation : it describes the connection with other places

(3) The history of place also comes under this aspect .

2. what is an aerotropolis ? How is at structure?

A . A new kind of settlement is occurring in many countries including India. These settlements are centered around large air port . Hence the name aerotropolis is suitable to it.

In an aerotropolis the airport functions or structure as a city in its own right. Many facilities (hotels , shopping , food , business conferencing etc) are provided, right there. People can fly in, conduct their business with their counter parts right there.

3. How does the census of India define various kinds of places? How does it organize them in order of size and other characteristics?

(or)

How could we categorize various kinds of places.

A. (1) The censuses of India, organize settlements in India using certain criteria.

(2) It defines various kinds of places according to their size

(3) Facilities like infrastructural transport, education, medical and health and other characteristics.

4. Do you think settlements should be classified only on the basis of population? Can you think of any other way? Discuss.

A. Usually settlements should be classified on the basis of population. But in all the ways it is on basis of some other factors. They are

1. Whether the settlements belong to the rural or urban area

2. On the transport, communication, educational facilities etc.,

3. On the basis of employment opportunities.

4. The natural resources available in the settlement.

5. Governing body of local government and so on.

5. What are the reasons for the rise in population in Delhi?

1. The capital city of the country

2. Parliament and other central offices are located there

3. Employment opportunities are available for both skilled and unskilled labour.

4. This rise in population was mostly due to in-migration.

5. Close relationship with the neighboring countries.

4 marks

1. Compare and contrast nomadic and sedentary life styles.

<u>Nomadic life style</u>	<u>sedentary life style</u>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

1. Nomadic people gather their Food by searching near and far
2. These people wander from one Place to another for their lively hood .
3. Nomadic people are purely Related to the nature .
4. Nomadic people had no Artistic ideas
5. Nomadic people lived in bands as hunter – gatherers

1. People produce food by having permanent settlement.
2. These people need not to wander any where for any thing
3. To day people are not related to the nature
4. Today because of more leisure time peoples are interested in different arts and ideas
5. Today people live in society independently.

2. How did human life styles change with settlements ?

(or)

What are the changes could be occurred while people are living at one place Permanently .

(or)

Elicate the merits if people living at one place permanently .

A . (1) Early humans were nomadic . They move from one place to anther place .

(2) for about 1.8 lack years humans lived in bands as hunter – gatherers .

(3) some bands took to the deliberate production of food agriculture .

(4) Agriculture brought about many changes in human life styles .

(5) They could now increasing stay in one place .

(6) People started sedentary lifestyles instead of Nomadic .

(7) They had plenty hours of leisure time, this time made them to think about so many aspects.

(8) People lead easy going life , they improved facilities like education , medical and health etc.,

3. What is urbanization? Explain the problems urbanization ?

(OR)

which type of problems can be appeared in urban areas ?

A . (1) people have been increasing taking up non agricultural work and living in cities and towns .

(2) increasing urbanization is not just about greater opportunities for people ; more economic productivity .

(3) It also results in many problems .

(4) The growing urban population has to be housed .

(5) It needs water supply, sewage and other waste disposal , transportation and many other things .

(6) All these results in environmental stress .

(7) Several changes occurs in the life style of human beings

Fill in the blanks

1. Bhimbedka caves are located in Madhya Pradesh state .

2. D.D.A means Delhi development authority .

3. Heathrow airport located in London

4. 5 (In number of) cities that had a population of more than 1 (one) Million .

5. Air port cities are called Aerotropolis .

Match the following

A

B

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mega cities | [] | (A) Chennai |
| 2. Metro Politian city | [] | (B) Delhi |
| 3. P.H.C | [] | (C) small health problems |
| 4. Settlement | [] | (D) Vishakhapatnam |
| 5. Indian capital city | [] | (E) shelter from natural forces |
| | | (F) Mumbai |

Multiple choice questions

- Which is not correct in the view of early humans (C)
A . They were nomadic B . hunting animals for meat
C. they knew agriculture D . none of these
- what is the main cause to growth of Delhi population (D)
A . capital city of india B . parliament
C . due to in-migration D . All the above
- what is basic concept to understand the settlement (D)
A. site B. situation C. the history of the place D . all these
- which is not the ' megacity ' (D)
A. Mumbai B. Delhi C. Kolkata D. Chennai
- Identify the metro Politian city (D)
A. Mumbai B. Delhi C. Kolkata D. Hyderabad
- Present total villages in India (A)
A. 6.4 lakhs B. 5.4 lakhs C. 4.4 lakhs D. 3.3 lakhs

7. Suvarnabhoomi international airport located in (A)
A. Thailand B. Egypt C. London D . India
8. Pratap ghad fort which was related to sivaji is in (c)
A.Madhya Pradesh B. Karnataka C. Maharashtra D. uttarpradesh

9.RAMPUR: A VILLAGE ECONOMY

1 Marks questions

1. Write about the factors of production?
A. The element of production such as hand, labour , physical capital and knowledge enterprise are called factors of production.
2. What is meant by multiple cropping ?
A. To grow more than one crop on the same piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.
3. What is the aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) . Is it implemented in your village?
Ans:- The aim of MGNRA is to provide employment to rural people at least 100 days per year. Public works useful to that village will be taken for this. Yes, there is implementation of this scheme in my village.
4. What are the Non-farm activities in Rampur?
A. 1.Dairy is a common activity in many families in Rampur .
2. Small scale manufacturing .
5. What is 'hectare' ?
A. The standard unit of measuring land is hectare .one hectare is equal 10,000 squar meters.
6. What is the specialization of 'Persian wheels' ?
A. The wheels used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small area.

2.Marks

- 1.What are the different ways of increasing of production in the same piece of land use examples to explain.?
A. 1. Provide irrigation facilities in all seasons.
2. Use high yielding seeds (HYV)
3. Proper usage of fertilizers and pesticides.
4. With the use of science and technology .

5. Example Rampur village cultivate wheat ,sugar cane and potato etc.
2. What are the reasons for multiple cropping in a rural area?
- A. 1. The crops growing in rural areas are seasonal.
 2. After harvesting one Crop , the next crop is sown.
 3. In order to make the land fertile and make use of the land.
 4. Regular employment is available due to this system.
 5. To increasing production in different crops.
3. Why do you think men receive a higher wage than women for the same job ? Write your own opinion ?
- A. 1. Men receiving a higher wage than women for the same job .
 2. Women workers are more in villages while men are shortage.
 3. The men are given more hard physical works than women in the field of ploughing, irrigation etc...
 4. More over men have to look after their families.
4. What are the main non-farm production activities taking place in your region ?
- A. The main non-farm production activity In my region.
 1. Building and construction.
 2. Dairy and maintain small shops.
 3. Tailoring is also one of the activity.
 4. Due to the peculiar changes in science and techonology some of the persons are looking at service sector .Like cell shops etc...
5. which type of agriculture system could follow in your region ?Write a report ?
- A. My region is mostly depends on agriculture sector. cultivating crops are paddy, wheat ,maize, vegetables . (Generally during mansoon season farmers engage in cultivating crops for three (or) four months depends on crop, Irrigation facilities are available through wells , ponds and canals.

4-MARKS

1. Water a natural resource for production perticularly, agriculture production ,now requires greater capital for its use , can you explain the statement ?
- A. 1. Now a days availability of water resource became mirage.
 2. But agriculture needs water.
 3. Earlier farmers were depend on rainfall. As it is uncertain, they are depending on ground water in large extent.
 4. Huge capital is required to dig bore well or to find alter native source of irrigation.
 5. Therefore greater capital is needed for water.
 6. We spent more capital on irrigation system.
2. Land is also required for production of goods in an urban area. In what way is this use of land different from a rural area ?

A. Land is required for production of goods and cultivation. It is one of the basic factor of production.

<u>Rural areas</u>	<u>Urban areas</u>
1. Mostly used for agriculture 2. Small scale industries Domestic needs. 3. Dairy is the other common activity 4. Maintaining fish and prawns ponds in some areas.	1. Mostly used for industrial Purpose 2. Shopping complexes and theaters Etc.. recreative Purpose along with 3. Use for service orientation Programmes 4. Huge hospitals, buildings, like Apartments

***Note:-**

What ever you write on this topic based questions , you should apply in your own village like Agriculture system , usage of land, village information etc. And then compare it with rampur village.

Multiple choice questions

1. Rampurum village located in (B)
 A)South UP B)West UP C)East UP D)Middle UP
2. Which crop cultivate all farmers in Rampur as the third crop. (C)
 A) turmeric B)ground nuts C) potato D) none
3. Which is related to winter or Rabi (A)
 A) wheat B)paddy C) maize D)all these
4. Paddy is cultivated in this season (B)
 A) Rabi B) Kharif C) Jayad D) A,B and C
5. "Percian wheel" as a (B)
 A) vehical wheel B) to draw water from the wells
 C) agriculture D)related to industries
6. The farmers those who have less than 2 hectares called (C)
 A) medium farmers B) large farmers C) small farmers D) none of these
7. What is the basic profession of people in India (C)
 A) Gardening B) mining C) agriculture D) slave workers
8. Which is not the factor of production (D)
 A) land B) labour C) capital D) slavery

Fill in the blanks

1. In 2009-2010 out of every 100 workers in the rural areas 32 workers are engaged in non-form activities.

2. Hectare the standard unit of measuring land.
3. Land base for agriculture production.
4. Paddy crop called rainy season crop.
5. MNREGA stands for Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee act.

Match the following

- | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Paddy | (A) A) Kharif |
| 2. Wheat | (B) B) Rabi |
| 3. Labour | (D) C) profit |
| 4. Organiser | (C) D) wage |
| 5. potato | (E) E) third crop cultivated by Rampur |
| | F) Royalty |

10. GLOBALISATION

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Expand M.N.C.

A. Multi National Companies

2. What is the main cause for the increase of globalization?

A. Rapid development takes place in technology.

3. What are the trade barriers?

A. Trade barrier is a kind of restriction has been set up for the protection of domestic traders. Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier.

4. What is meant by liberalization?

A. The process of removing barriers or restrictions set by the government allowing goods to be exported or imported and factories and offices to set up easily. It is implemented in India after 1991.

5. What is liberalization?

A. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization.

6. Expand W.T.O.?

A. World Trade Organisation

7. What is SEZ?

A. Special Economic Zone

8. What is the greatest impact of globalization?

A. Its weaken the Nationalism.

9. Expand IMF?

A. International Monetary Fund

10. What is Arab Spring?

A. Several National in western Asia and Northern Africa like Tunisia, Egypt were influenced by each other's revolutions and uprooting of dictators. This was called "Arab Spring" in the media. In these countries media played a crucial role.

11. What is meant by Foreign investments?

A. The money that MNCs spent to buy assets such as land, building machines and other equipment is called foreign investment.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How many types of movement within international economic exchanges?

A. We identify three types of movement within international economic exchanges.

1. The first one is the flow of trade in goods as well as services.

2. The second is the flow of labour – the migration of people in search of employment.

3. The third one is – movement of capital for short-term or long term investments over long distances.

2. What is role of MNCs in globalization?

A. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of countries.

1. More and more goods and services investments and technologies are moving between countries.

2. To bring new products into the market and these products are available to all consumers.

3. To rise the competition between the companies.

4. To develop broad minded outlook among the people.

5. They bring new and advanced technology with themselves.

3. How do MNCs reduce the production charges to earn profits?

A. 1. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other sources.

2. The production process is divided into small parts and spread out across the globe. All these parts are assembled in one place at last they prepared goods.

3. Because of the division the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

4. What aspects will be considered by MNCs to select a Production place?

A. The important aspects will be considered by MNCs before starting of production or establishment of a work place are

1. Proximity to the markets.
2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.
3. Assured availability of other factors of production.
4. Government policies that protect their interests.

5. What is meant by Joint Venture?

A. MNCs set up factories jointly with the local companies in different countries to start production in the part of expansion of their investment is called joint venture. The local company benefits by the additional investments and the latest technology that the MNCs with huge profits can quite easily do so.

6. How MNCs are utilizing the products of Small companies in various countries? Is there any benefit to the small companies with this contract?

A. 1. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small companies.

2. Production is carried out by a large number of small producers around world. The products are supplied to the MNCs which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers. The products are sold in International markets the MNCs get good profits.

3. MNCs give encouragement to the establishment of Number of small companies.

7. What are Social and Economic problems arising with globalization in many countries?

A. 1. The flow of capital, people, technology is supposed to have created a borderless world.

2. As a result, states lose power to determine many aspects of life even within their borders.

3. Today made outside government corridors and more often by market players and forces over which governments have very little control.

4. With effect of globalisation present governments as influencing by market forces.

5. The above factors are acted as foundation stones for starting of a Economic revolutions.

“The 19th century witnessed an accelerated pace of foreign trade, foreign investment and labour migration. Through labour movement was not as free as movements of goods and capital, it is estimated that nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia.”

8. By the globalization migration are increased. Is the conditions of Labours with migration are changing?

A. 1. Number of labours migrating from their places to abroad to have good wages which are not avail in their places.

2. These migrations are benefited to skilled labours but not to the unskilled labours. Unskilled labours are faces with lot of troubles in abroad with migrations.
3. Number of migrated labour are not getting proper wages and facilities to their work.
4. Imbalances in development in between the countries are causing for the rise of migrations.
5. But govt. are failure to improve working conditions with in their countries to control migrations of labours.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is the role of Globalisation in political and cultural aspects?

- A.1. For Globalisation not only economic angle and also haven political and cultural angles.
2. In West Asia, North Africa and many countries are influenced with each other and tried to remove their dictators through revolutions.
 3. In these issues international new papers propagated through their media in different countries to develop understand and co-operation in between the countries.
 4. The countries what are suffered with National Crisis, Civic wars, Natural calamities such as Tsunami in these cases they got International sympathy.
 5. The effect of globalization not to limit to economic activities and also help to share the feeling and ideas in between the different nations people.
 6. Every Country analyses their plans and activities with the help of media and news papers what are published and telecasted different issues of many countries.
 7. With the expansion of globalization the basic concepts of Friendship, co-operation, sympathy are accepted by all countries.

2. Globalisation has its positive and negative impact on the progress of the country.

Comment on this statement.

