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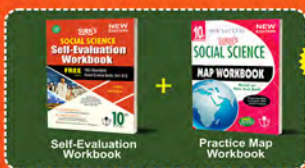
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Preface

Education is not the learning of facts.
It is rather training of the mind to think.

- Albert Einstein

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From the bottom of our heart, we at SURA Publications sincerely thank you for the support and patronage that you have extended to us for more than a decade.

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I once again sincerely thank the Teachers, Parents and Students for supporting and valuing our efforts.

God Bless all.

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HISTORY

Unit 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ The race for colonies leading to rivalry and clashes among the great powers of Europe
- ↪ Emergence of Japan as the strongest and most aggressive power in East Asia
- ↪ Colonialism's impact on Africa
- ↪ Causes, course and results of the First World War
- ↪ Treaty of Versailles and its provisions
- ↪ Causes, course and outcome of the Russian Revolution
- ↪ Foundation, functioning and failure of the League of Nations



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?

- (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans
- (b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
- (c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
- (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

[Ans. (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans]

2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Korea
- (d) Mongolia

[Ans. (b) Japan]

3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?

[PTA-6]

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Marx
- (c) Sun Yat-sen
- (d) Mao Tsetung

[Ans. (a) Lenin]

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare

[Ans. (b) trench warfare]

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
(a) Britain (b) France
(c) Dutch (d) USA

[Ans. (a) Britain]

6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? [Sep-2021]
(a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Italy (d) France

[Ans. (b) Russia]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year _____.
[Ans. 1894]

2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.
[Ans. London]

3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____.
[Ans. 1902]

4. In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.
[Ans. Macedonia]

5. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
[Ans. Russia]

6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. [Ans. Clemenceau]

7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
[PTA-1] [Ans. 1925]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
(ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
(iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
(iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i) and (iii) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct]

2. Assertion (A) : Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason (R) : Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

- (a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but A is wrong.

[Ans. (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason]

3. Assertion (A) : The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason (R) : There was stiff resistance from the native population.

- (a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but A is wrong.

[Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Treaty of Brest - Litovsk	-	Versailles
(2)	Jingoism	-	Turkey
(3)	Kemal Pasha	-	Russia with Germany
(4)	Emden	-	England
(5)	Hall of Mirrors	-	Madras

Ans.

(1)	Treaty of Brest - Litovsk	-	Russia with Germany
(2)	Jingoism	-	England
(3)	Kemal Pasha	-	Turkey
(4)	Emden	-	Madras
(5)	Hall of Mirrors	-	Versailles

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?

Ans. (i) In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) surprised the world.

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

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(ii) Despite the warning of the three great powers **Russia, Germany and France – Japan** annexed the Liaotung peninsula with **Port Arthur**.

(iii) By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

[QY-2019]

Ans. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain, France and Russia.

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? [HY-2019]

Ans. (i) England's jingoism

(ii) France's chauvinism and

(iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism in Europe.

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

[PTA-3; Sep-2021]

Ans. Trench Warfare :

(i) The **Battle of Marne** is a memorable for trench warfare.

(ii) **Trenches or ditches** dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.

(iii) The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

Ans. (i) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.

(ii) Kemal Pasha **modernised** Turkey and **changed it** out of all recognition.

(iii) He put an end to the **Sultanate** and the **Caliphate**.

(iv) The support of the **Soviet Union** was of **great help** to him.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. [PTA-5]

Ans. (i) The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.

(ii) The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the **power of nationalism**. The principle of "**collective security**" could not be applied in actual practice.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. [PTA-1; HY-2019; Sep-2020 & 21]

Ans. European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :

(i) In 1900 five of the **European Great Powers** were divided into two armed camps.

(ii) One camp consisted of the **Central Powers Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy**.

(iii) Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the **Triple Alliance in 1882**.

(iv) The other camp consisted of **France and Russia**.

(v) The **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** prompted France to seek an alliance with Britain. Which resulted in the **Entente Cordiale (1904)**.

(vi) Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia and formed the **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

(i) With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "**my country right or wrong I support it**" developed.

(ii) England's **jingoism**, France's **chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

(i) Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany was **ruthlessly assertive and aggressive**.

(ii) Napoleon's defeat at **Trafalgar (1805)**, Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

(iii) Therefore, Britain embarked on a **naval race**, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

(i) **France and Germany** were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

(ii) German interference in Morocco added to the **bitterness**.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

- (i) The **Young Turk Revolution** of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.
- (ii) Austria announced the annexation of **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.
- (iii) Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany firmly supported Austria.
- (iv) The enmity between **Austria and Serbia** led to the **outbreak of war in 1914**.

The Balkan Wars :

- (i) Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.
- (ii) Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans
- (iii) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it. In March **1912** they formed the Balkan League.
- (iv) The **Second Balkan War** ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in **August 1913**.

Immediate Cause :

- (i) The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- (ii) On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to Franz Joseph, **Emperor of Austria-Hungary**, was assassinated by Princip, a **Bosnian Serb**.
- (iii) Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- (iv) The German violation of **Belgian neutrality** forced Britain to enter war.

2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. [PTA-2 & PTA-6]

- Ans. (i)** Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- (ii) The German army was to be limited to **100,000 men**. A small navy was allowed.
 - (iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
 - (iv) All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.

- (v) Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) and **Bucharest** (Bulgaria).
- (vi) **Alsace-Lorraine** was returned to France.
- (vii) The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
- (viii) Poland was recreated.

3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

- Ans. (i)** Influenced by the ideas of **Karl Marx**, Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.
- (ii) Lenin gained the support of a small majority (bolshinstvo), known as **Bolsheviks**, which became the Bolshevik Party. His opponents, in minority (menshinstvo), were called **Mensheviks**.

Provisional Government :

- (i) There were two parallel bodies to take on government functions.
- (ii) The Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks and the minority Bolsheviks were timid and undecided.
- (iii) The situation changed with the arrival of Lenin.

Failure of Provisional Government :

- (i) Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
- (ii) Lenin wanted **continued revolution**. His slogan of '**All power to the Soviets**' soon won over the workers' leaders.
- (iii) The people were attracted by the slogan of '**Bread, Peace and Land**'.
- (iv) The Provisional government made two grave mistakes.
- (v) First, it **postponed a decision** on the demand for the **redistribution of land** and the other was government decided to continue with the war.
- (vi) The government banned Pravda and arrested all Bolsheviks

Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership :

- (i) In October Lenin persuaded the **Bolshevik Central Committee** to decide on immediate revolution.
- (ii) Trotsky prepared a detailed plan. On 7 November the key **government buildings**, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

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(iii) On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

Ans. Activities of the League :

- (i) The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
- (ii) The League was successful in three issues.
- (iii) In 1920 a dispute arose between **Sweden** and **Finland** over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands.
- (iv) The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.

(v) In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.

(vi) The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.

(vii) Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.

(viii) After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.

(ix) Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.

(x) By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.

(xi) Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

VII. ACTIVITY

1. Students can be taught to mark the places of battles and the capital cities of the countries that were engaged in the War.

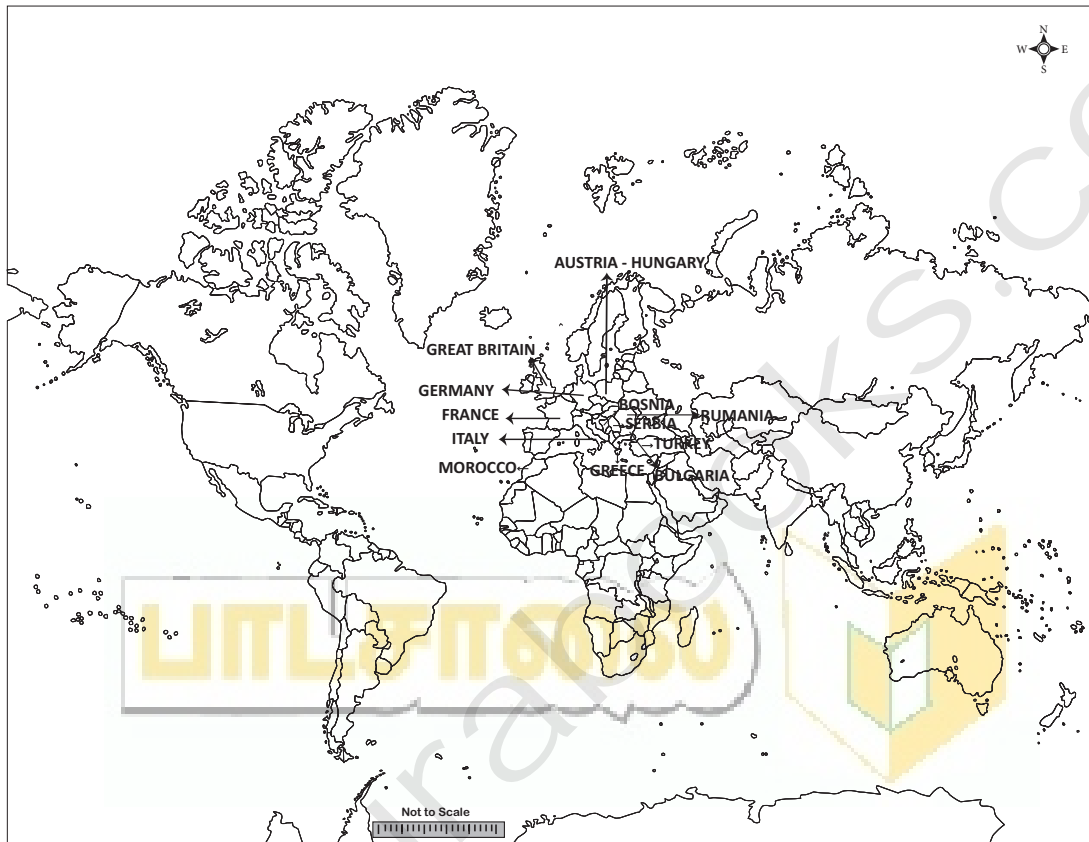


VIII. MAP WORK

Mark the following countries on the world map.