- A.
1. Globalisation has been in existence for 20 years.
 2. This created a competition between foreign industries. As a result mega industries gained considerable profits where as marginal industries steeped with losses.
 3. Consumers get quality goods at cheaper cost.
 4. The percapita of urban people increased.
 5. As there is a tremendous improvement in technology and employment opportunities have been created.
 6. The globalization does not provide any safe and security to workers.
 7. The poverty rate has abnormally increased.

8. The governments have to yield to the terms and conditions of International institutions.

3. How far technology is responsible for rapid globalization or liberalization?

4. What is the impact of foreign trade on indigenous manufacturers?

5. What are the problems that have been created by rapid spread of multi national companies. How can we overcome them?

6. How can the multi national companies administer control over the governments? Is it good for economic progress to the Country?

7. What is the place of multi national companies of India in the process of production in the world?

8. What are essential contexts of liberal economic policies in our country? Does our country accomplish all round development with liberal economic policies?

9. In order to attract foreign investments the governments are liberating the labour laws. Is it a good thought of government? How do these decisions of govt. influence the status of labours?

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In India _____ year Liberalisation launched. ()

A) 1991 B) 1971 C) 1981 D) 2001

2. Ford Motors established a factory near _____ in 1995 ()

A) Bangalore B) Hyderabad C) Chennai D) Mumbai

3. The total members of World Trade Organisation ()

A) 125 B) 135 C) 140 D) 150

4. _____ % America's voting is valued at in World Bank. ()

A) 3-6% B) 10% C) 16% D) 12%

5. The US with the share of agriculture in GDP at _____ ()

A) 1% B) 3% C) 2% D) 5%

6. WTO started at the initiative of _____ Countries ()

A) Developing B) Developed C) Non aligned D) Arab

7. _____ Country toys has huge demand in India. ()

A) Japan B) America C) Korea D) China

8. The most common route for MNC investments is ()

A) Establishment of New companies B) Partnership with local companies

C) Investment of Local Companies D) to buy up local companies

9. To which countries MNC Cargill foods belongs to ()

A) Germany B) Brazil C) France D) America

10. Which sector is lagged behind in India because of globalization ()

A) Service Sector B) Agricultural sector C) Industries D) Constructional Sector

ANSWERS:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. B

Fill in the blanks.

1. As a result of _____ production in widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.
2. Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the World's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over _____ countries of the world.
3. Expand IBRD _____.
4. _____ helps in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.
5. The government could also place a limit on the number of goods that can be imported known as _____.

ANSWERS:

1. Multi National Companies 2. 26 3. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 4. Foreign Trade 5. Quotas

Match of the following.

1. MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers () A. Automobiles
2. Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade items () B. Garments, footwear, sports
3. Indian companies who have invested abroad () C. Call centres
4. It has helped in spreading of production of Services () D. Tata motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
5. Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production () E. Trade barriers

ANSWERS:

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. C 5. A

11. FOOD SECURITY

Very short answer questions:

1. Diversification of Agriculture :-

Agriculture allied activities, poultry, dairy farming, horticulture, fruit orchards additional / alternative sources of income will be adopted to get additional source of income to meet the uncertainty in agriculture.

2. Buffer stock :-

The stock of food grains mainly wheat and rice produced and maintained by the government through food corporation of India – FCI is called Buffer stock.

3. Minimum supporting price :-

This is the supporting price decide by government before every sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production of these crops.

4. Public distribution system :-

The system of distributing food grains and other items at subsidy prices through ration shops is known as P. D. S.

5. B. M. I :-

Body mass Index is an indicator that reveals the status of nutrition's food consumption, health.

$$\text{B. M. I} = \frac{\text{Weight in kg}^2}{\text{Height in M}}$$

6. Expand NIN , PDS, FCI :

NIN – National Institution of Nutrition

PDS – Public distribution system

FCI – Food corporation of India.

7. Supposing the food grain production has been affected in a particular year, because of a natural calamity. In what ways can the govt. ensure higher availability of food grains?

-- Buffer stock with FCI has to be utilized.

-- Prevent black marketing

-- Public distribution system should be work effectively and reached to all the victims.

8. Food grains :-

Crops grown for food substances like cereals paddy, wheat and millets like jowar, bajra etc. are called food grains.

9. What is necessary for increase the cultivation of millets like jowar, bajra, rage ..

Millets are highly nutrients food available at lower costs and are called as poor man Food. They are arid crops and suitable for vast arid and semi arid regions of India.

10. Hungry:-

The state of unavailability of food or in adequate food in reference with normal standards is termed as hunger.

Short answer questions :-

1. Food corporation of India :-

Food corporation of India was established under food policy of food corporation Act – 1964.

Objectives :-

- To achieve the targets of food policy of India.
 - Advices the government to announce the minimum support price.
 - Purchases the surplus food grains from farmers as Levi from different states.
 - Maintains the buffer stock.
2. According to the survey of India, children of 1 – 5 years are suffering from malnutrition. To avert this, government has been planning different programmes.

How can an effective Anganwadi centre deal with such a situation for a locality? Discuss.

- Anganwadi centre's helps to meet the objective of mother and child care.
- In Anganwadi centre's they use to record the accurate height and weight of children periodically.
- They help to identify the underweight children and plot their weight against their age and height.
- They provide different nutrients food to children.
- Cooked food is being served recently.

3. Give reasons to argue for the following statement “ Public distribution can ensure better food security for people”.

Ans:- Yes. Public distribution system surely ensure better food security for people.

- Government conduct surveys to select the families for the benefits of P.D.S and Provides cards for them.
- Through PDS they can purchase all these items like grains, oil, grams etc. at subsidy Price.
- Accessibility of these products are distributed through ration shops from each village.
- The civil supplies department supervises this.
- So both the factors like subsidized rates, an easy accessibility of public food distribution will ensure better food security for people.

4. How is agricultural diversification supports the farmer to meet the instability in agriculture?

Agriculture allied activities diary farming, poultry, horticulture, fruit orchards, crop rotation methods etc. Provide additional source of income to the farmers. This could help the farmers to meet the problems of uncertainty of Agriculture.

- Climate, soil texture, irrigation, investment, availability of technology etc. influence the development of agriculture.

- Framers can grow different crops.
- This will help them to meet the demand of domestic market who are looking for diversified food basket.
- Farmers can get additional source of income.
- More area can be brought under cultivation.
- Surplus can be exported.
- It will help to improve the standards of farmer.

5. Write about “food security Act of India”?

Food security Act is the initiative of Indian government to provide food security to the families of below poverty line by providing food grains at subsidy prices. This is under implementation from 2013.

- 75% of rural community. 50% of urban are benefited under this scheme.
- 2/3 of population is provided with 5 kg. of food grains each per month at subsidized rates.
- The poorest families are entitled 35 kg.
- Rice, wheat, millets are to be supplied at Rs. 3, 2, 1 respectively for few years.
- The law envisages providing free cooked meals for pregnant women, (acting mothers, children of anganwadis (1 – 5 years) , mid day meals. (6 -14 years)

6. Use an imaginary example from your context to describe the relationship between under weight and access to food?

→ children are to be encouraged to answer this question from their observation.

Guide lines:

- Shortage of food due to low income.
- Not able to satisfy hunger.
- Malnutrition
- Imbalance in proportion of age, height and weight.
- Suggest measures to use them from benefits provided by government.

Essay type questions :-

(1)How for Mid day meals scheme successful in achieving the target of food security or nutrition?

Ans:- Government of India implemented the food security, Act in 2013 with the reference of Article – 21 right to life act.

But prior to that the states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh had launched mid day meals programme at school level for the ages of 6 – 14 years children. Now this is the largest implemented mid day meal school program in the world.

Advantages :-

- M.D.M. program is considered as boon to rural students as it serves benefits from long distanced students from school.
- It will help to improve standards of attendance and retaining of children at school.
- The food supplements like grains, pulses, leafy vegetables egg etc.. provide nutrition’s food to children.

- Students from poor families seasonal migrants get benefits from this.
- As this scheme serves best results, experts suggest to continue this even during holidays to reduce mal nutrition.

2. Government provide subsidized food materials through ration shops. It came to notice there are some problems in organizing them. What are such problems noticed by students in their survey on P.D.S?

Ans:- Government supplies the required food grains to the people below poverty line through ration shops or fair price shops.

- Ration dealers of concerned area supplies them monthly to the target families.

Problems noticed in P D S :-

- Corruption from dealers is the major problem.
- Black marketing of products.
- The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for carrying high costs.
- Some times the rotten grains are not purchased by people and remains as stock with them.
- The rising minimum support prices, transportation, maintenance cost if stock is more than minimum buffer norms.
- Irregular opening of ration shops.
- Excess production in surplus states, to divert land from induction of coarse grains. Which is staple food for poor.
- People living below poverty line might be food insecure all the time.

3. What is meant by accessibility of food? What is the relationship between it and nutrition's food?

Ans:- Freedom or ability to obtain or make use of some thing. Availability of food grains to all people in a country is called accessibility of food. Agriculture productivity should be enough to serve the need of people.

- Food grains available in the country will be calculated
- Availability of food grains per year = production of food grains during the year + net imports the change in stocks with government.
- Suitable stock should be maintained by government to meet the needs of people.
- Depend the availability of stock percapita food grains will be calculated.

Availability of food grains per persons per day

$$= \frac{\text{Availability of food grains for the year}}{\text{Population}} / 365 \text{ days}$$

- Now adays there is change in food habits of children and are able to plan balanced diet.
- But the people below the poverty line are not able to access food sufficiently.
- Evan the distribution through P.D.S is not enough.
- According to National Institute of Nutrition people from rural areas should take 2400 K.cal and urban 2100 K.cal.

-- Few people / a part of society is not able to meet adequate food as their purchasing capacity is low, problems of P.D.S and failure of government in this regard.

6. Buffer stocks are maintained for []

a) To prevent the shortage of food. b) To use in natural calamities

c) To distribute through PDS d) All the above.

7. If we fail to take nutrition's food our body become []

a) Strength b) weak c) Obesity d) No change.

8. National Institution Nutrition is at []

a) Hyderabad b) Bombay c) Vijayawada d) Delhi

Fill in the blanks :-

1. Expand the following

B M I -----

N I N -----

F C I -----

P D S -----

2. National food security act came into force in -----

3. Mid day meals scheme was first started in ----- state.

4. World's largest mid day Meals scheme is in -----

5. To measure the position of nutrition's levels among children ----- are taken into consideration.

6. According to N I N survey ----- % of female suffer from chronic energy deviancy and ----- % are obese.

Government of India had launched National food security act in 2013. 2/3 of people in country are provided with subsidized food grains according to that Act. Mid day meals at school, Anganwadis, Four price shops. Anthyo- day anna yojana etc. schemes serves in this regard.

I Choose the correct answer :-

1. Public distribution in India is successful in ----- []

a) Southern states b) Northern states. c) Kerala d) Gujarath.

2. ----- will help to improve blood []

a) carbohydrates b) Protiens c) Vitamins d) Minerals.

3. Anthyodara scheme provides ----- kilos of rice / grains per month []

a) 30 b) 70 c) 10 d) 35

4. F C I means []

a) Food corporation of India b) Farmers co – operative society

c) Foreign co – operation with India d) None of the above.

5. Accessibility of food grains is in adequate to certain sections of community because []

a) Income Inequalities b) shortage of production

c) Problem of distribution d) All the above.

7. -----% of children in India are in severe under weight condition.

8. Average availability of food per day = -----
9. Consumption of chemical fertilizers, pesticides leads to ----- of soil.
10. Coarse grains means -----
11. Minimum support price will be announced by -----
12. According to min people in rural areas should take ----- K.cal and Urban ----- K.cal.

III Match the following

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 1. Vitamins | [] | a) Paddy, wheat |
| 2. Carbohydrates | [] | b) 1 – 5 years children |
| 3. Mid day meals scheme | [] | c) Sports |
| 4. Angan wadis | [] | d) Nutrition's food programs to kids and children |
| 5. Integrated child development program. | [] | e) Anthyodaya
f) 6 – 14 years children. |

12 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUALITY

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by "Environment Source Function"?
 - A. The potential of an environment to provide existing substances like land, water, minerals and ores, products from trees and animals is called "Environment Source Function".
2. What is meaning of Environment Sink Function? If it is not function what will happens.
 - A. The main function of environment is to absorb and render harmless the waste and pollution from various activities. If the function fails long term damage to environment occurs.
3. Why we need to recharge "ground water"?
 - A. In present days, we are consuming ground water in huge manner. Actually, in rainy season, water sinks into the ground. By that action, ground water levels will be increased and they are avail for use. But in these days we are utilizing ground water more than to the sinking. It is danger to the future to have the availability of ground water.
4. In what places utilization of ground water mostly consuming?
 - A. 1. The states of Punjab, West Uttar Pradesh
 2. Mid and South plateau rock regions.

3. Some of coastal regions.
4. Urban places which haven rapid growth.
5. How you understand the word “Sustainable Development”?
 - A. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In short a better quality of life for every one- now and far generations to come.
6. What do you know about ‘Green revolution’?
 - A. By introducing of Modern technology, new implements in agriculture for the increase of crop production is called green revolution.
7. Why should water be considered as common property?
 - A. Water is primary need of Humans. In older days it is treated as common property to the people. Because of that well, tanks are constructed and maintained by the village people. In Moderns days, with increasing of selfishness, some of rich they are digging borewells and utilizing ground water for their personal activities. We are getting water by the nature. So, it is primary function to feel it is common property of humans.
8. What are adverse affects will be faced with rapid development?
 - A. 1. Polluted the earth by the usage of chemical fertilizers.
2. Ground water will be deepen.
9. What are other important concepts along with development?
 - A. Environment protection, Equality and Justice.
10. What you known about organic farming?
 - A. Formers are producing crops mainly depend on techniques such as crop rotation, copost and biological pest control. One of the main characteristics of organic agriculture is the use of local resources.
11. What are natural resources?
 - A. Land, Water, minerals, Forest products, livestock are combindly called as natural resources.

2 MARKS

1. Now-a-days we are not seeing some of Ancient Nomadic Communities. What factors are identified by you for their disappearance?
 - A. 1. Damage of forests
2. Oppertunities are lessed for their livelihood.
3. Failure to provide rehabilitation.

4. Development of Modernisation.
 5. Occupying their lands by the name of development.
 6. Migrations.
2. "Traditional Crops are damaged with effect of Green revolution." How do you understand the above statement.
 - A. Major agriculture land of India suitable for arid crops. Because of less rainfall. Most of Indian people from ancient time, cultivated traditional crops such as millets, oilseeds. But by the introduction of Green revolution these crops are dominated by cereals. Now-a-days, Most of formers, they are neglected traditional crops and interested to cultivate cereals such as paddy, wheat etc. With effect of that now poor are loosed to have nutritious food.
 3. "Organic farming is good to environment instead of Modern agriculture". How you prove this with your answer?
 - A. By the name of 'Green revolution' Modern agriculture introduced in our country. In these system formers used chemical fertilizers, festisides to increase the crop production. With the success of green revolution the govt. thought that to overcome the problem of hungry. But with the usage of modern techniques environment damaged severely. These bad effects we never get in organic forming. In organic farming natural methods are followed by the formers. Because of that environment will be protected.
 4. The Govt. development activities are responsible for the starting of "Environment protection Movements". How you analyses it?
 - A. In present days all the governments are preferring to develop their countries in any manner. In these task they are neglected the concept of Environment protection. Only they are comparing with other countries development. For the development of agriculture govt. introduced "Green revolution" and to fulfill the needs of people and also they established number of industries. By all these developmental activities environment polluted severely. People, who are suffered with development plans are preferred to protect their areas from the pollution. So, they choosing as a way to protest the govt. through the agitations. Ex: Narmada valley movement, Chipko movement.
 5. How was countries developmental plans causes for environmental problems?
 - A. Present days development is a important problem to the countries. Now, every country through its developmental plans, causing to environmental pollution. Deforestation causing to soil erosion, lowering ground water tables, increasing

pollution, pressure on growing land, Industrial development effects rising dependence on fossil fuels, industrial emissions with effect of green revolution and usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides causing the damage of land and climate is being disrupted.

6. When you observed that “Tribal will not mingle with modern society? What are causes support your answer?
- A. Tribal have a special culture. Their living style not suitable with modern people livelihood. Tribal people food activities, agriculture methods, traditions, living places, festivals, entertainment activities are totally different with modern society. They are never like to leave their places. In case if they are pressured to leave, they feel it as their death.

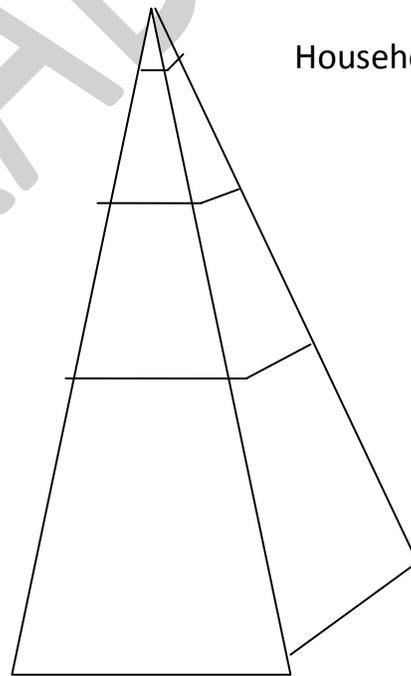
4 MARKS

1. How you support the statement of “In Distribution of Income and wealth huge disparities are in India”?

Text book Page No.159

Income(RS)

Households



- A. 1. Above picture which represents the distributions of income in between families telling us the huge disparities in India.
2. Major households are getting less income. Because of imbalances in opportunities and employment.

3. Some of Rich getting high income through their properties which are came through their parents. Because of this rich became rich.
4. The economic causes are responsible for the gap between rich and poor in income is natural in developing countries.
5. The Govt. plans are failed to reduce imbalances in between rich and poor.
6. Education and opportunities are mostly utilizing by wellbeing's than poor.

Growth in Extracion of some key minerals in India (in thousand tones)		
Mineral	1997-98	2008-09
Bauxite	6108	15250
Coal	297000	493000
Iron Ore	75723	225544
Chromite	1515	3976

2. What do you think would be the environmental and human costs of such rapid growth in mining?
 - A. 1. The growth of Indursties causing for increase of mining.
 - 2.The necessities of people day to day increased , its impact fall on raise of mining.
 3. The extraction of minerals results to damage of environment , by the effect humans also severely suffers.
 4. The rapid growth of mining will effect on earth interior results for severe natural calamities such as earthquakes.
 5. Environment pollute by the extraction of minerals.
 6. Water sources also polluted because after cleaning of minerals the waste water will be released to the rivers or near tanks.
 - 7.Future generations will suffer with less availability of minarals.
 8. Mining explosions causes fr earthquakes and surround places severely damages with smoke, ash and other disposals.
 9. Finally, what we are feeling development. It should not be a curse to the future generations.
3. Now developed countries are arguing that Environment pollution causing with the activities of eveloping countries. What is your opinion on that argument?
4. What is message given by the people of Jaheerabad of Telangana. Why the people desided to establish Alternative Public Distribution System?

5. How do you understand the concept “Environment is crucially important for the lives and livelihoods of the local communities and the lifestyles of local communities are harmonious with the environment”. Explain.
6. How do you Explain the fact to world countries ‘Sustainable development would cooperate to the promotion of environment?’

Multiple Choice questions

1. In India ___ % of labours are working in unorganised sector ()
A) 85 B) 90 C) 73 D) 64
2. In Hyderabad Banjara hills is a ()
A) Slum B) An Area of Middle Class C) Rich people area D) Industrial Area
3. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over ___ metres during the past 20 years ()
A) 4 B) 7 C) 5 D) 2
4. Rachel Carson wrote in the book ___ about the impact on birds and human beings of spraying DDT
A) Wings of Fire B) The Earth near to Death C) Nature of Pests D) Silent Spring
5. ___ Article of India Constituion explaining the concept of “Right to Life” ()
A) 17 B) 21 C) 24 D) 29
6. Sardar Sarover project Constructed on river ___ ()
A) Sutlej B) Chambal C) Narmada D) Mahanadi
7. ‘Chipko movement’ started for the protection of ()
A) Protest to establishment of Nuclear power plnat C) against to construct river project
B) Protest to cut trees D) against to conquest of agricultural land
8. ___ is the first state in India that is planning to shift completely to organic farming by 2015 ()
A) Punjab B) Uttar Pradesh C) Haryana D) Sikkim
9. ___ crops are hardy and nutritious. ()
A) Cereals B) Fiber Crops C) Commercial crops D) Millets
10. In India ___ agricultural land under rainfed. ()
A) $\frac{3}{4}$ B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) $\frac{2}{3}$ D) $\frac{1}{4}$

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 3. A | 5. B | 7. B | 9. D |
| 2. C | 4. D | 6. C | 8. D | 10. C |

Fill in the blanks

1. With _____ farming method, production levels can be maintained similar to modern agricultural methods.
2. _____ pesticide harming to the "Right to life"
3. _____ is great deity to the Jalasindhi village people.
4. _____ means the capacity of the environment to support economic production and consumption in the future.
5. _____ is one of the largest colonies in which the urban poor of India lives.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Organic | 4. Carrying capacity of Environment |
| 2. Endosulfan | 5. Dharavi slum in Mumbai |
| 3. Rani Kajol | |

Match of the following.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 1. C.N.G. | () | A. Kenya |
| 2. C.F.C.s | () | B. Compresses Natural Gas |
| 3. Rhizobium and Azotobacter | () | C. Zaheerabad mandal in Telangana |
| 4. Alternative public distribution system (to the plant) | () | D. make nutrients more accessible |
| 5. Massai warrior | () | E. Chloro-Floro Corbons |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. E | 3. D | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

13.THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950 PART-1

Very short answer :-

1. What is meant by Great depression?

A. Great depression was a condition that was declining the efficiency of buying goods by the people due to hike in price. This resulted to break down of production and led to close the industries. All this depression rationalize the real income of the government and people.

2. What is meant by aggressive Nationalism?

A. If the ideology of Nationalism could be used to create pride in oneself and hatred against neighbours, it is called Aggressive Nationalism

3. What is meant by imperialism?

A. Imperialism is an economic rivalry that led to wars among European Nations in occupation of African and Asian countries.

4. What are Allied powers and Central powers?

A. Allied powers are three countries like England, France and Russia. The central powers are Germany, Japan and Austria in First World War Germany, Japan and Italy in Second World War.

5. Why was the league of Nations established?

A. League of Nations was formed to prevent wars in the future and to resolve disputes peacefully after I world war.

6. How did the Enfranchisement of women achieve in 20th century?

A. Men were away in the battle field so, women had to work in factories, shops, offices and voluntary work and this resulted to raise their voice for equality in all walks of life. Finally they achieved right to vote.

II. Short answer questions

1. How was the 20th century called 'The age of Extremes'?

A. The World saw Democratic Aspirations grow literacy and average life expectancy grew immensely for all. New forms of arts like movies emerged scientific knowledge rose to new heights unlocking the secrets of atom and life and women attained right to vote but at the same time World had seen the great depression causing "massive Unemployment and economic break down.... That's why the 20th century was called the age of Extremes."

2. What was the destruction of the second World War?

Destruction:-

A. 1. Resulted in what about 22-25 million military casualties and the deaths of approximately 40-52 million civilians

2. USA attacked on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan with Atom bombs which killed between 1,50,000 to 2,46,000 people immediately.

3. The after effects of this bombings like Leukaemia and Cancer lingered for decades.

3. Why did the League of Nations fail?

A.1. League of Nations was established by the efforts of Wilson After I world war, the president of USA . But USA did not join in it.

2. This League had no own military Forces to take action against any country .

3. Important countries like Russia and Germany were not interested to join in the League.

4. The permanent member-countries of the League violated the principles and started Wars

Essay type Answer Questions :-

1. 1929 Great Destruction of Economy was result of the policies of European Imperialistic countries? Define it?

(Answering guide:- you can Answer the question on highlighting the concepts and the World War-I)

2. How did the idea of Nation states and Nationalism influence desire for War during World Wars?

(Answering guide: - The intensive desire of some European countries to achieve the leadership of the World was the cause for Wars..... Answer the question by highlighting the concept.)

3. What were the different impacts of Wars during the first half of 20th century?

(Answering guide:- Highlighting the point how the world wars destroyed both the economies of the countries and destructed the life of people)

4. If the league of Nations was also an powerful organization like the (United there nations) / UNO would be no second world war.. Do you suppose this? How?

(Answering guide:- Answer the Question by comparing the strength of the UNO and weakness of the league of Nations)

IV Multiple choice bits:

1. All European Nations competed with this country for the domination in Imperialism. (c)

a) India b) China d) England d) France

2. The major result of dropping atom by USA on Japan was (b)

a) All countries started featuring about USA

b) Death of 2 lakhs of people approximately

c) Leukaemia and cancer lingered the people

d) All the above

3. The country, started the First World War wars (d)

a) Germany b) Serbia c) Russia d) Austria

4. The main reason for the Second World War (a)
 a) Versailles Treaty b) Failure of the league of nation
 c) Socialism in Russia d) Attack of Japan on Pearl harbor
5. The country followed, socialism at first was (b)
 a) Poland b) Russia c) Romania d) Cuba
6. The organ of the League of Nations given below was (c)
 a) UNICEF b) UNESCO c) WHO d) UNO
7. Women attained right to vote at first in the country (a)
 a) Britain b) India c) soviet Russia d) china
8. Alsace and Lorraine were surrendered to this country as a part of Versailles Treaty by Germany (d)
 a) Poland b) Austria c) Denmark d) France
9. The political party, Established by Mussolini, was (c)
 a) Bolshwick party b) Nazi party c) Fasist party d) Nationalist party
10. The importance of 28 June 1914 (b)
 a) The beginning of the First World War
 b) Murder of the Austrian Prince
 c) Hitler became the president of Germany
 d) War between Austria- Serbia

Fill in the blanks

1. The total population of the world in the beginning of the 20th century was _____
 (160 crores)
2. _____ Defined the 20th century as the “the age of extremes” (Eric Hobsbawm)
3. The great depression was occurred in the _____ (1929)
4. The immediate provocation was occurred to world war-I _____ (Murder of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria)
5. The immediate provocation to world war –II was _____ (Poland refused to handover the Danzing port to Germany)
6. France struked a Mutual Alli ance with Russia the year- _____ (1921)
7. Exapand ILO - International labour organization

8. Expand WHO – World Health organization

9. Expand UNICEF – United Nations Integrational children Emergency Fund.

10. Expand UNESCO – United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organisation.

III Match the following.

1. The League of Nations () a) Nazi party
2. Pearl Harbour () b) Station
3. Nationalist congress party () c) F.D. Roos weldt
4. Axis powers () d) wodro wilson
5. Architect of modern china () e) Japan
f) Germany and Italy
g) Lenin.

14-THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950 PART-II

I. Very short answer

1. When did the protest by women for peace and bread occur and where?

A. On 1917 march 8 about 10,000 women took out a procession demanding the peace and bread in the city Saint Petersburg.

2. How did the Bolsheviks win the confidence of people?

A. Bolsheviks won the confidence of people by taking up the demand for immediate and unconditional peace, Nationalization of all land and distribution to peasants, control over prices and nationalization of banks.

3. What transpirations to the world were shown by socialist government of USSR?

A. The experience of USSR inspired the worlds who were committed to the ideals of equality and national liberalization.

4. How did Nazis teach the children right from beginning?

A. Nazis tried to teach the children with the ideology of racial superiority of Germany and greatness of Hitler.

5. What reasons made middle class Germans to attract for the speeches of Hitler?

A. Capitalism and great depression were the reasons for middle class Germans to be attracted by the speeches of Hitler.

6. What was Gestapo?

A. Gestapo was the secret state police of Germany in Hitler regime.

7. What was marshal plan?

A. USA declared the Economic plan to aid European nations for reconstruction after the Second World War.

II. Short answer questions:

1. How did the new USSR government try to build a new country?

A. The new USSR government tried to build a country without exploiters like feudal lords, kings or capitalists, industrialization for modern society and to achieve equality among the people exclusion of people on basis of birth, gender, language etc.