[PTA-1]

- Ans. 1. Great Britain* 2. Germany 3. France* 4. Italy*
5. Morocco 6. Turkey 7. Serbia 8. Bosnia
9. Greece 10. Austria-Hungary 11. Bulgaria 12. Rumania



* [QY-2019]

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. (i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out. [PTA-4]
(ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.
(iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.
(iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.
- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) is correct
(c) (iv) is correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (a) (i) and (ii) are correct]

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. The country which won the Battle of Jutland [QY-2019]
(a) Germany (b) England
(c) Russia (d) France

[Ans. (b) England]

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

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2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army?

[Sep-2020]

- (a) Delville (b) Orange State
(c) Adowa (d) Algiers

[Ans. (c) Adowa]

2 MARKS

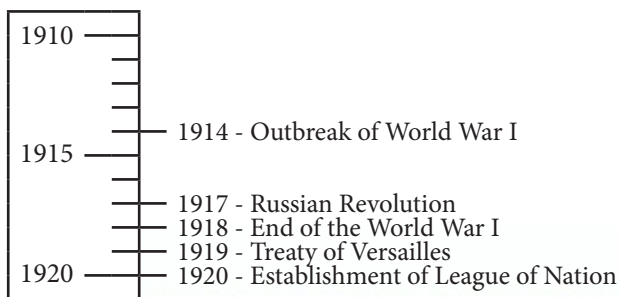
1. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.

[Sep-2020]

Ans. The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom. Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.

TIME LINE CHART

[QY-2019]



SCALE
(1 unit = 5 years)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: 1 MARK

1. The biggest outcome of the I world war was the _____.

- (a) Green Revolution
(b) French Revolution
(c) Russian Revolution
(d) American Revolution

[Ans. (c) Russian Revolution]

2. A striking feature of nineteenth century was that _____ emerged as the dominant power.

- (a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) Australia

[Ans. (b) Europe]

3. In 1902, Japan entered into an alliance with England and demanded that Russia should withdraw its troops from _____.

- (a) France (b) Spain
(c) Manchuria (d) India

[Ans. (c) Manchuria]

4. _____ of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace.

- (a) Tsar Nicholas II (b) Michael
(c) Peter the Great (d) Alexander I

[Ans. (a) Tsar Nicholas II]

5. At the battle of _____ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.

- (a) Tannenberg (b) Marne
(c) Danzig (d) Balkan

[Ans. (b) Marne]

6. In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____.

- (a) French (b) Indians
(c) Austrians (d) Germans

[Ans. (c) Austrians]

7. _____ Was the American President when USA declared war against Germany in 1917.

- (a) Wilson (b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) F.D Roosevelt (d) John F. Kennedy

[Ans. (a) Wilson]

8. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____
(a) Confucius (b) Plato
(c) Mao-Tse-Tung (d) Karl Marx
[Ans. (d) Karl Marx]
9. In 1861, Tsar _____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs
(a) Fredrick (b) Peter
(c) Alexander II (d) Nicholas
[Ans. (c) Alexander II]
10. _____ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 - 1991.
(a) Pravda (b) Moscow times
(c) Trud (d) Vedomosti
[Ans. (a) Pravda]
11. In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.
(a) Versailles (b) Sevres
(c) Brest - Litovsk (d) London
[Ans. (c) Brest - Litovsk]
12. In 1931 Japan attacked _____
(a) China (b) Manchuria
(c) France (d) Russia
[Ans. (b) Manchuria]
13. In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the league of Nations for her attack on _____
(a) Germany (b) Italy
(c) Austria (d) Finland
[Ans. (d) Finland]
14. In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____.
(a) Dauzig (b) Port Arthur
(c) Sakata (d) Miyako
[Ans. (b) Port Arthur]
15. Within Europe _____ held a per-eminent position as the world leader of capitalism.
(a) France (b) Japan
(c) England (d) Germany
[Ans. (c) England]
16. By 1880, most of the _____ countries had been colonised.
(a) Asian (b) African
(c) American (d) Gulf
[Ans. (a) Asian]
17. In Imperialistic aggressions also _____ followed the Europe.
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) India (d) Germany
[Ans. (b) Japan]
18. The Crushing defeat of _____ in the Sino-Japanese War surprised the world.
(a) Japan (b) Italy
(c) India (d) China
[Ans. (d) China]
19. After 1905 _____ took control of Korean domestic and Foreign policy.
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Italy (d) England
[Ans. (b) Japan]
20. _____ was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of the eighteenth Century.
(a) Turkey (b) Albania
(c) Croatia (d) Crypts
[Ans. (a) Turkey]
21. The Balkan League was formed in the year _____.
(a) 1911 (b) 1914
(c) 1912 (d) 1915
[Ans. (c) 1912]
22. The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the _____.
(a) Locarno Treaty
(b) Treaty of Versailles
(c) Treaty of Bucharest
(d) Treaty of London
[Ans. (c) Treaty of Bucharest]
23. The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced _____ to enter World War I.
(a) Japan (b) America
(c) China (d) Britain
[Ans. (d) Britain]
24. _____ watched the course of the War and in August 1916 joined the Allies.
(a) Montenegro (b) Bulgaria
(c) Rumania (d) Albania
[Ans. (c) Rumania]
25. Germany ultimately surrendered in _____.
(a) Nov. 1918 (b) Dec. 1918
(c) Jan. 1919 (d) Oct. 1918
[Ans. (a) Nov. 1918]
26. As per the Peace Treaty of 1919 _____ was returned to France.
(a) Austria (b) Italy
(c) Alsace-Lorraine (d) Bucharest
[Ans. (c) Alsace-Lorraine]

UNIT TEST

[Time: 60 Minutes]

[Total: 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(3 × 1 = 3)

- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Korea (d) Mongolia
- Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____
(a) Confucius (b) Plato
(c) Mao-Tse-Tung (d) Karl Marx

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS (3 × 1 = 3)

- In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
- _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

(2 × 1 = 2)

- (i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
(ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
(iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
(iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i) and (iii) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- Assertion :** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
(a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but A is wrong.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (4 × 1 = 4)

(1)	Kemal Pasha	(a)	England
(2)	Hall of Mirrors	(b)	South Africa
(3)	Lloyd George	(c)	Turkey
(4)	Cecil Rhodes	(d)	Versailles

V. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

(4 × 2 = 8)

- What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
- What is a Trust?
- What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
- Name the nine states that opposed the central powers.

VI. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER (1 × 5 = 5)

- Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

ANSWERS

- (b) trench warfare
- (b) Japan
- (d) Karl Marx
1. Russia
2. 1925
3. Emden
1. (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
2. (a) Both A and R are correct]
- 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b
1. Refer Sura's Guide V - 5
2. Refer Sura's Guide V - 3 (A)
3. Refer Sura's Guide V - 3
4. Refer Sura's Guide V - 6 (A)
1. Refer Sura's Guide VI - 3



Unit 2

The World between Two
World Wars
 Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ The post-World War I developments leading to the Great Depression.
- ↪ The unjust provisions of Treaty of Versailles and the rise of fascist governments led by Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany.
- ↪ Anti-colonial struggles and the decolonisation process in the colonized world: Case Studies of Indo-French in South-East Asia and India in South Asia.
- ↪ European Colonisation in Africa - The case of Britain in South Africa.
- ↪ Independence struggles and political developments in South America



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy? [GMQP-19; QY&HY-2019]

- (a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Pope (d) Spain

[Ans. (c) Pope]

2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?

- (a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro
(c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I

[Ans. (a) Hernan Cortes]

3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?

- (a) English (b) Spaniards
(c) Russians (d) French

[Ans. (b) Spaniards]

4. Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America?

- (a) Roosevelt (b) Truman
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower

[Ans. (a) Roosevelt]

5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism? [PTA-2]

- (a) Europe (b) Latin America
(c) India (d) China

[Ans. (b) Latin America]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was _____ . [Ans. Ferdinand Lassalle]

2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____ . [Ans. Josef Goebbels]

3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in _____ . [Ans. 1927]

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____. [Ans. Gestapo] [QY-2019]

5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May _____. [HY-2019] [Ans. 1910]

6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for _____ years. [Ans. 27]

7. Boers were also known as _____. [Ans. Afrikaners]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front

(ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.

(iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.

(iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966. [PTA-1]

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (iii) is correct
(c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct]

2. Assertion (A) : A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

Reason (R) : This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries. [PTA-5]

- (a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

[Ans. (b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation]

3. Assertion (A) : The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason (R) : The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

- (a) Both A and R are right
(b) A is right but R is not the right reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

[Ans. (a) Both A and R are right]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Transvaal	-	Germany
(2)	Tongking	-	Hitler
(3)	Hindenburg	-	Italy
(4)	Third Reich	-	gold
(5)	Matteotti	-	guerilla activities

Ans.

(1)	Transvaal	-	gold
(2)	Tongking	-	guerilla activities
(3)	Hindenburg	-	Germany
(4)	Third Reich	-	Hitler
(5)	Matteotti	-	Italy

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China? [PTA-6]

Ans. (i) The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party.

(ii) In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General.

The World between Two World Wars**Sura's X Std - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

- (iii) This was followed by a **large scale peasant revolt** led by the Communists.
- (iv) The revolt was crushed and thousands of rebels were killed. This is known as "**White Terror**" in Indo-China.

2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- Ans. (i)** The '**Great Depression**' of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
- (ii) Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.
- (iii) **Bilateral trade** treaties between Britain and the member states of the British Empire were signed at an economic summit in **Ottawa in 1932**.
- (iv) The participants (including India) agreed to give **preference to imperial** (British) over **non-imperial goods**.

3. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

- Ans. (i)** In October 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the **Fascist March on Rome**.
- (ii) Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to **form a government**.
- (iii) The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

4. Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.

- Ans. (i)** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 resolved that Africa should be divided into **spheres of influence** of various colonial powers.
- (ii) The war between the **British and Boers** in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

5. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture? [Sep-2021]

- Ans. (i)** The '**Great Depression**' also dealt a **death blow** to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- (ii) The value of farm produce **declined by half**, while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained **unchanged**.
- (iii) In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.