2. What were the suggestions of J.M. Keynes for the removal of great depression?

A. 1. State has a crucial role to play in keeping the economy.

2. When demand decreases for goods, the state should invest funds and Generate employment.

3. If the governments do all these, this action will held the people generate Income and demands increases for goods in market.

3. What was the criticism faced by communist government in USSR?

A. USSR government faced the kind of criticism given below.

1. Violent elimination of opposition and oppressed persons to communism.

2. Denial of multiparty democracy.

3. Control over the political and economic freedom of the people.

4. Abolishment of private property.

4 Marks questions

1. Russian revolution brought in many changes in their society. What were they? And what challenges did they face?

(Explain the answer mainly on the basis how common people reacted towards the revolution)

2. Germans desired the leadership of Hitler after severely suffered from the great depression.....define it?

(Explain the answer on the basis of the poverty of Germans and the effect of the speeches of Hitler)

3. What conditions pushed European nations to rush towards the second world war though they were destructed by the great depression?

(Explain the answer on the basis of the conditions raised in Germany, Italy and Russia)

4. The "new deal policy" announced by Roosevelt really helped to the attain welfare state..... Do you suppose the statement?

(Explain the answer by analyzing how for the reforms of USA against the great depression inspired other countries)

IV Multiple choice questions:

1. Which country was not a part of soviet Russia (a)
a) Uzbekistan b)Kazakhstan c)Tajikistan d)Afghanistan
2. The leader of Bolsheviks was (c)
a) Tsar Nicholas b) Stalin c) Lenin d) Trotsky
3. The former Tsarist empire's joined in soviet Russian government in the year (c)
A)1917 b)1920 c)1924 d)1928
4. A steel plant was constructed just within a span of three years in this Russian city (d)
(d)
A) St.Petersburg b) Moscow c) Vladivostok d) Magnitogorsk
5. The new deal policy was declared in USA by (a)
a)Roosevelt b)Truman c)Wodrowilson d)Marshal
6. "Willing to do any work" this cards played by unemployed youth in the country
A) Russia b) Germany c) USA d) Vietnam (b)
7. Hitler hated this people (c)
a)Hindus b)Muslims c)Jews D)Negroes
8. Hjalmar Schacht was an (b)
a) Minister b)Economist c)Chief of army d)Prime minister of Hitler
9. Nuremburg was a (c)
a)Industrial area b)War field c)Tribunal place d)A support of Germany
10. Which country lost its crown as the most powerful country in the world after the second world war. (a)
a)England b) Germany c)China d)Russia

II Fill in the blanks

1. Russian women took out a procession on 8 march 1917 on demanding _____
(Peace and bread)
2. _____ was the leader used his undisputed power to build the economy of USSR.
(Stalin)
3. Five year plans were launched in Russia in the year _____ (1928)
4. "Animal farm", a book of satires explain how socialism had lost its prominence, was written by _____ (George Orwell)

5. _____ argued that it is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world.
(Hitler)
6. The name of the lower house of the German parliament is _____ (Reichstag)
7. Dictatorship was established in Russia by passing the act named _____ in 1933.
(Enabling act)
8. Secret state police of Germany was called _____ (Gestapo)
9. The famous car company established in Germany was _____ (Volkswagen)
10. Name of the Japan parliament is _____ (DIET)

III Match the following

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1) Tsar Nicholas-II | () | a) Suggestions to great depression |
| 2) F.D. Roosevelt | () | b) The last emperor of Russia |
| 3) J.M.Keynes | () | c) Inspired by socialism |
| 4) Adolf Hitler | () | d) New deal policy |
| 5) M.N.Roy | () | e) The first president of India |
| | | f) Mass murders of Jews |
| | | g) The president of Italy |

15-NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES

I Very short answers

1. What were the principles of the Sun-yet-Sen?
A. They were San, Min, Chui. These meanings were nationalism, democracy and socialism.
2. Why did "May fourth movement" held in China?
A. "May fourth movement" was held in China on 4 May 1919 in Beijing against the decisions of Versailles treaty.
3. What virtues were aspired by Chiang Kaishek in women?
A. Chiang Kaishek aspired to women to cultivate the four virtues of chastity, appearance, speech and work.
4. What was the "civilizing mission" in Vietnam?
A. French needed educated native labour force in Vietnam. So, they thought a plan that the native Vietnamese were to be educated and civilized only by providing schools.
5. What were the aims "young Annam party"?
A. The objectives of young Annam party were to drive out the French from Vietnam and re-established Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.
6. What kind of chemical weapons USA used in the war with Vietnam?

A. USA used a deadly weapon to humans named "Napalam, Agent orange caused to destroy plants and trees and phosphorus bombs that can destroy villages.

7. What were the tribes in Nigeria?

A. In northern Nigeria Hausa-Fulani people were living, in south eastern part Igbo (Eebo) are living and in south western portions Yoruba tribes are living.

II Short Answers :-

1. What were the aims of Guomin dong party government under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek?

Ans :- Guomindong party government under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek launched a military campaign to control the war lords and regional leaders, elimination of communists, strengthen the country by developing military forces and to develop a habit and instinct for unified behavior in people.

2. Land reforms helped China Communist Party to win the war? How?

Ans:- 1. Maozedong organized, united through confiscation and redistribution of land of landlords to peasants.

2. CCP was greatly supported by the poor farmers and landless people by the activities they done.

3. Guoming dong party was backend by the reforms and lost its prominence to CCP.

4. As a result CCP won the war and emerged as the largest party in China

3. Why did French develop canals and Railway Transportation in Vietnam?

Ans :- Although French had no idea for the development of Vietnam, they provided some activities of development to increase paddy and rubber output. So, they developed irrigation, encouragement of landlords and construction of ports by linking with railway lines.

4. What were the problems created by oil mining in Nigeria?

Ans :- 1. Large tracts of mangrove forests destroyed which caused to destruction of coastal areas.

2. Contamination started in Ground water.

3. Drinking water was also contaminated.

4. A sheen of oil was visible in many local lakes of water at the top.

Essay type questions :-

1. After the overthrow of monarchy, China had two different types of regimes. How were they similar or different?

(Answer the question by analyzing the effect of democracy and socialism on the lives of china people)

2. Discuss the similarities in the National Movements of India and Vietnam?

(Answer the question by analyzing the polities of colonial rulers and response of people against them)

3. If even today the power full countries like USA shall go for a war against small countries like Vietnam, should all the countries be silent? Suggest some solution?

(Answer the question by explaining the need of discussions over any disputas)

4. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom can you find some explanations for this?

(Answer the question with the explanation how peace developed among Nigerian tribes and combined struggles for Independence)

IV Multiple choice questions

1. Sun – yat – sen was inspired by the inspirations of this religion. (b)

a) Buddhism b) Christianity c) Islam d) Hinduism

2. The leader controlled war lords (c)

a) Mao-Tse-Tung b) Sun-yat-sen c) Chiang Kai-shek d) None of them

3. Guomindong party was defeated by CCP and forced to set up its government on the Island of (a)

a) Taiwan b) Japan c) Xion c) Singapore

4. Maozedong started historical long march towards (d)

a) Jianxi b) Taiwan c) Yanan d) Shanxi

5. Vietnam became the third largest exporter of rice by the year (b)

a) 1919 b) 1931 c) 1940 d) 1954

6. Vietnam communist party was established in the year (b)

a) 1931 b) 1930 c) 1940 d) 1945

7. North and south Vietnams were united in the year (d)

a) 1965 b) 1972 c) 1974 d) 1975

8. Capital city of Nigeria (a)

a) Lagos b) Niger c) Togo d) Gabon

9. Founder of Nigeria youth Movement (b)

a) Herbert Macaulay b) Nnamdi Azikiwe

c) Kwame Nkrumah d) Ken Saro Wiwa

10. Biafran war was a civilian war in (c)

- a) china b) Vietnam c) Nigeria d) Russia

Fill in the blanks.

1. The Architect of modern china ----- (sun-yat-sen)
2. The Three principles of sun-yat-sen were ----- (san, min, Chui)
3. The programme convened by Mao-zedong for the development of china communist party was ----- (Long March)
4. Vietnam was a colony for ----- (French (or) France)
5. The political formed by students against French in Vietnam was ----- (party of young Annam)
6. The first president to was ----- (Ho chi minh)
7. The deadly position used by USA to destroy Vietnam was ----- (Agent orange)
8. Nigeria young movement (NYM) was found by ----- in 1936. (Nnamdi Azikiwe)
9. Oil was discovered in Niger Delta in the year ----- (1950)
10. The famous environmentalist, who was executed in Nigeria, was ----- (Ken saro wiwa)

III Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Xiao shimin | (c) | a) paddy growing area in china |
| 2. Mekong Delta | (d) | b) oil mining |
| 3. Napalam | (e) | c) Middle class urban people |
| 4. Eebo people | (g) | d) Paddy growing area in Vietnam |
| 5. Dutch shell company | (b) | e) Deadly bomb to kill humans |
| | | f) Rural people |
| | | g) Nigeria. |

16 NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PARTITION AND INDEPEDENCE 1939-1947

I. Very Short Answer Questions:-

1. What is meant by “Divide and Rule Policy” That followed by Britishers in India?
A. In India Hindus and Muslims are important religions. So by creating clashes between these sections of the people, British wanted to rule the Country for ever.
2. Why did Muslim league become successful?

A. Muslim league created the impression in Muslims that India National Congress was basically a Hindu party could not protect the benefits of Muslims as a result it became successful.

3. How was the name "Pakistan" derived?

A. The name Pakistan was derived from English letters of Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan. This is the idea of chowdary Rahamat Ali.

4. What is meant by Cripps Mission?

A. British government persuaded to send a minister, sir Stafford Cripps, to India to try and forge a compromise with Gandhiji and the congress...in 1942. This was called Cripps mission.

5. What is meant by "Direct Action Day"?

A. On 16 August 1946, Muslim League decided to take direct Actions against Britishers to achieve separate Pakistan... This day was called Direct Action Day.

6. What was meant by princely states during British rule?

A. Small rulers and their ruling areas during the British regime in India were called princely states. They had sovereign by accepting the power of British.

7. When ministers resign, who continues to conduct the day to day affairs of governance?

A. Though ministers resign, the public servants will conduct the day to day affairs of governance.

Short answers:-

1. According to you, what would be the reasons for and against supporting the British in world war-II?

A. I have many reasons for and against support the British in world war-II. I appreciate Britain for trying to suppress the countries Japan and Germany which were occupying other countries with colonial and racial and dominating thoughts. But I do not support Britain because they asked India to join in world war II without any discussion on freedom to India.

2. Why did India Soldiers join in INA?

A. Japan occupied Malaysia in the course of Second World War. Many Indian Soldiers were also surrendered to Japan along with British Soldiers. This Indian Soldiers joined with I N A later. Subash Chandra Bose made them to join in INA by requesting Japan.

3. What horror would the other Indians have felt at the thought that the INA Soldiers who were like heroes to them for being tried to hanged as traitors by British?

A. The war started by Indian National Army created new hope to people about Independence and they supported well the INA. But after the war failed Indian opposed the decisions of Britishers that felt the INA Soldiers as traitors and to be hanged.

Essay Type Questions:-

1. Do you think Indian should have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act – 1935?

(Answer the Questions by explaining the benefits of 1935 Act)

2. Indian National Congress had really shown discrimination toward Muslims. This led Muslim League to achieve support of Muslims. Explain this statement comparatively.

(Explain the answer how Muslim League developed)

3. What were the different ways in which religion was used in politics before partition? (Explain the answer how Hindus and Muslims seeded their own religious temptations in people)

4. How did the partition affect the lives of ordinary people? What was the Political response to mass migration following partition?

(Explain answer by analysing the difficulties faced by the Migrants between India and Pakistan)

IV Multiple choice Questions

- 1 The British political party, willing to give freedom to India, was (b)
a) Conservative party b) Labour party c) Republican party d) Indian National Congress
2. The Muslim league was formed in the year (a)
a) 1906 b) 1919 c) 1935 d) 1945
3. Rashtreeya Swayam Sevak Sangh belongs to the religion (d)
a) Muslims b) Sikhs c) Christians d) Hindus
4. The name Pakistan was chosen by (b)
a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah b) Choudary Rehmat Ali
c) Mohammad Iqbal d) Moulana Azad
5. Indians got a confidence that they would defeat England by the inspiration of (c)
a) Germany b) Vietnam c) Japan d) Russia
6. Indian National Army was set up in the year (a)
a) 1942 b) 1943 c) 1944 d) 1945
7. Who suggested three – tier confederation to India (b)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Cabinet mission
c) Cripps mission d) Mount Batten
8. The freedom declaration to India was prepared by (d)

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Cripps mission
 d) Climant Atlee d) Mount Bat fen
 9. Mathuram Gadse was caught by police at (c)
 a) Meerut B)Ahmadabad c) Mumbai d) Delhi
 10. Indian government cancelled the privy purses in the year (c)
 a) 1971 b) 1947 c) 1969 d) 1977

Fill in the blanks.

1. The first general elections were conducted in British India in the year ----- (1937)
 2. The Indian national leader, who wrote a letter to Hitler to stop the second world war was ----- (Mahatma Gandhi)
 3. The political party of Britain with a demand to give freedom to India was ----- (labour party)
 4. Muslim league was formed in the year ----- (1906)
 5. The Name “ PAKISTAN” was suggested by ----- (Choudary Rehmat Ali)
 6. The Ambassador, who was sent by British government to invite to join in the second world war, was ----- (Sir Stafford Cripps)
 7. In 1946. The guards of Royal Indian Navy came out on a hunger strike in the seaport of ----- (Bombay)
 8. The movement started by peasants of Bengal with a demand to increase their share in harvest was ----- (Tebhaga Movement)
 9. The last viceroy to British India was ----- (Mountbatten)
 10. Hyderabad was annexed to India by the police action with the effort of ----- (Sardar Vallabhai Patel)

III Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Swyam sevak sangh | () | a) Naval centra strike committee |
| 2. M.S.Khan | () | b) Indian National Army |
| 3. Direct Action day | () | c) Set up of Pakistan |
| 4. Jaya prakash Narayan | () | d) Indian freedom plans |
| 5. Cabinet mission | () | e) fights for Hindu’s rights |
| | | f) socialism |
| | | g) leader of Muslim league |

CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA

17. THE MAKING OF INDEPENDENT INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

- 1 Describe the unitary and federal principles of Indian government as discussed in the CA debates?
 - A. "Two principal forms of the Constitution are known to history – one is called Unitary and the other Federal. The two essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution are: (1) the supremacy of the Central Polity [the word polity means system of government or political organization] and (2) the absence of subsidiary Sovereign polities. Contrariwise, a Federal Constitution is marked: (1) by the existence of a Central polity and subsidiary polities side by side and (2) by each being sovereign in the field assigned to it. In other words, Federation means the establishment of a Dual Polity [dual system of government central and state]. The Draft Constitution is, federal Constitution in as much as it establishes what may be called a Dual Polity. This Dual Polity under the proposed Constitution will consist of the union at the centre and the States at the periphery each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the Constitution.
2. How does the Constitution reflect the political events of the time? Draw from previous chapters on freedom struggle?
 - A. The Constitution reflects the political events of the time
e.g.:
Self Government and Equality: A reference to the history of British rule and Indian Independence struggle provides basic idea of self-government that emerged into a people's participative democracy.
Federalism: Genesis of idea of federalism in India was first traced in 'Simon Commission' 1927. The representatives of princely states declared the First round table Conference (1930 – 32) that they would join an 'All India federation with a self-governing British India. This preferred creation of All India Federation.
Fundamental Rights: The inclusion in Constitution of a distinct part guaranteeing Fundamental Rights can be traced to the forces that operated in the struggle for independence during British rule.
Sovereignty: The British colonial rule made the Constitution framers to add the 'Sovereignty in out Constitution'.
Socialism: Despite all Social, economic and political inequality present and inherent in Indian traditional society, there were many political struggles. So our Constitution started a crusade against that.

5. What differences would it have made to the making of our Constitution if the Assembly had been elected through universal adult franchise?

A. It would be more democratic if the Constituent Assembly had been elected through Universal adult franchise.

6. Write a short note on basic principles of Indian Constitution?

A. The Indian Constitution has 8 basic principles.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Popular Sovereignty | 2. Fundamental Rights |
| 3. Directive principles | 4. Cabinet Government |
| 5. Secularism | 6. Socialism |
| 7. Federalism | 8. Judicial Independence |

1. Popular Sovereignty: India is externally free from the control of any foreign power and internally, it has a free government which is directly elected by the people and makes laws that govern the people.

2. Fundamental Rights: These are the basic human rights of all citizens. These rights apply irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or sex. These are enforceable by the court subject to specific restrictions.

3. Directive principles: These are guidelines for the framing of laws by the government. These provisions are not enforceable by the courts.

4. Cabinet Government: A council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the president who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

5. Secularism: Secularism is the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. The government respects all religions. It does not uplift or degrade any particular religion.

6. Socialism: The word 'socialist' was added to the preamble by the 42nd amendment. It implies social and economic equality.

7. Federalism: It is a system based upon democratic rules and institutions in which the power to govern is shared between national and state government.

8. Judicial Independence: The Indian Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative branches of government according to the Constitution.

7. How has the Constitution defined and changed political institutions in the country?

A. The Constitution of India defines all aspects of the Indian political system including its basic objectives.

- a) the territories that India will comprise.
- b) Citizenship

- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Direct principles of state policy and fundamental duties
- e) The structure and functioning of governments at union, state and local levels, and
- f) Several other aspects of the political system,

It defines India as a sovereign, democratic, socialist and secular republic. It has provisions for bringing about social change and defining the relationship between individual citizen and the state.

8. 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 reasons.

A. Yes, I agree with the statement,

Reasons:

We, the people of India, adopted a Constitution which is sovereign, democratic secular and socialist in nature, committed to the goals of justice, equality, liberty and fraternity.

Freedom and self – realisation for individual justive in the arrangement of the society, participation in the decision making, are all necessary values for constructing a society. But it is necessary to see that they do not become more forms, devoid of content of collective effort.

9. Complete the following tasks regarding the Indian Constitution.

Task 1): Some significant contribution to the Indian Constitution were:

A Sri Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Nehru, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar,

Task 2): What are the basic ideals of Indian Constitution as relected in its preamble?

A Basic ideals of Indian Constitution as reflected in the Preamble:

1) Justice: Every citizen will have social, economical and political justice.

2) Liberty: Every citizen will have the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

3) Equality: Every citizen will be provided with the equality of status and of opportunity.

4) Fraternity: Citizen of India have been assured about the dignity of the individual and unity, integrity of the nation.

Task 3): Read the following two preambles along with the Indian Preamble and see how they are similar or different. Remember each Constitution also

reflects political events around the making of their nations. Try to relate to the political events that may have influenced the thought that went into the Constitution. (You can re-read the background of Japan in chapter 13 and look at page 234 to understand the background of Nepal.)

Preamble of		
Indian Constitution	Nepal Constitution	Japan Constitution
Federal Republic	Federal Republic	Peaceful Co-operation
Multiparty Democracy	Multiparty Democracy	Blessing of liberty
Sovereignty	Sovereignty	Sovereignty
Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights	Trustung in the Justice
Adult Franchise	Adult Franchise	Faith of the Peace loving people
Periodic Elections	Periodic Elections	Banishment of Tyranny and slavery
Independent Judiciary Integrity	Independent Judiciary Integrity	

The political events that may have influenced the thought that went into the Constitution:

India : The differences in traditional India and disparities in colonial India and political movements shaped the Indian Constitution.

Nepal: The political movement against Monarchy formed the Nepal Constitution

Japan: The results of World War – II shaped the Japanese Constitution so.

10. Can you point out the main differences between Indian federalism and American federalism?

A. Difference between the federalism of the US and India:

- 1) The Constitution the US is very rigid than the Indian Constitution
- 2) While the US has the Presidential form of government, India has the Parliamentary form of government.
- 3) While the Lok Sabha is more powerful in India, the House of Senate (the upper house) is more powerful in the US.

11. Find out what form of autonomy is now been made available to villages after the 73rd amendment of the Constitution?
- A. Form of autonomy is now been made available to villages after the 73rd amendment of the Constitution
- Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of state policy, lays down that the state shall take step to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.
- Under, this the villages enjoy autonomy in the following issues.
- 1) Gramasabha 2) Direct elections 3) Reservation of seats
4) Holding elections 5) Constitution of Panchayats, etc.
12. What are the double purpose of a Constitution?
- A. A Constitution has a double purpose: a) outlining the role and right of citizens and structure and powers of the government and its organs like executive, legislature judiciary, etc: b) indicating the nature of future society which has to be built by the joint efforts of the state and the society.
13. Who prepared the Constitution of India and how?
- A. The Constitution of India was prepared and adopted by the Constitution Assembly. This was the culmination of the long struggle of the Indian people for freedom from British colonial rule.
14. What are the two essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution?
- A. The two essential characterustucs of Unitary Constitution are: (1) The supremacy of the Central Polity [the world polity means system of government of political organisation] and (2) the absence of subsidiary Sovereign polities.
15. How is a Federal Constitution marked?
- A. Federal Constitution is marked: (1) by the existence of a Central Polity and subsidiary polities side by side, (2) by each being sovereign in the field assigned to it, in other words, Federation means the establishment of a Dual Polity [dual system of government central and state].

18. INDEPENDENT INDIA

(THE FIRST 30 YEARS: 1947 – 1977)

1. Identify statement or statements in brackets that are relevant to statements in italics on left.
 - a) Politics equality can be identified with (right to get admission in any school, principle of one person one vote, right to enter any religious worship place)
 - A. Politics equality can be identified with the principle of one person one vote.
 - b) Universal Adult Franchise in the Indian context meant (allowing all people to vote for any political party, allowing all people to vote in elections, allowing all people vote for congress party)
 - A. Universal Adult Franchise in the Indian context meant allowing all people to vote in elections.
 - c) Congress dominance would include (being able to attract people from various ideologies: being able to win most states assembly seats after elections, being able to use police force during elections)
 - A. Congress dominance would include being able to win most states assembly seats after elections
 - d) Emergency imposed (restrictions on people's rights: ensured eradication of poverty: accepted by all political parties)
 - A. Emergency imposed restrictions on people's rights
2. What measures were taken to bring in socio - economic change during the initial years after independent?
 - A. Measure that were taken to bring in socio – economic change:
 1. The Constituent Assembly had called for social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity as its agenda.
 2. For that the Planning commission was set up within a month. The First Five year plan focused on agriculture.
 3. The strategy favored by Nehru and finally adopted included three components:
 1. Landforms
 2. Agriculture cooperatives
 3. Local self – government
 4. Three types of land reforms were contemplated : abolition of zamindari system, tenancy reform and land ceilings.
 5. Co-operatives were to bring economies of scale and also provide valuable inputs.
 6. Local self – government would ensure that the land reforms were carried out and the co-operatives run according to the collective interests of the village.

7. Dams were constructed and were useful to both the agriculture and industrial sectors.
8. The Second Five Year Plan shifted emphasis to industries. As a result, the service sector also would develop.
9. What do you understand about one party dominance? Would you consider it as dominance only in elections or also in terms of ideology? Discuss with reasons.
- A. From 1951 to 1964 Jawaharlal Nehru made congress as a dominant party. Later it came into the hands of L.B.Sastry and Indira Gandhi. The party won in state and central elections continuously. It was not only dominance in elections but also in term of ideology.

The working people in India over more than four decades after independence presents us a contrasting picture of partial success, serious shortcomings and huge challenges, it generates mixed or contradictory feelings in us.

4. Languages became a central rallying point in Indian politics on many occasions, either as unifying force or as divisive element. Identify these instances and describe them.
- A.
 1. After independence, the demand for reorganization of states on linguistic basis was raised from different regions.
 2. The JVP Committee rejected languages as the basis for reorganization of states.
 3. It suggested that the security, unity and economic prosperity of the nation as criteria of reorganization.
 4. The Congress Working Committee accepted its recommendation in 1949. But the demands for linguistic re-organization of states persisted in southern states particularly in Telugu speaking areas. As the violent turn in Telugu speaking areas the state A.P. was reorganized in 1953.
 5. The SRC was set up in 1953 and accepted the languages as the basis of reorganization of states. Finally a bill making changes in the Constitution and reorganizing states was passed and was implemented from first November 1956.
5. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections?
- A. The stability of the Congress – centric “One party dominant system’ was shaken in the 1967 general election.

The congress party for the first time suffered a major set back both in the centre and in many states.

The possibility of change in the ruling party of the centre grew large. This attracted the interest of many people. The defeated party did not try to cling to

power but allowed the victory to form the government. This showed that democracy had taken roots in India and country was moving towards a competitive multi – party system.

6. Think of other ways in which states could have been created and how would they be better than languages based reorganization?

A. I think I would be better if the states are reorganized on the basis of their geographical features.\

It is becoming clear by the day that the linguistic reorganisation of states has done more harm than good to country because it encourages the caste system,

If it is based on geographical features, there will be the people of many languages and they try to live together.

7. What measures of Indira Gandhi are called 'left turn'? How do you think this was different from policies of previous decades? Based on your economics chapters described how it is different from the current policies?

A. Indira Gandhi charted a new path for the Congress and herself by introducing new policies and programmes. This policy also helped her get control over the party organization.

Among the important legislations that were passed during this period ostensibly to achieve the goal of social and economic transformation were the nationalizations were challenged in the Courts and this is a way made the Court appear as if it was coming in the way of the political goals.

- I think all these policies are connected with socialism.
- At that time these policies were introduced to stabilize the Indian economy. The present policies are introduced to strengthen the economy.

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

A. On 25th June 1975, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed an emergency in the country. Due to this Emergency –

1. Fundamental rights stood suspended.
2. Censorship was imposed on the press and
3. Prominent political leaders were arrested.

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

9. What were the institutional changes the camp up after the Emergency?

A. Soon after the withdrawal of the emergency, general elections were declared in the country. The Congress was reduced to just 153 seats in the Lok Sabha and the Janata

Party led by Morarji Desai came to power. It was the first time a non Congress government that assumed leadership of the country.

10. Compare the land reforms carried out in India with that of China or Vietnam.

A.

Land Reforms	
In India	In Vietnam
1. Land reforms were started by Communist party.	1. Land reforms were started by Communist party.
2. Land reforms were introduced by government and some systems were abolished	2. Land was redistributed to the peasants.
3. Reforms were carried throughout the country	3. Reforms were carried in the northern region only.

11. What are the aims of the 42nd amendment?

A. It had the following aims: a) Excluding the courts from election disputes; b) Strengthening the central government vis-à-vis the state government; c) Providing maximum protection from judicial challenges to social and economic transformation legislation; d) Making the judiciary subservient to parliament.

PART 11-CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA

19. EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS 1977 TO 2000

1. Match the following.

i) Economic liberalization	A) Restrictions in foreign import tax
ii) Arbitrary dismissal	B) Of state government by central government
iii) Ethnic cleansing	C) Towards people who are different from themselves
iv) Federal principle	D) Greater autonomy for state government.

2. Identify the major changes in party system during the second phase of Independence.
- A. During the second phase of Independence Indian parties and the party system have undergone remarkable changes. The changes are not simply in the number of parties or their relative strength. There has been a qualitative transformation in the manner in which each party perceives its role in politics and in its interaction with other political parties. The nationalist favour of the aftermath independence has given way to the real politics of government, involving all the features of bargaining, negotiation and compromise.

The pluralistic nature of India's federal polity began to assert itself to the party domain. Suddenly we found how dependent national parties are on regional and small parties. From a time when the term regional party was considered not a very respectable one, now they are much sought after.

From a time when the national parties declared the state leaders and changed the Chief Ministers at will, the regional parties now decided who the Prime Minister should be. They gained a voice in national politics. They demanded for a more federal government and more autonomy to the states.

3. What are the major economic policies discussed in this and the previous chapters of various governments at the centre and the state. How are they similar or different?