- (iv) The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

6. Define "Dollar Imperialism." [PTA-2]

Ans. Dollar Imperialism, the term used to describe the policy of the USA in **maintaining and dominating** over distant lands through economic aid.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.****Ans. Evolution of German Fascism :**

- (1) The origin of German fascism goes back to 1919 when a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the **National Socialist German Workers' Party**.
- (2) During World War I, he served in the **Bavarian army**. In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria. His launch of the **National Revolution** on the outskirts of Munich landed him in prison.
- (3) During his time in prison wrote on it (My Struggle), an **autobiographical book** containing his political ideas.

The Nazi state of Hitler:

- (1) Republican government fell, as the Communists refused to collaborate with the Social Democrats. Thereupon industrialists, bankers and Junkers prevailed upon President Von Hindenburg to designate Hitler as Chancellor in 1933. The Nazi state of Hitler, known as Third Reich brought an end to the **parliamentary democracy**.
- (2) Hitler replaced the flag of the Weimar republic by the swastika banners of **National Socialism**.
- (3) The army of brown-shirted and jack-booted storm-troopers was expanded. **Trade unions** were abolished, their leaders were arrested. Strikes were made illegal, wages were fixed by the government.
- (4) The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by **Josef Goebbels**, who manipulated public opinion through planned propaganda.
- (5) In August 1934 President Hindenburg died and Hitler, apart from being Chancellor, became both President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (3 × 1 = 3)

- Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
(a) English (b) Spaniards
(c) Russians (d) French
- Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?
(a) Roosevelt (b) Truman
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower
- The first nation of Western Europe to turn against the ruling regime was _____.
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) Germany (d) Spain

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS (3 × 1 = 3)

- The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____.
- Boers were also known as _____.
- The Social Democratic Party was outlawed soon after the _____ came to power.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

(2 × 1 = 2)

- During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
 - Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
 - The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 - The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.

(a) i and ii are correct (b) iii is correct
(c) iii and iv are correct
(d) i, ii and iii are correct
- Assertion** : A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.
Reason : This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.
(a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (4 × 1 = 4)

(1) Transvaal	(a) Brazil
(2) Matteotti	(b) 1945
(3) Uruguay	(c) Italy
(4) Fall of Hitler	(d) Gold

V. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS (4 × 2 = 8)

- What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?
- What is gold standard?
- What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?
- Define "Dollar Imperialism."

VI. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER (1 × 5 = 5)

- Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

ANSWERS

- (b) Spaniards
 - (a) Roosevelt
 - (b) Italy
- Joseph Goebbels
 - Afrikaners
 - Nazis
- (d) i, ii and iii are correct
 - (b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
- 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - b
- Refer Sura's Guide V - 1
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 2 (A)
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 3
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 6
- Refer Sura's Guide VI - 1



Unit 3

World War II



Learning Objectives

- ↻ To acquaint ourselves about the political and economic developments after World War I which ultimately led to World War II
- ↻ To understand the course of the War, in general; in particular, to learn the main events which were turning points in the War
- ↻ To know the effects of World War II
- ↻ To understand the “holocaust”, and the mass killing of Jews in Nazi
- ↻ To acquire knowledge about the international organisations established after the War to create a new international order.
 - United Nations and the associated international organisations.
 - World Bank and its agencies.
 - International Monetary Fund and its objectives.



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?

- (a) 2 September, 1945
(b) 2 October, 1945
(c) 15 August, 1945
(d) 12 October, 1945

[Ans. (a) 2 September, 1945]

2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?

- (a) Roosevelt
(b) Chamberlain
(c) Woodrow Wilson
(d) Baldwin

[Ans. (c) Woodrow Wilson]

3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?

- (a) Battle of Guadalcanal
(b) Battle of Midway
(c) Battle of Leningrad
(d) Battle of El Alamein

[Ans. (b) Battle of Midway]

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?

- (a) Kavashaki (b) Innoshima
(c) Hiroshima (d) Nagasaki

[Ans. (c) Hiroshima]

5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

- (a) Russians (b) Arabs
(c) Turks (d) Jews

[Ans. (d) Jews]

6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?

- (a) Chamberlain
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Lloyd George
(d) Stanley Baldwin

[Ans. (a) Chamberlain]

7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?

[Sep-2020]

- (a) June 26, 1942 (b) June 26, 1945
(c) January 1, 1942 (d) January 1, 1945

[Ans. (b) June 26, 1945]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Hitler attacked _____ which was a demilitarised zone.

[Ans. Rhineland]

2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as _____.

[Ans. Rome - Berlin - Tokyo Axis]

3. _____ started the Lend Lease programme.

[Ans. Roosevelt]

4. Britain Prime Minister _____ resigned in 1940.

[Ans. Chamberlain]

5. _____ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.

[Ans. Radar]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. Assertion (A) : President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.

Reason (R) : He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941. [QY-2019]

- (a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

[Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Blitzkrieg	-	Roosevelt
(2)	Royal Navy	-	Stalingrad
(3)	Lend Lease	-	Solomon Island
(4)	Volga	-	Britain
(5)	Guadalcanal	-	lightning strike

Ans.

(1)	Blitzkrieg	-	lightning strike
(2)	Royal Navy	-	Britain
(3)	Lend Lease	-	Roosevelt
(4)	Volga	-	Stalingrad
(5)	Guadalcanal	-	Solomon Island

V. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ? [PTA-1]

Ans. The post-World War I decades led to the rise of extreme right wing dictatorships in, Italy (Mussolini), Germany (Hitler) and Spain (Franco).

World War II

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2. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

Ans. (i) Adolf Hitler was gifted with great **oratorical skills**, he was able to sway the people by his **impassioned speeches, promising a return** to the glorious military past of Germany.

(ii) The fundamental platform on which Hitler built his support was the notion of the **racial superiority** of the Germans as a pure, 'Aryan' race and a deep-seated hatred of the Jews.

3. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident. [PTA - 3; HY-2019; Sep-2020]

Ans. (i) On December 1941, Japan attacked **American naval installations** in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.

(ii) The idea was to cripple **America's Pacific fleet** so that Japan would not face any opposition in its offensive against **Southeast Asian countries**.

(iii) Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.

(iv) The United States declared war on Japan, with Britain and China also joining in.

(v) Most importantly, it brought the United States with its **enormous resources** into the war as a part of the Allies.

4. What do you know of Beveridge Report?.

Ans. (i) In 1942, the Report commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the **United Kingdom**.

(ii) It proposed a series of measures which the government should adopt to provide citizens with, adequate income, health care, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease which were the major impediments to **general welfare**.

5. Name the Bretton Woods Twins. [QY-2019]

Ans. (i) The **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund**, referred to as the "**Bretton Woods Twins**".

(ii) They were both established in 1945 after the **Bretton Woods Conference** in 1944.

6. What are the objectives of IMF?

Ans. (i) The primary objective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is to ensure **financial stability** and **development** across the world.

(ii) The objectives of the IMF are: "to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world."

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

[PTA-2; Sep-2021]

Ans. Effects of the War:

New geo-political power alignment :

(i) World War II changed the world in **fundamental ways**.

(ii) The world was polarized into two main blocs led by **superpowers**, one led by the **United States** with a pronounced **anti-Communist** ideology, and the other by **Soviet Russia**.

(iii) Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist.

Nuclear proliferation :

(i) The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more **nuclear powered weapons**.

(ii) They built a large stockpile of such weapons. Defence spending sky-rocketed in many countries.

International agencies :

(i) Many international agencies, in particular the **United Nations**, the **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund** came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

(ii) Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of **decolonization**.

(iii) India was the first to achieve **independence**.

(iv) Women started entering the **labour force** in greater numbers. Societal notions of stable social relations (marriage, family) changed as more and more women became economically independent.

2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

[PTA-6; GMQP-2019; QY-2019; Sep-2020]

Ans. Administrative Structure

(i) The executive wing of the United Nations is the **UN Secretariat**. It is headed by the **Secretary General**, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

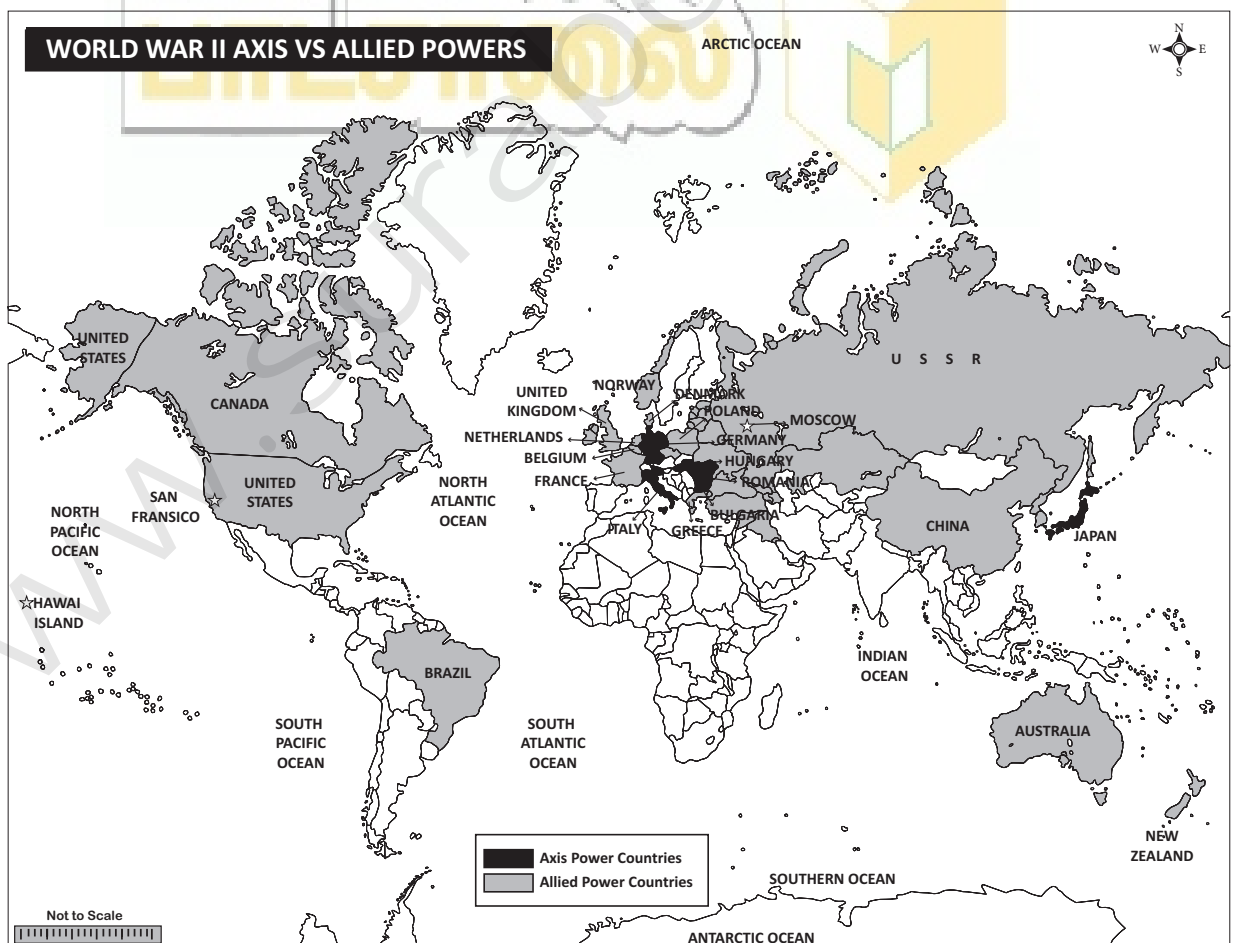
- (ii) The Secretary General, along with his cabinet and other officials, runs the United Nations. The International Court of Justice, headquartered at **The Hague** in Holland, is the judicial wing of the United Nations.
- (iii) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the **fifth organ of the United Nations**, is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.
- (iv) The regional Economic Commissions functioning for regional development across the various regions of the world are organs of ECOSOC.
- (v) They have been very successful, and have been headed by eminent economists like **Gunnar Myrdal**.