A. In Centre:

1. The Indian economy was based on a mixed economy.
2. In 1991, India adopted liberal and free – market principles and liberalized its economy to international trade.
3. During the campaign the BJP tried to argue that the secular politics was trying to ignore the interests of the Hindu majority while appeasing minority communities, especially the Muslims.
4. This campaign was accompanied by intense communal polarization causing a large number of communal conflicts and finally ended with the arrest of L K Advani in Bihar.
5. The BJP responded to this arrest by withdrawing support to V P Singh government and forcing early elections.
6. A strong focus on developing national infrastructure such as the Golden Quadrilateral project was introduced.

In State (A.P)

- 1) Mid – day meals scheme in government schools
- 2) Sale of rice at Rs.2 per kg. to the poor, and

3) Liquor prohibition.

All the central governments' reforms were introduced to strengthen the nation's economy.

All the state governments' reforms were introduced for the welfare of the individual.

4. How did regional aspirations lead to the formation of regional parties? Compare the similarities and differences between the two different phases?

A. 1) Demise of Nehru

2) Emergency proclamation

3) Formation of Janata Party movement.

These three events showed that Congress supremacy can be defeated and people began thinking that congress and the Janata Dal as the organizations are not necessary for their upliftment. They realized that they need a leader of good qualities to lead them rather than following an organization, they started voting leaders who promised good future. This started the formation of regional parties.

(OR)

The action of both the Janata party and Congress governments weakened the federal principle and backed a more centralizing position. This was accompanied by some serious challenges to national unity too. The people of many states left alienated and wanted either greater autonomy from the centre or even wanted to go separate from India itself. The non congress regional parties like (SAD and DMK) meanwhile attempted to come together to form a common front in support of greater say in national level decision making, greater financial autonomy, lower interference in State matter and stopping the misuse of the powers of the Governor and arbitrary imposition of President's Rule.

5. In order to form government it becomes necessary for political parties to attract people from different sections of society. How did different political parties realize these objectives in the second phase after Independence?

A. 1. The Janata Party: The Janata Party came to power promising a restoration of democracy and freedom from authoritarian rule.

2. T.D.P in Andhra Pradesh: It said that the TDP stood for the honour and self respect of the Telugu speaking people. (Teluguvari atma gouravam). It introduced, sale of rice Rs.2/- per kg to the poor, and liquor prohibition.

3. The BJP: The concept of Hindutva has a special place in its ideology. The party is pledged to build up India as a strong and prosperous nation.
 4. The Communist party of India: This party remains firmly wedded to the goal of a just socialist society in which equal opportunities for all and guarantee of democratic rights will clear the way for ending all forms of exploitation, including caste, class and gender and exploitation of man by man.
 5. The CPM: Its aim is socialism and communalism through the establishment to the state of dictatorship of the proletariat.
6. What were the development that weakened the inclusive nature of Indian polity? How is the ability to accommodate different communities and regional aspirations changing?
- A.
1. There were a few developments that weakened the inclusive nature of Indian polity.
 2. After emergency the victorious Janata Party dismissed nine Congress governments in the states.
 3. In 1980 when congress came to power, it dismissed nine Janata governments in the states.
 4. The actions of both these weakened the inclusive nature of Indian polity.
 5. The people of many states felt alienated and wanted either greater autonomy or decision making.
 6. They demanded centre's lower interference in state matters, stopping the misuse of the powers of Governor and imposition of President Rule arbitrarily.
7. How do different types of regional aspirations draw from cultural, and economic dimensions?
- A. The political tendency that seeks to build our nation based on identify to the majority of the population.
8. In the early half of India after independence there was importance given to planned development. In the later part emphasis was given to liberalization. Discuss and find out how does it reflect political ideals?
- A. The twentieth century closed with an India which was drawn into the world market, an India which seemed to have a thriving democracy in which voices of different sections of the population were making themselves heard and in which divisive and communal political mobilization were threatening to destroy social peace. It had stood the test of time for over fifty years and had built a relatively stable economy

and deeply rooted democratic politics. It still had not managed to solve the problem of acute poverty and gross inequality between castes, communities, regions and gender. This was the legacy which 50 years of post – independence period left for the 21st century India.

9. Study newspapers and magazines to identify at least one example each of moderation in policies due to coalition and how do different political parties in coalition emphasise their regional demands?

A. The Complexity and nature of national coalition politics in India means that support from regional parties are often instrumental in not only forming governments, but deciding the outcome of policies which are of national significance.

e.g., The regional parties have played a major role in the functioning of the current Congress – led UPA coalition government since 2004.

Regional parties that are not part of an alliance have also had their way and shared a good rapport with New Delhi. The People's Democratic Party. An ally of the Congress party, functioned in sync. With the BJP led NDA. This enabled it to get its demand for a bus route connecting Sri Nagar and Muzzafarabad on the Pakistani side of Kashmir. This bus route was inaugurated in 2005 by current Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

10. Discuss the importance of the following factors in the politics of NTR:

1. Background of being a film hero
2. Fight for self – respect of the state
3. Popular welfare schemes for the poor.
4. Alliance with other regional parties.

A

- i) Being a film hero he gained much popularity in A.P., His characters of Lord Rama and Krishna made the A.P., people his fans. This image helped him a lot.
- ii) This advocated the forming a closer bond between the government and the common people.
- iii) Prohibition of liquor, Rice for Rs.2/- per kg to the poor worked our well. These populist schemes made him more popular.
- iv) The NDA led by BJP, and included several regional parties. TDP supported it from outside. Thus, TDP maintained a good relation with other regional parties.

11. What happened in 1985 in the case of Shah Bano?

A. In 1985 the Supreme Court passed a judgement on a case filed by Shah Bano who has been divorced by her husband ordering that she should be paid maintenance by her

ex – husband. While the progressive Muslims welcomed the decision, other protested against this judgement saying that it went against Islamic law and that if this was allowed then there may be further interference in the religious life of the community.

12. Write about the structural adjustment programme?

- A. The IMF laid down certain stringent conditions (called structural adjustment programme') forcing India to accept a policy of liberalization. This meant\
- a) Drastic reduction of government expenditure – including cuts in subsidies to farmers, expenditure on public services, health, etc.
 - b) Reducing restrictions and taxes on import of foreign goods.
 - c) Reducing restrictions on foreign investment in India
 - d) Opening of many sectors of the economy (like telephone, banking, airlines, etc) to private investors (these were government monopolies earlier).

PART 11-CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA

20. POST WAR WORLD AND INDIA

1. Choose the correct answer: which among the following statement about the cold war is wrong?

- A. a) Rivalry between the US and the USSR
b) The USA and the USSR engaged in direct war
c) Triggering off and arms race,
d) An ideological war between the two super powers.
- A. b) The USA and the USSR engaged in direct war

2. Who amongst the following is not involved in the West Asian crisis?

- a) Egypt b) Indonesia c) Britain d) Israel Ans (b) Indonesia

3. What was the nature of shift in power in the world after the Second World War?

- A. There is a great shift after World War – II towards the two great super powers – the United States and USSR

The US is the leader of the capitalist nations and the USSR is the leader of the communist nations.

4. What are the different roles done by United Nations in order to build peace in the world?

- A. The principle allied countries like Britain, France, the USA, the USSR and China drafted a charter for the formation of the UNO even as the war drew to an end. The Charter

not only emphasized the need to preserve peace and prevent wars, but also the need to ensure human rights, democracy and eradication of poverty and hunger for all people in the world. The UN thus started with a twin objective of ensuring lasting peace and human development. At the same time it recognized the autonomy of states and promised not to interfere in any internal affair of a country except in cases mandated by serious human rights violation or threat to world peace.

5. Given the idea of democracy do you think a few countries should have special powers in making the decisions?
 - A. In the idea of democracy, a few countries should not have special powers in making the decisions
6. How were the super powers benefited by military alliances?
 - A. The alliances helped super powers which wanted to expand their influence to gain access to
 - The vital resources like oil and minerals
 - Markets for their products and places to safely invest their capital
 - Military bases to launch their troops and weapons
 - Spread their ideology and
 - Gain economic support, to pay huge military expenses.
7. How did cold war produce arms race as well as arms control?
 - A.
 - 1) Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control.
 - 2) In the initial phases of cold war both, the super power competed with each other to develop more and more weapons. Many nuclear weapons were manufactured during this period.
 - 3) Both confronted each other in Korea, Berlin, Congo, Vietnam and Afghanistan and huge military build ups took place.
 - 4) But when both ultimately realized the implication of a nuclear war both started working for arms control and many arms control treaties were signed like LTBT, NPT, ABMT, etc
 - 5) Both decided to follow the logic of deterrence which meant that both have the capacity to attack and cause so much destruction to threaten the existence of the other, but neither is willing to start the war due to the amount of destruction.
 - 6) Cuban missile crisis was an example of this, when both super power wanted to control it and had almost reached. On the verge of the war they withdrew.

8. Why did West Asia become a center of tensions in the world?

A. The Arab – Israeli conflict is a modern phenomenon, which has its roots in the end of the 19th century. The conflict became a major international issue with the birth of Israel in 1948. The Arab – Israeli conflict has resulted in at least five major wars and a number of minor conflicts. It has also been the source of two major Palestinian uprisings.

So the West Asia became a centre of tensions in the world.

9. By the end of the 20th century there is only one single power that dominated the world. In this context what do you think would be the role of NAM?

A. 1) In the current scenario the USA remains a major super – power and China is in the process of becoming the biggest threat to the US supremacy of world affairs. Russia is also slowly climbing back, for its joint policy of respecting anti – US policy in the Security Council, by the use of the Veto along with China.

2) The NAM has in recent years often criticized the USA while backing self – determination of Puerto Rico and Western Sahara. It can play a strong role in devising methods to foster co-operation among these nations.

3) The NAM can also act as a guide and overseer of the condition of Human Rights in some of the member states who have rather poor human rights records.

4) NAM is a great way to ensure that issues like Palestine and crises in Somalia and Sudan get a fair and long – lasting solution and that the super – powers don't unduly interfere in these issues to meet their vested interest. Thus NAM exists and will continue to exist as a strong organization to reckon with.

10. Formation of NAM was not merely in the context of military alliances but also in the context of economic policies." Justify the answer.

A. Justification:

1. Because of great power rivalry during the Cold War Era. Many economic projects were set up in developing countries as part of the rivalry but suffered as a result of the quest for influence.

2. During the years the focus of NAM Summits therefore shifted away from essentially political issues, to the advocacy of solution to global economic and other problems.

3. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the NAM also sponsored campaigns for restructuring commercial relations between developed and developing nations, namely the NIEO.

4. The Jakarta Summit 1992 allowed the movement to shift its focus in a direction that also enabled it to work across to grouping such as G-7 and the EU.

11. Make a table to show relation between India and neighboring countries with following items: issues of conflict; events of war; events of help and co-operation,

12.

S.No	Neighboring Country	Issues of conflict	Events of war	Events of help and cooperation
1	China	1) Border dispute 2) Tibet issue	1962 Sino – Indian war	1) Supported a permanent seat in UN security Council 2) Helped China to take part in the Bandung conference
2	Pakistan	1) Jammu Kashmir 2) Border Bangladesh 3) Kargil	1948, 1965, 1971, 1984, 1999	1) Sacrificed its land for bifurcation, 2) Opened a route to Pakistan
3	Sri Lanka	Treatment of Tamil Minorities in Sri Lanka	1987 – 1990 Sri Lanka Civil war	1) Sending IPKF to Sri Lanka
4	Bangladesh	1) Migrations to India 2) River waters	-	1) Helped in its liberation

“The ethnic conflicts affected India’s relations with Sri Lanka,” Justify?

- A.
- 1) Since times immemorial, India and Sri Lanka have cultural, ethnic and economic relations,
 - 2) A major irritant in the relation between the two countries has been the treatment of Tamil speaking minorities by the Sri Lanka government.
 - 3) The large scale influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees into India posed a special problem.
 - 4) India made an agreement with Sri Lanka and Tamil militants to maintain peace on the land.

5) India sending its armies to keep peace in Sri Lanka and it caused the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.

6) Thus, ethnic conflicts affected India's relations with Sri Lanka

13. What do you understand by the term "decolonization"?

A. Decolonization is the action of changing from colonial to independent status. Some are peaceful struggles while others become violent.

14. What was the main purpose of 1955 Bandung conference?

A. The main purpose of 1955 Bandung conference was "Non-Alignment Movement".

15. Why did Egypt support the Palestinians during the conflict?

A. Egypt-Palestine relations are the bilateral relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Palestinian Authority Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser was a strong supporter of the Palestinian cause and he favored self-determination for the Palestinians. So Egypt supported the Palestinians.

21.SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIMES

1 Mark Questions

1. What does meant by 'civil rights' ? (or)

How can you understand the word 'civil rights' ?

A. Civil rights are the rights guaranteed to individual by law in the society.

2. What is Glasnost ? who formed it ?

A. A process of reform to bring greater freedom for the people Gorbachev, the Russian president formed initiated limited this type of reform.

3. What are the two cities in Japan , Which are affected by the American nuclear bombs in 1945 ?

A. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

4 . Expand S.A.L.T ?

A. Strategic Arm Limitation Talks

5. Where is located the head quarter of ' green peace ' organization?

A. Amsterdam

6. When did the Silent valley convert into a National Park ?

A. 1985

7. When did the kingdom of Manipur was joined in India ?

A. 1949

8. What is the meaning of Meira Paibi in Meitei language ?

A. The meaning of meirapaibai is ' torch bearers '

9. Who is the leader of Narmada Bachav Andolan ?

A. Medha Patkar.

10. Generally when do the social movements arise in a country .

A . When people of a region or a cause feel that their expectations have been unmet by the larger political systems that are prevalent in a country .

2 Marks

1. Why do we hear different voices within a movement can you identify differences in them?

A . 1. Social changes happened only when the majority of citizens are alerted , educated and motivated .

2. Different views held by different famous personalities .

3. For example suspension of non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji was also not liked by several national leaders .

4. Some persons are going in a peaceful manner , others select another way (Armed Struggle .)

2. Is it impossible to build factories or mines power plants without throwing out farmers or tribal people ? what can be the alternatives . discuss briefly ?