Activities of the UN

- (i) Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
- (ii) In the 1960s, decolonization was an important issue.
- (iii) Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- (iv) A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
- (v) The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.

VII. STUDENTS ACTIVITY

1. Marking the Allies and Axis countries, as well as important battlefields of World War II in a world map.



GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1

India – Location, Relief and Drainage



GEOGRAPHY

Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ To understand the strategic importance of India's absolute and relative location in the world
- ↪ To know the distinct characteristics of major physiographic divisions of India
- ↪ To compare the regions of Great Indian plains
- ↪ To understand the drainage system of India
- ↪ To differentiate the Himalayan and peninsular rivers

EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The north-south extent of India is

- (a) 2,500 km (b) 2,933 km
(c) 3,214 km (d) 2,814 km

[Ans. (c) 3,214 km]

2. _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.

[HY-2019]

- (a) Narmada (b) Godavari
(c) Kosi (d) Damodar

[Ans. (c) Kosi]

3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.

[PTA-3]

- (a) Coast (b) Island
(c) Peninsula (d) Strait

[Ans. (c) Peninsula]

4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____

[PTA-4]

- (a) Goa (b) West Bengal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives

[Ans. (c) Sri Lanka]

5. The highest peak in South India is

[GMQP-2019] [PTA-2]

- (a) Ooty (b) Kodaikanal
(c) Anaimudi (d) Jindhagada

[Ans. (c) Anaimudi]

6. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

- (a) Bhabar (b) Tarai
(c) Bhangar (d) Khadar

[Ans. (c) Bhangar]

7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of

- (a) West Bengal and Odisha [PTA-1]
 (b) Karnataka and Kerala
 (c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

[Ans. (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh]

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Tsangpo	-	Tributary of River Ganga
(2)	Yamuna	-	Highest peak in India
(3)	New alluvium	-	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
(4)	Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	-	Southern part of East Coastal Plain
(5)	Coromandel Coast	-	Khadhar

Ans.

(1)	Tsangpo	-	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
(2)	Yamuna	-	Tributary of River Ganga
(3)	New alluvium	-	Khadhar
(4)	Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	-	Highest peak in India
(5)	Coromandel Coast	-	Southern part of East Coastal Plain

III. GIVE REASONS

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

[HY-2019]

Ans. (i) Himalayas are called young fold mountains because they have been formed only a **few million years ago**, and also they were formed because of the **folding** of the earth crust due to **tectonic activity**.

(ii) Himalayas have **parallel ranges, sharp pointed peaks** and **steep slopes** indicating that they are **young fold mountains**.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial. [PTA-2]

Ans. (i) North Indian rivers are perennial because they originate from the **snow covered** Himalayas.

(ii) The snow covered Himalayan glacier is a 'good source for **continuous water** and the rivers are perennial.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

Ans. South Indian Rivers are east flowing.

- (i) Most of the South Indian rivers are originates from the Western Ghats.
 (ii) The elevation of the western side is higher than the eastern side.
 (iii) So, the South Indian Rivers are east flowing rivers.

4. West flowing rivers do not form deltas.

Ans. (i) Most rivers flowing west from the Western Ghats do not form deltas.

(ii) Because of the high gradient and they don't have to travel much distance to drain into the sea.

(iii) This prevents them from forming deltas as their mouths and mostly only estuaries are formed.

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

[PTA-5]

S. No.	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	These rivers originate from the Himalayas.	Most of these originate from the Western Ghats.
2.	They flow in North India.	They flow in South India.
3.	They are long and wide.	They are very short and narrow.
4.	They are perennial in nature.	They are non-perennial in nature and are seasonal
5.	They are useful for irrigation and navigation.	They are useful for generating Hydro Power.
6.	Their middle and lower courses are navigable.	They are not useful for navigation.

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2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. [PTA-1]

S. No.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	The Western Ghats form the western edge of the peninsular plateau.	The Eastern Ghats form the eastern edge of the peninsular plateau.
2.	It runs parallel to the Arabian sea coast.	It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal coast.
3.	These are continuous mountain ranges.	These are discontinuous mountain ranges.
4.	Anaimudi is a sort of tri-junction of the Anaimalai range, the cardamom hills and the Palani hills.	These join the Western Ghats at the Nilgiri hills bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains. [HY-2019; Sep-2021]

S. No.	West Coastal Plains	East Coastal Plains
1.	It lies between Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.	It lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
2.	It extends from Rann of kutch in the North to Kanyakumari in the South.	It extends from West Bengal in the North to Tamil Nadu in the South.
3.	Northern part is known as Konkan Coast and Southern Part is known as Malabar Coast.	The northern part is known as Northern Circars and Southern part is known as Coromandal coast.
4.	Vembanad lake is found here.	Kolleru, Chilka and Pulicat lakes are found here.

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

[GMQP-2019]

- Ans. (i)** The neighbouring countries of India are Bangladesh and Myanmar (in the East).
- (ii)** Pakistan (in the West).

- (iii)** Afghanistan (in the North-west).
- (iv)** China, Nepal and Bhutan (in the North).

2. Give the importance of IST. [PTA-2]

- Ans. (i)** The local time of the **central meridian** of India is the standard time of India. India's central meridian is **82°30' E** longitude.
- (ii)** It passes through **Mirzapur** and roughly bisects the country in terms of longitude.
- (iii)** The IST is **5.30 hrs** ahead of **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)**.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau. [QY-2019; HY-2019]

- Ans. (i)** The physiographic division is the **largest part** of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is **roughly triangular**.
- (ii)** One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining **Kanyakumari** with **Rajmahal Hills** and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats.
- (iii)** The second arm is marked by the **Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills**.
- (iv)** The third arm is marked by the **Western Ghats**. The area of this Plateau is about **7 lakh square km** and the height ranges from **500 to 1000 m** above sea level.

4. State the west following rivers of India. [PTA-3]

Ans. The west following rivers of India are

- (i)** Narmada
- (ii)** Tapti
- (iii)** Sabarmathi
- (iv)** Mahi

5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep. [PTA-4]

- Ans. (i)** The Lakshadweep islands is a small group of **coral islands** located off the west coast of India.
- (ii)** It covers an area of **32 sq. km**.
- (iii)** **Kavaratti** is its administrative capital.
- (iv)** Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldiv Islands by the **Eight Degree Channel**.
- (v)** The uninhabited "**Pitt Island**" of this group has a bird sanctuary.

Unit 2

Climate and Natural
Vegetation of India

Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ☞ To describe the factors controlling the climate of India.
- ☞ To understand the characteristics of different seasons in India.
- ☞ To know about the rainfall distribution.
- ☞ To study the different types of natural vegetation and wild life in India.



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.

[Sep-2021]

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala
(c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh

[Ans. (c) Punjab]

2. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.

- (a) Loo (b) Norwester
(c) Mango showers (d) Jet stream

[Ans. (c) Mango showers]

3. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.

[GMQP-19; PTA-1]

- (a) Isohyets (b) Isobar
(c) Isotherm (d) Latitudes

[Ans. (a) Isohyets]

4. Climate of India is labelled as _____. [QY-2019]

- (a) Tropical humid
(b) Equatorial Climate

(c) Tropical Monsoon Climate

(d) Temperate Climate

[Ans. (c) Tropical Monsoon climate]

5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.

[PTA-4]

(a) Tropical evergreen forest

(b) Deciduous forest

(c) Mangrove forest

(d) Mountain forest [Ans. (b) Deciduous forest]

6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Karnataka

[Ans. (b) Andhra Pradesh]

7. _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO

(a) Nilgiri

(b) Agasthiyamalai

(c) Great Nicobar

(d) Kachch

[Ans. (*) a) Nilgiri, b) Agasthiyamalai,
c) Great Nicobar]

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Sundarbans	-	Desert and semi desert vegetation
(2)	Biodiversity hotspot	-	October - December
(3)	North east monsoon	-	Littoral forest
(4)	Tropical thorn forests	-	West Bengal
(5)	Coastal forests	-	The Himalayas

Ans.

(1)	Sundarbans	-	West Bengal
(2)	Biodiversity hotspot	-	The Himalayas
(3)	North east monsoon	-	October - December
(4)	Tropical thorn forests	-	Desert and semi desert vegetation
(5)	Coastal forests	-	Littoral forest

III. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FROM THE GIVEN BELOW ONES

1. **Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm. (Give option for this questions)

[PTA-1]

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A
 (c) (A) is true (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false (R) is true

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A]

IV. CHOOSE THE INAPPROPRIATE ANSWER

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____.

- (a) Desert
 (b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra
 (c) The delta of Godavari
 (d) The delta of Mahanadhi [Ans. (a) Desert]

2. Climate of India is affected by _____. [PTA-3]

- (a) Latitudinal extent (b) Altitude
 (c) Distance from the sea (d) Soil
 [Ans. (d) Soil]

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. List the factors affecting climate of India.

[Sep-2021]

Ans. Climate of India is affected by the factors of latitude, altitude, distance from the seas, monsoon wind, relief features and jet stream.

2. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'?

Ans. (i) When the altitude increases, the temperatures decreases.

(ii) Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5° C for every 1000 metres of ascent.

(iii) It is called normal lapse rate.

3. What are 'Jet streams'?

[PTA-1]

Ans. (i) Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.

(ii) According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau.

(iii) The easterly jet streams cause tropical depressions both during southwest monsoon and retreating monsoon.

4. Write a short note on 'Monsoon wind'.

Ans. (i) The word 'monsoon' has been derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means 'season'.

(ii) Originally, the word 'monsoon' was used by Arab navigators several centuries ago, to describe a system of seasonal reversal of winds along the shores of the Indian Ocean, especially over the Arabian Sea.

(iii) It blows from the south-west to north-east during summer and from the north-east to south-west during winter.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

Ans. The four distinct seasons of India are;

1. Winter or cold weather season (January - February).
2. Pre Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May).
3. Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September).
4. Northeast monsoon season (October - December).

6. What is 'burst of monsoon'? [PTA-4; Sep-2020]

Ans. (i) Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46°C.

(ii) The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'.

(iii) It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.

Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

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7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

Ans. The Western coast, Assam, South Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are the heavy rainfall areas which get **more than 200cm rainfall**.

8. State the places of mangrove forests in India.

Ans. (i) The **Sundarbans** located in the Ganga Brahmaputra delta.

(ii) The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers.

(iii) The **Pichavaram** mangroves in Tamilnadu.

9. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

[PTA-6]

S. No.	Biosphere Reserves	State
(1)	Achanakmar-Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
(2)	Agasthyamalai	Kerala
(3)	Dibru Saikhowa	Assam
(4)	Dihang Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh
(5)	Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

VI. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Weather and Climate. [GMQP-2019; QY-2019]

S. No.	Weather	Climate
1.	It refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time.	It is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30 - 35 years.
2.	It is a short term atmospheric condition.	It is a long term atmospheric condition.
3.	It varies constantly .	It does not vary constantly.
4.	The study of weather is called meteorology .	The study of climate is called climatology .

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest. [PTA-4]

S. No.	Tropical evergreen forest	Deciduous forest
1.	These forests are found in areas where the annual rainfall is more than 200 cm	These forests are found in areas where the annual rainfall is between 100-200cm
2.	The main regions are western slopes of western ghats and parts of North Eastern states and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	They cover a large area of Northern and Peninsular regions of India
3.	The trees are evergreen and never shed their leaves.	The trees shed their leaves for a few weeks in early summer
4.	The important trees are Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood and Iron wood.	The important trees are Teak, Sandalwood, Deodar, Sisam, Sal and Redwood.

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon. [PTA-6]

S. No.	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.	These winds blow in a Northeast direction from North India towards Bay of Bengal (land to sea)	These winds blow in a south west direction from the Indian ocean towards India (Sea to land)
2.	These winds pick up moisture from Bay of bengal and give heavy rainfall to the coromandal coast	They give heavy rainfall to west coastal plains and northern plain
3.	They give rain during October- November	They give rains during June - September.

Unit 3

India -
Agriculture
 Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ☞ To understand the nature of India's soil types and their distribution.
- ☞ To know about the importance of irrigation and multi-purpose projects in India.
- ☞ To study about the agriculture, its types and importance.
- ☞ To understand the livestock and fishing resources of India
- ☞ To comprehend the problems of farming in India.



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.

- (a) Alluvial (b) Black
(c) Red (d) Alkaline

[Ans. (c) Red]

2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

- (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
(b) Indian Meteorological Department
(c) Soil Survey of India
(d) Indian Institute of Soil Science

[Ans. (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research]

3. The soils formed by the rivers are:

- (a) Red soils (b) Black soils
(c) Desert soils (d) Alluvial soils

[Ans. (d) Alluvial soils]

4. _____ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.

- (a) Hirakud dam
(b) Bhakra Nangal dam

- (c) Mettur dam
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

[Ans. (b) Bhakra Nangal dam]

5. _____ is a cash crop.

- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Maize

[Ans. (a) Cotton]

6. Black soils are also called as: [PTA-6]

- (a) Arid soils (b) Saline soils
(c) Regur soils (d) Mountain soils

[Ans. (c) Regur soils]

7. The longest dam in the world is _____. [PTA-1]

- (a) Mettur dam (b) Kosi dam
(c) Hirakud dam
(d) Bhakra-Nangal dam

[Ans. (c) Hirakud dam]

8. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India? [PTA-2; HY-2019]

- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat
(c) Jute (d) Tobacco

[Ans. (c) Jute]

II. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION GIVEN BELOW

1. **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

[PTA-5]

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false (R) is true

[Ans. (c) (A) is correct (R) is false]

2. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false (R) is true

[Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)]

III. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT

1. (a) Wheat (b) Rice
 (c) Millets (d) Coffee

[Ans. (d) Coffee]

2. (a) Khadar (b) Bhangar
 (c) Alluvial soil (d) Black soil

[GMQP-19; HY-2019]

[Ans. (d) Black soil]

3. (a) Inundational canals (b) Perennial canals
 (c) Tanks (d) Canals

[PTA-1]

[Ans. (c) Tanks]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Sugar bowl of India	-	Mahanadi
(2)	Coffee	-	Golden revolution
(3)	Tehri	-	Karnataka
(4)	Hirakud	-	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(5)	Horticulture	-	Highest dam in the India

Ans. (1)	Sugar bowl of India	-	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(2)	Coffee	-	Karnataka
(3)	Tehri	-	Highest dam in the India
(4)	Hirakud	-	Mahanadi
(5)	Horticulture	-	Golden revolution

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF.

1. **Define soil.** [PTA-1]

Ans. (i) Soil is one of the most important natural resources.

(ii) Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface, usually composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water.

2. **Name the types of soil found in India.**

Ans. Types of Soils. [HY-2019]

(i) Alluvial soil

(ii) Black soil

(iii) Red soil

(iv) Laterite soil

(v) Forest and mountain soil

(vi) Arid and desert soil

(vii) Saline and alkaline soil

(viii) Peaty and marshy soil

3. **State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.**

Ans. (i) Formation: Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.

(ii) Colour: black colour, due to presence of titanium, iron.

(iii) Rich in potash lime, Aluminium calcium and magnesium poor in Nitrogen Phosphoric acid and humus.

4. **Define Agriculture.**

Ans. Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fiber and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals (livestock).

5. **State the types of agriculture practices in India.**

[GMQP-2019]

Ans. The types of agriculture practices in India are,

(i) Subsistence Farming

(ii) Shifting Agriculture

(iii) Intensive Farming

(iv) Dry Farming

(v) Mixed Farming

(vi) Terrace Farming

India - Agriculture**Sura's X Std - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

6. Name the seasons of agriculture in India.

Ans. Cropping Seasons : [PTA-2 & QY 2019]

- (i) Kharif Season : June - September
- (ii) Rabi Season : October - March
- (iii) Zaid Season : April - June

7. Mention the plantation crops of India. [PTA-6]

Ans. Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major plantation crops of India.

8. What do you mean by livestock? [PTA-5]

Ans. (i) Livestock is an integral component of the **farming system** in India.

(ii) The livestock sector is **socially** and **economically** very significant due to its **multi-functional outputs** and contribution to socio-cultural security.

(iii) It also helps to improve food and nutritional security by providing nutrient-rich food products, generate income and employment and act as a cushion against crop failure, provide draught power and manure inputs to the crop subsector.

9. Write a brief note on the categories of fisheries in India.

Ans. (i) Fisheries in India are a very important economic activity and a flourishing sector with varied resources and potentials.

(ii) In India, fishing is categorised into two types: they are

1. Marine or Sea Fisheries :

It includes **coastal, off-shore** and **deep sea fisheries** mainly on the continental shelves. Kerala leads in the marine fish production in India.

2. Inland or Fresh Water Fisheries :

Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks etc. are the sources of fresh water and provide fresh water fisheries. About 50 percent of the country's total fish production comes from the inland fisheries and Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer in India.

VI. GIVE REASONS

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India. [PTA-1]

Ans. (i) Agriculture is the backbone of India because majority of the India's population are dependent on agriculture its allied activities and agro-based industries.

(ii) According to 2011 Agricultural census of India, an estimated 61.5% of the people are dependent on agriculture.

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

[GMQP-2019; QY-2019]

Ans. Rain water harvesting is important because

- (i) To conquer the deficiency of surface water to meet our demands.
- (ii) To capture the decline in ground water levels.

Above all, India is dependent on Monsoon rainfall.

VII. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

1. Rabi and Kharif crop seasons. [PTA-6]

S. No.	Rabi	Kharif
1.	Sown in October - November.	Sown in June - July with the onset of South West monsoon.
2.	Harvested in April - May	Harvested in September - October.
3.	Weather is warm.	Weather is hot.
4.	Major crops are wheat, oat, gram, grain, pea, barley, potato, tomato, onion and oil seeds.	Major crops are rice, Jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, groundnut, jute, sugarcane, turmeric, pulses etc.

2. Inundational canal and Perennial canal

S. No.	Inundation canal	Perennial canal
1.	In this, water is taken out directly from the rivers without making any kind of barrage or dam.	These are developed from perennial rivers by constructing barrage to regulate the flow of water.
2.	Such canals are useful for the diversion of flood water from the rivers and remain operational during rainy season.	In our country, most of the canals fall under this category. These canals are useful for irrigation.