A . 1. Generally hills , mountains or forest regions are the dwelling places of the tribal people .

2. The alternative can be paying sufficient compensation .

3. Wherever they are re-settled , irrigated land should be provided .

4. Afforestation must be encouraged .

5. Land acquisition should not be done by force .

3. Write some common features / basic features across social movements ?

A. 1 . social movements have been a powerful mean for ordinary people to participate directly in creating positive social change .

2. These are deeply grounded in our founding values of justice , democracy , civil rights etc , .

3. It should secure public support .

4. Social movements must be non-violent .

5. When people of a region or of a cause feel that their expectations have been unmet by the large political system that is prevalent in a country .

4. How the people in movement see the process of resettlement promises given by the Gujarat government .

- A . 1.Though the governments declared policy and plan is to be progretive and land based .
2. it is obvious that it has not been able to guarantee land to those who lost their lively hoods .
3. Compensation has been limit to the papers only it is different in reality.
4.It only made unskilled manual workers out of the poor farmers and tribal without enhancing the quality of their lives in any way .

5. Write a comment briefly on ' Greenpeace Movent ' ?
(or)

What is the role of green peace to protect environmental conditions / climate ?

- A . 1 . This movement initially started as a protest in 1971 against the American underwater nuclear tests near ALASKA .
2. Actually 'green peace ' was the name of a ship .
3. Today it spreads over forty countries with its head quarters in AMSTERDAM.
4. It aims at " ensuring the ability of the earth to nurture life in all " ensuring of the earth to nature life in all its diversity .

6. What are the main demands of the people of Bhopal the case of Bhopal gas disaster ?

- A . 1 . This was perhaps the worst industrial disaster In the world .
2. The people of Bhopal have been fighting for four main demands . they are

- (A) Proper medical treatment of the victims .
(B)Adequate compensation for them based on international standards .
(C) Fixing criminal responsibility for the disaster on the management .
(D) Finally steps to prevent such disaster in the future .

4 Marks

1. Can you think of similarities or differences in the nature of political system in USA and USSR , and how was their response to people 's rights ?

- A . 1 . In USA there is democracy .
2. In Russia (USSR) there is communist dictatorship
3. U.S.A believed in capitalism – a system where ordinary people and business control the production of goods .
4. USSR believed in communism – a system where the government controls everything .

5. USSR government did not allow free – multi party elections and movement for ordinary people .

6. USA government followed racial segregation , disfranchisement , exploitation , of blacks and racial violence against blacks .

7. Gradually civil rights , universal franchise , fair employment , adequate integrated education in USA and USSR brought a change In both countries .

2. Democracies have been identified as most prominent political systems across in the world . Do you think it has been able to like care of all expectations of people ? Based on the examples sited in this chapter write a short note on “ DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS “

A . 1 . Democracy is the best form of government but in equalities of income , discrimination on the basis of caste , colour , religion etc , .

2. The real struggle in the world is between vested interests and social justice .

3. For a long time adult franchise was not universal in many countries .

4. The main strategy of social movements is to promote participatory democracy through people power .

5. The lack of democracy is a major reason of social problems .

6. Democracy even though the best form of government but the people must be vigilant and enlightened .

7. Participatory democracy , led by social movement people power is a key to establish a more human world .

3. What were the different types of responses to the weaponisation .

Note:- If we would like to write this type of questions , first we should know what are weapons are used , and companies and how they create fearness among citizens etc., Later expand it .

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1 . Green peace is a (B)

A . Atomic centre b . a ship name C. plain area D. centre for office

2. Where is ‘ silent valley ‘ located in India (C)

A . Karnataka B . Maharashtra C . Kerala D . None of these

3. Who has been leading the movement Narmada Bachavandolan (A)

A . Medhaparkar B . Arudhati Roy C .Renndesai D. Majundar

4. Bhopal gas tragedy happened in (B)

A . 1985 B . 1984 C.1983 D. 1982

5. When was made a law total prohibition on Arrak in AP STATE (A)

A .1995 B. 1996 C. 1997 D. 1998

6. Which one is correct (D)

A. Sunderlal bahuguna - chipko movement

B. Chernobil tragedy - USSR

C .Democracy is the best form of government in the present world.

D. All are correct

7. Armed forces special powers act was related to (C)

A. Nagaland B.Sikkim C.Manipur D. Assam

8. Meira Paibi movement related to ()

A. Movement against the Narmada project .

B. movement against USA by the black people .

C. Total prohibition

D. It is a movement to prevent public disorder due to alcohol abuse in the rate 1970 ' s in N.E.India

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. American civil rights movement was started in 1960

2. The lion toiled macaque animal is one of the most popular in silent valley .

3. ice/snow caps mean The vast accumulation of water .

4. Bhopal situated in Madhya Pradesh state .

5. 'Meira paibi ' means Torch Bearers

**** MATCH THE FOLLOWING ****

A

B

1. polavaram project

(b)

A. Kerala

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 2. Silent valley | (a) | B. Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. N.B.A | (d) | C. uttarakhand |
| 4. Chipko movement | (c) | D. Gujarat |
| 5. Meira paiba movement | (e) | E. Manipur |
| | | F. Delhi. |

22 CITIZENS – GOVERNMENTS

Very short answered questions

1. TRANSPARENCY :

The policy of frank and open in relating to the matters of public interest government etc., is called transparency .

2. JUVENILE HOME :

A home that provides shelter for children below 17 years who are under prosecution or punished.

3. CIVIL – CRIMANAL CASES :

-Cases relating to land , property , income , marriage , civil rights etc,. either personal or public are claimed as civil cases.

- Disputes / cases relating to physical , psychological attacks , struggle are considered as criminal cases

4. Legal service :

Legal services are the services provided by judiciary on the basis of “ availability of the same to all citizens equally in legal issues “.

5.Lok adalats :-

Legal body to ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on equal opportunity base , and which settles the cases with out fees or expenses.

6. Does the oral communication between head of the office and employee considered as information ?

Ans:- The material in any form of records , documents reports , memos , reports etc.. data held in computerized form is called as information .

The oral communication between officer and employee would not be consider as information as there is no proof for generation that could be get accessed public authority .

→[If this is given for two marks complete answer or for 1 mark ‘2’ point only .]

7. R.T.I . ACT :

Right to information act . This was passed by central government in 2005 .

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :

1 . According R.T.I. act – 2005 , if any officer fails to give the specified information, he/she will have to pay fine . Do you agree with this? why?

A :- - I do agree with this proposal .

- Perfect maintenance of records by governments , institution or officers can be possible with this .
- The concerned appellate authority will be responsible for this.
- It will help to prevent corruption .
- This promote transparency and accountability
- This could be a lesson to those who tries to neglect to give response in right time and right information.

2. Why are the state and central information offices given autonomy ? (1m/2m)

-- The state and central offices of information need to be autonomous , so as to have the freedom to executed their functions without being influenced by ay power .

-- The R.T.I offices need to be execute their functions with out interference of legislature and even executive .

3. R.T.I act the true sprit of democracy how do you justify?

- Democracy is the form of government which rests supreme power with people .
- The functions of government or expenditure etc ., to be transparent .
- Citizens of India have right to question , participation according to R.T.I , act – 2005.
- This will improve accountability, transparency and public involvement .
- Transparence will be improved with social audit.
- Hence R.T.I act strengthens the foundation of democracy .

3. what sort of opportunities are exciting in our country for free legal services to poor people who can not afford to pay count fees & other related expenses .

(OR)

-- IS there any mechanism for alternate dispute resolution out side the court?

A : – There is a system in our country to provide free legal service to people under the Legal services authority (1987) that was a mended in 2002 .

-- They ensure opportunities for securing social justice are not denied to any citizens by the reason of economic disability.

-- Lok adalat or legal services benches are established at Mondal , District, state and kept and Legal services authority act – 1987 and amended in 2002.

-- This mechanism is an alternative to settle disputes outside the court, by mutual consent at the presence of legal experts.

-- Lok Adalats provide opportunity to settle long pending disputes in short time without any expenses.

4. What are the objectives of Lok Adalats?

→ First three points of Q.no -3.

- To constitute legal services authority for providing free and competent legal services to weaker sections

- To ensure opportunities for securing justice on the basis of equal opportunity.

- To develop an effective, alternative, innovative dispute resolution mechanism outside the courts.

5. What steps have been taken to ensure that any citizens can access information from the different government departments in the country?

A. - According to R.T.I. act 2005 every government department should maintain records.

-- It should prepare suitable index to organize information

-- Public relation officer is appointed & he is responsible for this.

-- Any citizen can send a request through letter, e-mail with nominal fee.

-- If P.R.O. fails to provide information, he is charged to be fined.

-- Information can be provided in regional language or official language.

6. What are the functions of government organizations according to R.T.I. act 2005?

Ans: - According to R.T.I. act 2005 every public authority social services organizations, dealing with public should have the following responsibility.

-- The authority should publish all the information in digital form.

-- Powers and duties employees.

-- procedure followed in the decision making process including channels of supervision and accountability.

-- Rules and regulations, instructions, orders etc., to be maintained.

-- Budget allocations.

-- Names and destinations and phone numbers of public information officer.

Essay type questions :-

1. What do you think on the eligible criteria for free legal services and nature of cases under this act?

Ans :- LOK ADALAT :- First three points in 3Q from short answers.

Nature Of Cases To Be Referred :-

-- Matrimonial disputes.

- Maintenance cases
- Harassment cases by husband & in laws
- Domestic violence cases
- (If it is a pending case in court , courts should observe and provide consent with the request by personel .) Pending cases on special consent by concerned court.

Eligible Persons For This :-

- SC - ST's
- A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggars .
- Women and children
- Physically & Mentally challenged person .
- Victims of natural calamities , social harassment
- Industrial workers .
- Persons under customary by the meaning of few clauses of 1956 , 1986 , 1987 acts .
- Low income group people .

The judge of concerned case would satisfy with any of the above eligibilities to constitute the prosecution .

Those conditions and clauses are necessary in India and are required to be give proper publicity for the welfare of public .

2. Compare and contrast the procedures of conflict or cases resolution by the village community elders and by courts. Which would you prefer and Why?

Ans:- Many of the villages , tribal communities in India , there is a procedure of settling of disputes village community leaders . Most of them are accepted by both parties . The intensity of disputes , expansion of loss tend shifting of those disputes to courts .

Comparison between village community leaders & courts

- Prosecution of the witness
- Enquiry about the cases
- Penalties, punishments or compensations are in both methods.
-

Differences:

→ Traditional methods of enquiry with witness, local people about incident or disputes in village community leaders .

- Procedure of enquiry begin with reference of FIR

→ There may be lack of understanding or transparency that would cause harm to victims . Prosecution will be based on principles of law, reference to prior judgment and no scope for personal bias.

→ No official expenses and court fees at village level ; But in courts there are expenditures like court fees and lawyers

→ Cases will be settled in less time

-- There will be time consumption in terms of different reasons .

3..What are the exemptions for disclosure in terms of R.T.I act – 2005.

Ans:- The law permits the governments not to disclose certain information regarding to sensitive issues . They are .

-- Information that could affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

-- Matters that could be strategic economic scientific interest of state in context of foreign powers.

-- Information that could breach the privilege of parliament and legislative houses.

-- Information received as confidential by foreign govt.

-- Information that could endanger the life of a person.

-- Cabinet papers or records of govts before approval.

→ Note :- Introduction related to R.T.I. Act -2005 is advised to write with beginning the answer.

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

(1)Who can claim for information under RTI Act – 2005 []

a) Students b) Govt. employee c) Police d) Every citizen

2. Effective implementation of R.T.I. Act – 2005 includes []

a) Maintenance of records b) Transparency

c) accountability d) All the above

3. ----- is accountable (responsible to SPIC, CPIC) []

a) Public information / relation officer b) Police

c) Health dept. d) Government

4. To whom should we consult for information []

a) Manager b) P.R.O c) Clerk d) Prime minister.

5. The final amendment to legal service Authority – 1987 was in the year []

a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) 2004

6. Fees to be paid for information []

a) € 5 – 10 b)€ 50 – 100 c) €100 – 500 d) €500 – 1000

7. Ex – officio chairman of District legal service Authority []

- a) District Judge b) Magistrate – 5
c) Magistrate – II d) Sessions Judge

II Fill in the blanks:-

1. Legal service benches are also called as -----
2. Expand SICO, CIPO
3. ----- is the head of state legal services Authority.
4. Juvenile home related issues or cases are included in the act made in -----
5. To prevent delay there is no further appeal of final Judgment of -----
6. Governments are responsible to -----