Unit 4

India-Resources and
Industries

Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ✦ To learn about the resource and its types.
- ✦ To understand the concept of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- ✦ To identify the different types and distribution of industries in India.
- ✦ To analyse the problems of Indian industries.



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Manganese is used in _____.
 (a) Storage batteries (b) Steel Making
 (c) Copper smelting
 (d) Petroleum Refining
 [Ans. (b) Steel Making]
2. The Anthracite coal has _____.
 (a) 80 to 95% Carbon
 (b) Above 70% Carbon
 (c) 60 to 70% Carbon
 (d) Below 50% Carbon
 [Ans. (a) 80 to 95% Carbon]
3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and _____.
 (a) Oxygen (b) Water
 (c) Carbon (d) Nitrogen
 [Ans. (c) Carbon]
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of south India is _____.
 (a) Chennai (b) Salem
 (c) Madurai (d) Coimbatore
 [Ans. (d) Coimbatore]
5. The first Nuclear Power Station was commissioned in _____.
 (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil nadu
 [Ans. (c) Maharashtra]
6. The most abundant source of energy is _____.
 (a) Bio mass (b) Sun
 (c) Coal (d) Oil
 [Ans. (b) Sun]
7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in _____.
 (a) Jharkhand (b) Bihar
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Assam
 [Ans. (a) Jharkhand]
8. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is _____.
 (a) Transport
 (b) Mineral Deposits
 (c) Large demand
 (d) Power Availability
 [Ans. (b) Mineral Deposits]

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Bauxite	-	Cement
2.	Gypsum	-	Aircraft
3.	Black Gold	-	Electrical goods
4.	Iron ore	-	Coal
5.	Mica	-	Magnetite

Ans.

1.	Bauxite	-	Aircraft
2.	Gypsum	-	Cement
3.	Black Gold	-	Coal
4.	Iron ore	-	Magnetite
5.	Mica	-	Electrical goods

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. Define the resource and state its types.

- Ans. (i) Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource.
- (ii) Natural resources include air, water, soil, minerals, fossil fuels, plants, wild life etc. Based on continued availability, the resources are categorised into two types.
- (iii) Renewable Resources
- (iv) Non-Renewable resources

2. What are the minerals and state its types?

- Ans. (i) Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
- (ii) On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories.
- (iii) They are metallic and non-metallic minerals.

3. State the uses of magnesium. [PTA-3]

- Ans. (i) It is an important mineral used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- (ii) Due to its light weight and strength, It is used in making many vehicle parts especially in trucks and automobiles.
- (iii) It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

4. What is natural gas?

- Ans. (i) Natural gas usually accompanies the petroleum accumulations.
- (ii) It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly includes varying amounts of other higher alkanes and sometimes a small percentage of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphides.

- (iii) It is formed when layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years.

5. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content. [PTA-1]

Ans. Based on carbon content, it is classified in to the following types.

- (i) Anthracite : 80 to 90%
- (ii) Bituminous : 60 to 80%
- (iii) Lignite : 40 to 60%
- (iv) Peat : less than 40%

6. Mention the major areas of jute production in India.

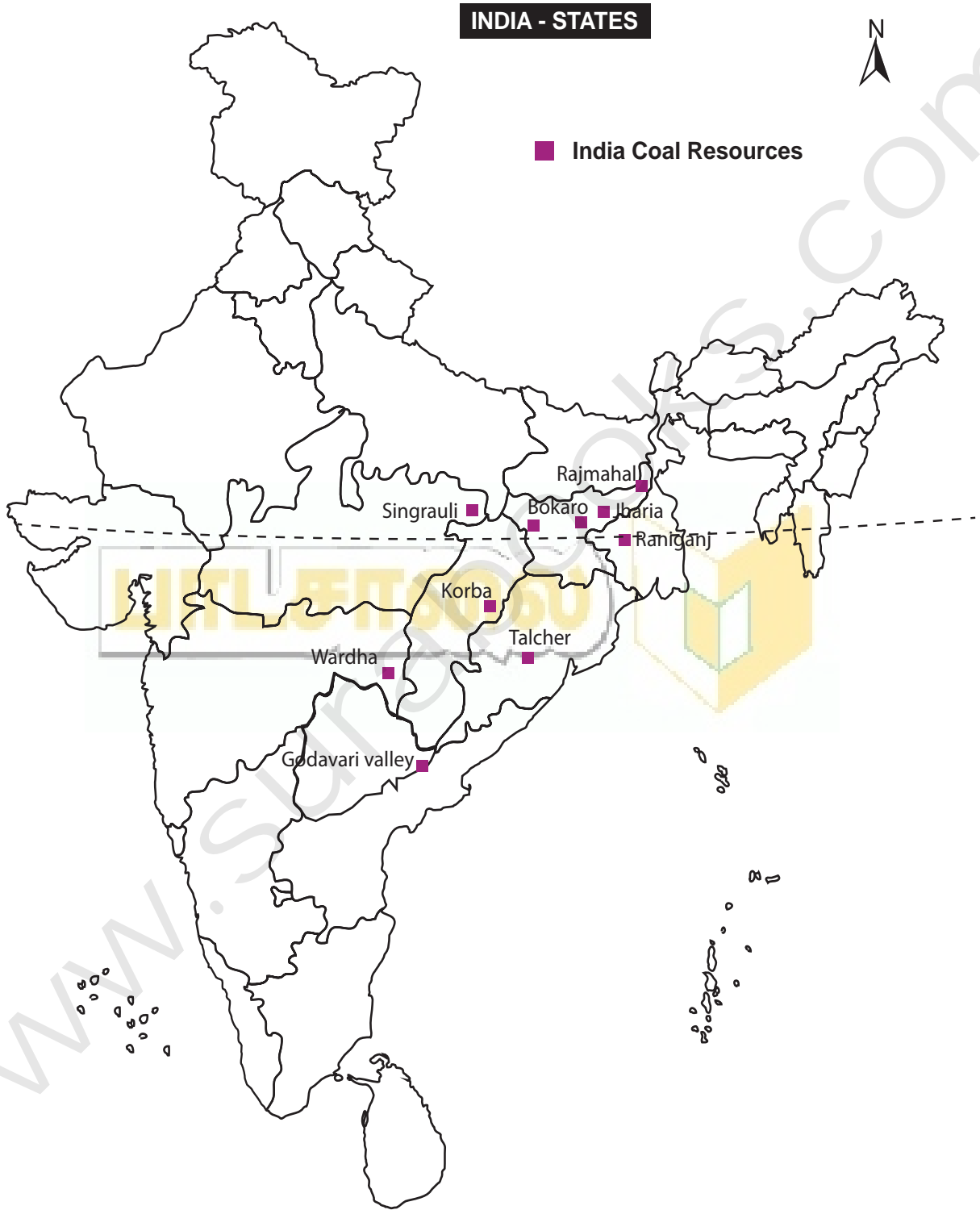
- Ans. (i) The major jute producing areas are in West Bengal and concentrated along the Hooghly river within the radius of six kilometre of Kolkata.
- (ii) Titagarh, Jagatdat, Budge-Budge, Haora and Bhadreswar are the chief centres of jute industry.
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are the other jute goods producing areas.

7. Name the important oil producing regions of India. [QY-2019] [PTA-2]

Ans.

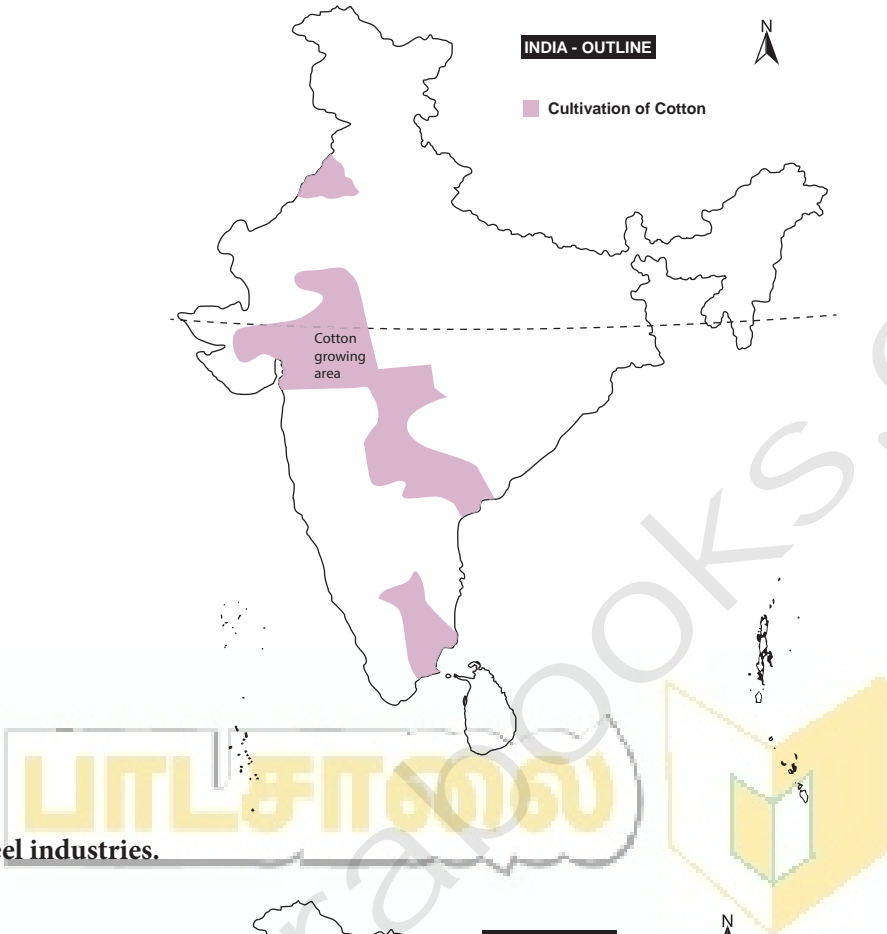
S. No	Western coast offshore oil fields	Eastern coast offshore Fields
(1)	Mumbai high oil fields (largest 65%)	Brahmaputra valley (Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of upper Assam.)
(2)	Gujarat coast (2nd largest)	Digboi oil feilds (oldest fields in country)
(3)	Basseim oil feild, south of Mumbai high	Nahoratiya oil fields (south west of digboi)
(4)	Aliabet oil feild, south of Bhavanagar	Moran-Hugrijan oil field (Southwest of Nahoratiya)
(5)	Ankleshwar	Rudrasagar-Lawa oil fields (sibsagar districts of Assam)
(6)	Cambay-Luni Region	Surrma valley (Badarpur, Masimpur, Patharia)
(7)	Ahemedabad-Kalol Region	offshore of Andaman and Nicobar, Gulf of mannar, Baleswar coast, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

3. Coal mining centres.

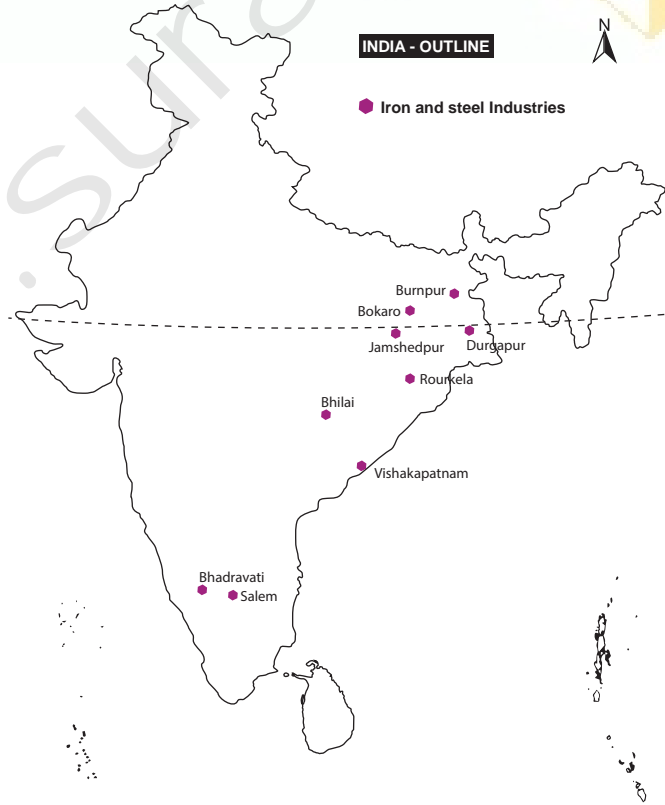


India-Resources and Industries

4. Areas of cultivation of cotton.



5. Iron and Steel industries.



CIVICS

Unit 1

Indian Constitution



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ To know about the making of Indian Constitution
- ↪ To know the Salient features of Indian Constitution
- ↪ To understand the Fundamental Rights and Duties
- ↪ To know the Directive Principles of State Policy
- ↪ To understand the Centre-State relations and the Emergency Provisions



EVALUATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?

- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
- (b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
- (c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
- (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic

[Ans. (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic]

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

[Ans. (a) Once]

3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through

- (a) Descent
- (b) Registration
- (c) Naturalisation
- (d) All of the above [Ans. (c) Naturalisation]

4. Find the odd one out. [PTA-2]

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

[Ans. (c) Right to Property]

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right? [PTA-6]

- Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
- Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
- Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
- Parents property is inherited by their children

[Ans. (d) Parents property is inherited by their children]

6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? [Sep-2020]

- Right to freedom of religion
- Right to equality
- Right to Constitutional remedies
- Right to property

[Ans. (c) Right to Constitutional remedies]

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

- If the Supreme Court so desires
- If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
- If the President orders it during the national emergency
- All of the above

[Ans. (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency]

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the

- American Constitution
- Canadian Constitution
- Russian Constitution
- Irish Constitution

[Ans. (c) Russian Constitution]

9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?

- Article 352
- Article 356
- Article 360
- Article 368

[Ans. (c) Article 360]

10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?

- Sarkaria Commission
- Rajamannar Committee
- M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- 1, 2 & 3
- 1 & 2
- 1 & 3
- 2 & 3

[Ans. (b) 1 & 2]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The concept of constitution first originated in _____.

[Ans. U.S.A] [QY-2019]

2. _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

[Ans. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha]

3. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.

[Ans. November 26, 1949]

4. _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.

[Ans. Five]

5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.

[Ans. 51A]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Citizenship Act	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
(2)	The Preamble	-	42 nd Amendment
(3)	The mini Constitution	-	1955
(4)	Classical language	-	1962
(5)	National Emergency	-	Tamil

Ans.	(1)	Citizenship Act	-	1955
	(2)	The Preamble	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
	(3)	The mini Constitution	-	42 nd Amendment
	(4)	Classical language	-	Tamil
	(5)	National Emergency	-	1962

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is a Constitution?

Ans. (i) The Constitution is the **fundamental law** of a country which reflects the **fundamental principles** on which the government of that country is based.

(ii) It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.

Unit 2

Central Government



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ To know the powers of the President and Vice President
- ↪ To Know the about the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- ↪ To understand the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- ↪ To know about Supreme Court

EVALUATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is

- (a) The President
- (b) The Chief Justice
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) Council of Ministers

[Ans. (a) The President]

2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (a) The President
- (b) Attorney General
- (c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

[Ans. (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha]

3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

- (a) The President
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) Rajya Sabha

[Ans. (b) Lok Sabha]

4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 30 years

[Ans. (c) 25 years]

5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) State Government
- (d) Parliament

[Ans. (d) Parliament]

6. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency?

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 360
- (c) Article 356
- (d) Article 365

[Ans. (b) Article 360]

7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:

- (a) The President
- (b) The Attorney General
- (c) The Governor
- (d) The Prime Minister

[Ans. (a) The President]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- _____ Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval. [Ans. Money]
- _____ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
[Ans. The Prime Minister]
- _____ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. [Ans. The Vice-President] [PTA-6]
- _____ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
[Ans. Attorney General]
- The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of _____ years.
[Ans. 65] [GMQP-19]
- _____ is the Guardian of the Constitution.
[Ans. The Supreme Court] [QY-2019]
- At present, the Supreme Court consists of _____ judges including the chief justice. [Ans. 28]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

- Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
 - The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service
 - The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
 - The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
(a) ii & iv are correct
(b) iii & iv are correct
(c) i & iv are correct
(d) i, ii & iii are correct
[Ans. (d) i, ii & iii are correct]
- The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
 - Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
 - The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

- ii & iv are correct
- iii & iv are correct
- i & iv are correct
- i & ii are correct

[Ans. (a) ii & iv are correct]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Article 53	-	State Emergency
(2)	Article 63	-	Internal Emergency
(3)	Article 356	-	Executive power of President
(4)	Article 76	-	Office of the Vice President
(5)	Article 352	-	Office of the Attorney General

Ans. (1)	Article 53	-	Executive power of President
(2)	Article 63	-	Office of the Vice President
(3)	Article 356	-	State Emergency
(4)	Article 76	-	Office of the Attorney General
(5)	Article 352	-	Internal Emergency

V. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS

- How is President of India elected?

[PTA-1; HY-2019; Sep-2020]

- Ans. (i) The President of India is elected by an **electoral college** in accordance with the system of **proportional representation** by means of **single transferable vote**.
- (ii) The Electoral College consists of the **elected members** of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of **National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry**.
- (iii) The president is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

- What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

- Ans. The ministers are classified under three ranks. They are,
- Cabinet Ministers
 - Ministers of State
 - Deputy Ministers.

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3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?

- Ans. (i)** He must be a **citizen** of India.
(ii) He should have worked as a **Judge of a High Court** for at least **5 years**.
(iii) He should have worked as an **advocate of High Court** for at least **10 years**.
(iv) He is in the opinion of the **President**, a **distinguished Jurist**.

4. Write short note: Money Bill [GMQP-2019]

- Ans. (i)** Money bill refers to bill introduced in the Lok Sabha of Indian Parliament.
(ii) It generally covers the issue of receipt and spending of money, such as tax laws, laws governing, borrowing and expenditure of Government, prevention of black money etc.

5. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India. [QY-2019]

- Ans. (i)** Attorney General of India has the **right to speak** and to take part in the **proceedings of both Houses** of the Parliament.
(ii) He enjoys all the **privileges and immunities** that are available to a member of Parliament.
(iii) Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Describe the Executive and Judicial Powers of the President of India. [Sep-2021]

Ans. Executive Powers

Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President.

- (i)** He appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers, distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
(ii) He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.
(iii) These include the appointment of Governors of States, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners the Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

Judicial Powers

Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

2. Explain any three Jurisdiction of the supreme court of India. [PTA-5]

Ans. (a) Original Jurisdiction

The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction. These may be

- (i)** dispute between the Government of India and one or more States of
(ii) Dispute between two or more states
(iii) The writs are issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

(b) Appellate Jurisdiction

- (i)** The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
(ii) As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in "civil, criminal and Constitutional" cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.
(iii) Such a case can be brought before the Supreme Court only if the High Court certifies that the case invites a substantial of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

(c) Advisory Jurisdiction

The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

3. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India? [PTA-2]

Ans. Duties and functions of Prime Minister

Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister :

- (i)** The Prime Minister **decides the rank** of his ministers and distributes various departments.
(ii) To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
(iii) The Prime Minister is the **Head of the Cabinet** and the other ministers are his colleagues.

ECONOMICS

Unit 1

Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: An Introduction



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ To know about the meaning of Gross Domestic Product
- ↪ To Understand the basic various measures of National Income
- ↪ To Understand the composition of GDP
- ↪ To know the contribution of different sectors in GDP
- ↪ To know the economic growth and development and its differences
- ↪ To know about Development path based on GDP And Employment
- ↪ To understand the growth of GDP and Economic Policies

EVALUATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. GNP equals

- (a) NNP adjusted for inflation
- (b) GDP adjusted for inflation
- (c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
- (d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

[Ans. (c) GDP plus net property income from abroad]

2. National Income is a measure of

- (a) Total value of money
- (b) Total value of producer goods
- (c) Total value of consumption goods
- (d) Total value of goods and services

[Ans. (d) Total value of goods and services]

3. Primary sector consist of

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Automobiles
- (c) Trade
- (d) Banking

[Ans. (a) Agriculture]

4. _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- (a) Expenditure approach
- (b) Value added approach
- (c) Income approach
- (d) National Income

[Ans. (b) Value added approach]

5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP? [PTA-5]

- (a) Agricultural sector
(b) Industrial sector
(c) Service sector
(d) None of the above. [Ans. (c) Service sector]

6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.