III Match the following

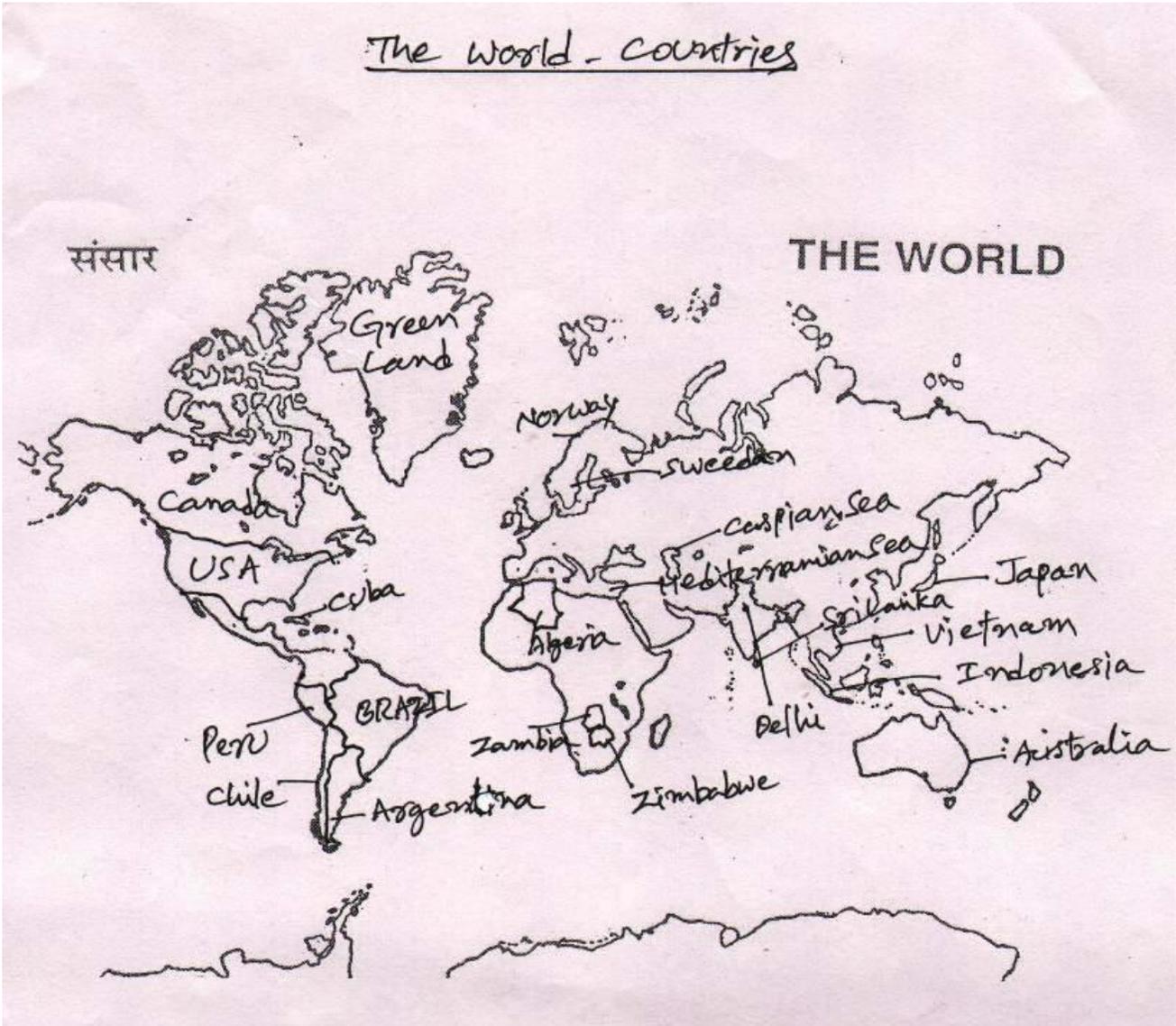
Group –A

Group –B

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Legal services Authority | () | a) free legal aid to weaker sections |
| 2. Head of mandal | () | b) 1986 |
| 3. Free legal service or aid | () | c) Lok Adalat |
| 4. Juvenile Act | () | d) Mentally Challenged |
| 5. Legal services authority act 2002 | () | e) semi or civil judge |

MAP POINTING

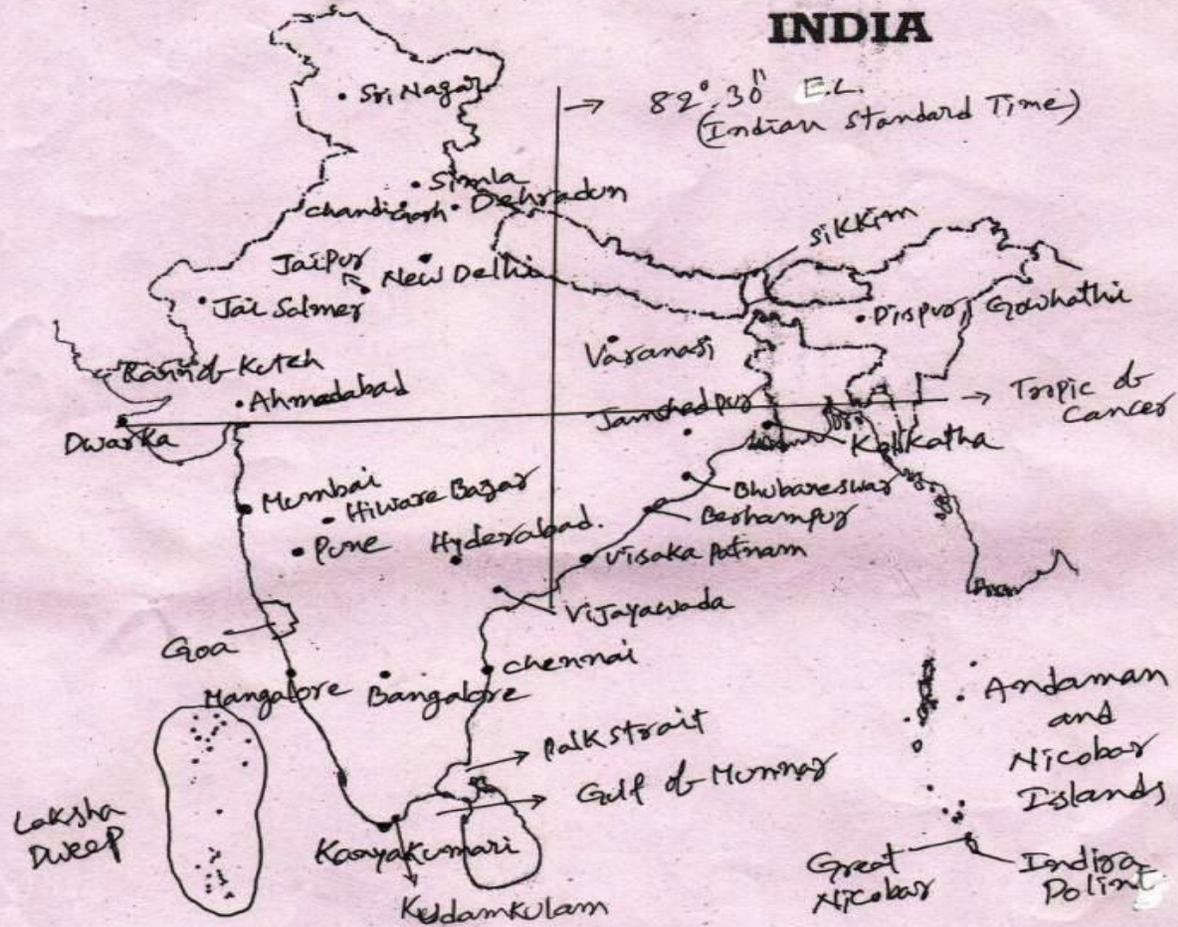
The World - Countries



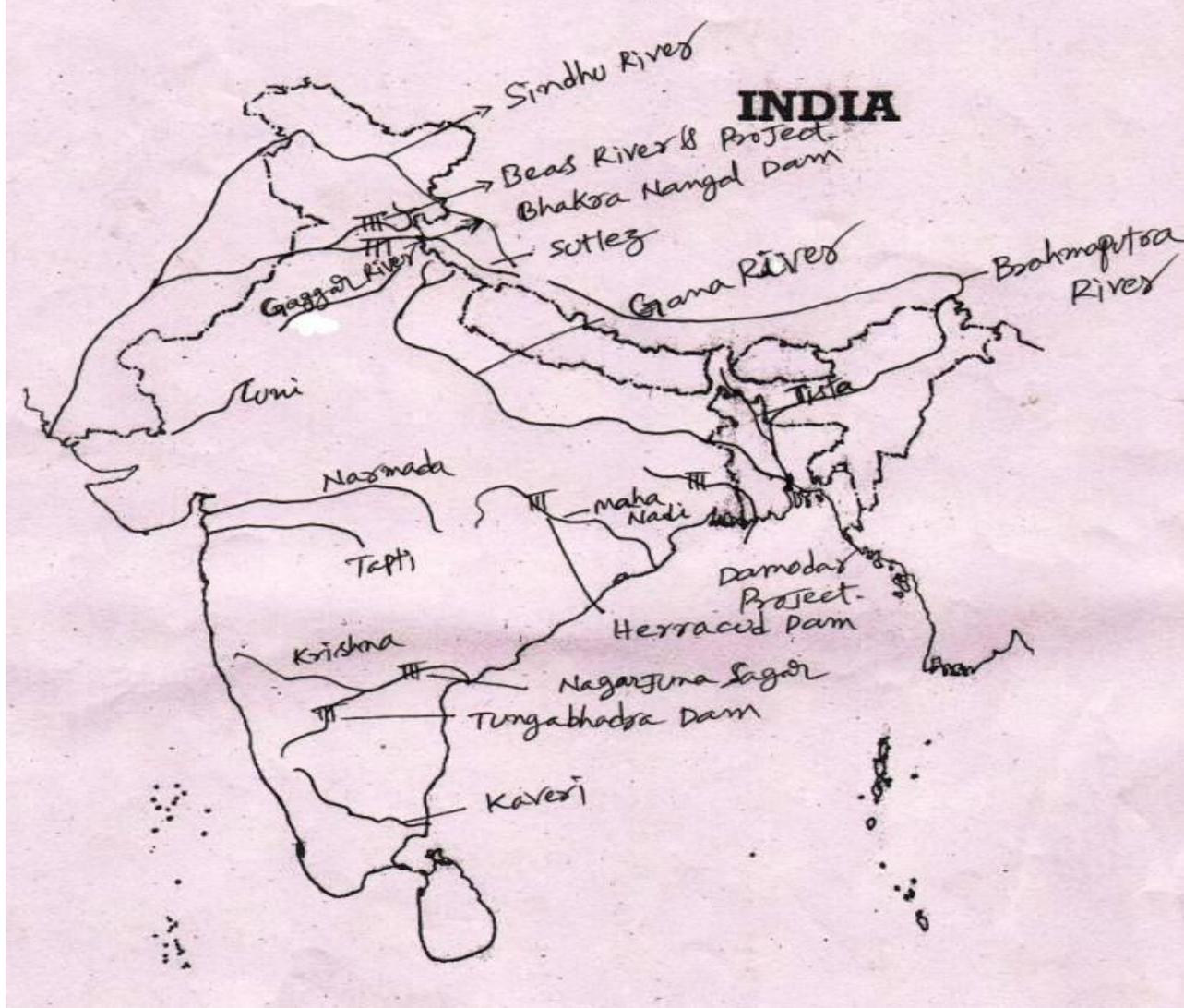
India - Physical Features



India - Important places



India Rivers and Projects



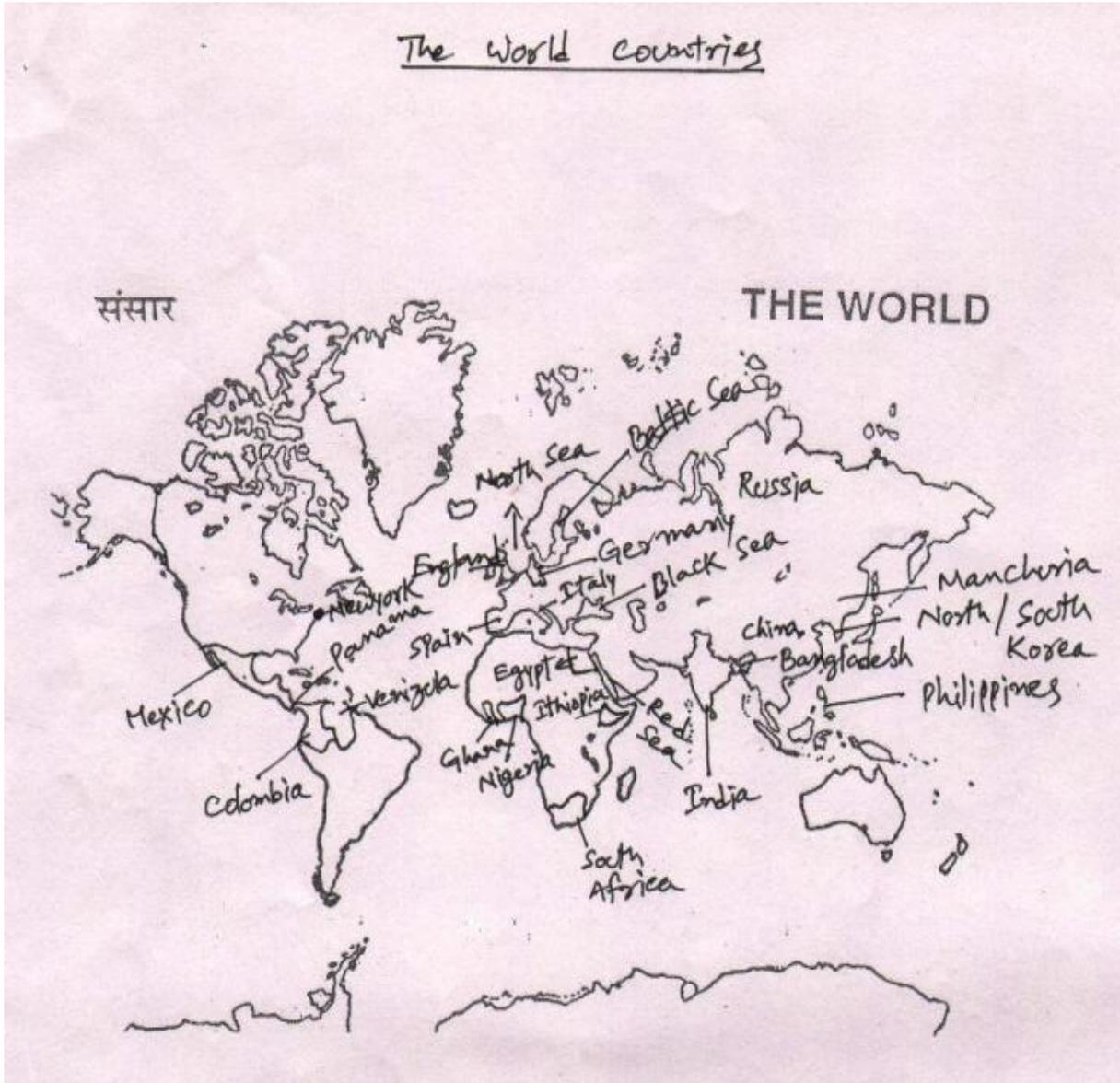
EUROPE - Political

← Ice Land

1. Netherlands
2. Belgium
3. Switzerland
4. Austria
5. Bosnia
6. Denmark
7. Serbia



The World countries



DCEB KADAPA