- (a) 91.06 (b) 92.26
(c) 80.07 (d) 98.29
[Ans. (b) 92.26]

7. India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.

- (a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 2nd
[Ans. (d) 2nd]

8. India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.

- (a) 65 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 55
[HY-2019] [Ans. (a) 65]

9. Which one is a trade policy?

- (a) irrigation policy
(b) import and export policy
(c) land-reform policy
(d) wage policy
[Ans. (b) import and export policy]

10. Indian economy is

- (a) Developing Economy
(b) Emerging Economy
(c) Dual Economy
(d) All the above [Ans. (d) All the above]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the primary sector in India.
[Ans. Agriculture]
2. GDP is the indicator of _____ economy.
[Ans. Health of a country's]
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as _____.
[Ans. Industrial Sector]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Electricity/ Gas and Water	-	National Income / Population
(2)	Price policy	-	Gross Domestic Product

(3)	GST	-	Industry Sector
(4)	Per capita income	-	Agriculture
(5)	C+I+G+(X-M)	-	Tax on goods and service

Ans.

(1)	Electricity/ Gas and Water	-	Industry Sector
(2)	Price policy	-	Agriculture
(3)	GST	-	Tax on goods and service
(4)	Per capita income	-	National Income / Population
(5)	C+I+G+(X-M)	-	Gross Domestic Product

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWER

1. Define National income. [QY-2019]

Ans. (i) National Income is a measure of the **total money value of goods and services** produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.

(ii) Commonly National Income is called as **Gross National Product (GNP)** or **National Dividend**.

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product? [PTA-6]

Ans. (i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the **total value of output of goods and services** produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

(ii) GDP represents the **economic health** of a country.

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

Ans. Importance of GDP are,

- (i) Study of Economic Growth.
(ii) Problems of inflation and deflation.
(iii) Estimate the purchasing power.
(iv) Study of Public Sector.

4. What is per capita income?

[PTA-3; GMQP-2019; HY-2019]

Ans. (i) Per capita Income (or) output per person is an indicator to show the **living standard of people** in a country.

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(ii) It is obtained by dividing the **National Income** by the **population** of a country.

$$\text{(iii) Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

Ans. (i) In the value-added approach the **value added** by each intermediate good is **summed** to estimate the value of the final good.

(ii) The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the **total value** of the final goods produced in the economy.

(iii) For Example : A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a "final good". The goods used to produce it, tea power, milk and sugar are "intermediate goods".

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

Ans. (i) Agriculture Policy

(ii) Industrial Policy

(iii) New Economic Policy

7. Write a short note

(i) **Gross National Happiness (GNH)**

(ii) **Human Development Index(HDI)**

Ans. (i) Gross National Happiness (GNH) :

The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972 during an interview by a British journalist for the Financial Times at Bombay airport when the then king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, said "Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product.

(ii) Human Development Index :

The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.

V. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.

[PTA-1; Sep-2021]

Ans. Various terms associated with measuring of National Income are as follows :

(i) Gross National Product (GNP) :

(1) Gross National Product is the **total value** of goods and services produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.

(2) It includes profit earned from capital invested abroad.

$$\text{(3) } \text{GNP} = C + I + G + (X - M) + \text{NFIA}$$

C = Consumption

I = Investment

G = Government Expenditure

X - M = Export - Import

NFIA = Net Factor Income from Abroad

(ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) :

Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

(iii) Net National Product (NNP) :

(1) Net National Product is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation.

$$\text{(2) } \text{NNP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

(iv) Net Domestic Product (NDP) :

(1) Net Domestic Product is a part of Gross Domestic Product.

(2) NDP is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses (Depreciation).

$$\text{(3) } \text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

(v) Per Capita Income (PCI) :

(1) Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.

(2) It is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of a country.

$$\text{PCI} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

(vi) Personal Income (PI) :

(1) Personal Income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

- (2) PI expressed as,

$$\text{PI} = \text{N1 corporate income taxes} \\ - \text{Undistributed corporate} \\ \text{profits} - \text{Social security} \\ \text{contribution} + \text{Transfer} \\ \text{Payment.}$$

(vii) **Disposable Income (DI) :**

- (1) Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families.

- (2) It can be expressed as,

(3)
$$\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct taxes}$$

(From consumption approach DI = Consumption Expenditures + Savings)

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain its.

[PTA-4; GMQP-2019; HY-2019]

Ans. Methods of calculating GDP are as follows :

(i) **Expenditure Approach :**

- (1) In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.

(2)
$$Y = C + I + G + X - M$$

(ii) **The Income Approach :**

- (1) This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.
- (2) The income approach to measuring GDP (Y) is

$$Y = \text{Wages} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit}$$

(iii) **Value Added Approach :**

- (1) In the value added approach the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
- (2) The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.

- (3) **For example :** A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a "final good".

- (4) The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk and sugar are "Intermediate goods", since they form a part of the final goods, the cup of tea.

- (5) One way to measure the market value of the cup of tea is to add the value produced by each intermediate good used, to produce it. Each intermediate good, the tea powder, milk and sugar, adds value to the final output, the cup of tea.

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

Ans. Composition of Gross domestic Product (GDP) : Indian economy is broadly divided into three sectors as follows.

(i) **Primary Sector (Agricultural Sector) :**

- (1) Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
- (2) Agriculture based allied activities, production of raw materials such as cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal etc., are also undertaken.

(ii) **Secondary Sector (Industrial Sector) :**
[PTA-2]

- (1) Industrial sector is secondary sectors in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
- (2) Important industries are Iron and Steel industry, cotton, textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

(iii) **Tertiary (Service Sector) :**

- (1) Tertiary sector is known as service sector it includes Government, scientific research, transport communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare and Information Technology etc.,
- (2) In the 20th Century, economists began to suggest that, traditional tertiary services could be further distinguished from "quaternary" and "quinary" service sectors.

4. Write any five differences between the growth and development.

[QY-2019]

Ans. Difference between Economic Growth and Economic Development.

S. No.	Comparison between Economic Growth and Economic Development	Economic Growth	Economic Development
1.	Definition / Meaning	It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.	It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.
2.	Concept	Economic growth is the 'Narrower' concept.	Economic development is the 'Broader' concept.
3.	Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
4.	Scope	Rise in parameters like GDP, GNP, FDI, FII etc.	Rise in life expectancy rate, infant, improvement in literacy rate, infant mortality rate and poverty rate etc.
5.	Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long term in nature

5. Explain the following the economic policies

1. Agricultural Policy
2. Industrial policy
3. New economic policy

Ans. (i) **Agricultural Policy :**

- (1) Agricultural Policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to **domestic agriculture** and **imports of foreign agricultural products**.
- (2) Some over arching themes include risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources and environmental sustainability research and development, and market access for domestic commodities.
- (3) Some Agricultural Policies are Price Policy, Land Reform Policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation policy, Food Policy, Agricultural Labour Policy and Co-operative Policy etc.

(ii) **Industrial Policy :**

- (1) Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy.
- (2) It creates employment, promotes research and development leads to modernization and ultimately makes the economy self sufficient.
- (3) It is also closely related to the development of trade.

(4) Several industrial policies since 1948, Industrial policy on large scale industries.

(5) Eg. : Textile Industry Policy, Price Policy of Industrial growth, Sugar Industry Policy etc.

(iii) **New Economic Policy :**

- (1) The economy of India had undergone policy in the beginning of the 1990s.
- (2) This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG - Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.
- (3) These economic reforms had influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

VII. ACTIVITY AND PROJECT

1. Students are collect the Gross Domestic Product datas of Tamilnadu and compare the other state of Karnataka and Kerala's GDP.

Ans. Activity to be done by the Students themselves

2. Students are collect the details of Employment growth of Tamilnadu.

Ans. Activity to be done by the Student themselves

Unit 2

Globalization and Trade



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ✦ To know the meaning and history of globalization
- ✦ To know the trade and traders in South India historical perspective
- ✦ To know the evolution of growth of MNC
- ✦ To know the fair trade practices and WTO
- ✦ To understand the impact and challenges of globalization



EVALUATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)? [PTA-1]

- (a) Ministerial conference
- (b) Director General
- (c) Deputy Director General
- (d) None of these [Ans. (b) Director General]

2. Colonial advent in India [PTA-3]

- (a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
- (b) Dutch, English, Danish, French
- (c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English
- (d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch

[Ans. (a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French]

3. GATT's first round held in

- (a) Tokyo
- (b) Uruguay
- (c) Torquay
- (d) Geneva

[Ans. (d) Geneva]

4. India signed the Dunket proposal in

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1994

[Ans. (d) 1994]

5. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Sultan of Golconda
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb [Ans. (b) Sultan of Golconda]

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6. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in

- (a) June 1991
- (b) July 1991
- (c) July- Aug-1991
- (d) Aug 1991

[Ans. (c) July- Aug-1991]

7. Indian government was introduced _____ in 1991 [QY 2019]

- (a) Globalization
- (b) World Trade Organisation
- (c) New Economic Policy
- (d) None

[Ans. (c) New Economic Policy]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. A better economy introduce rapid development of the _____. [Sep-2020]

[Ans. Capital Market]

2. WTO agreement came into force from _____. [Ans. January 1, 1995] [QY-2019]

3. The term globalization invented by _____. [Ans. Prof. Theodore Levitt] [GMQP-2019]

[PTA-3]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Multination corporation in India	-	1947
(2)	MNC	-	Enforce international trade
(3)	GATT	-	Minimize cost of production
(4)	8 th Uruguay Round	-	Infosis
(5)	WTO	-	1986

Ans.

(1)	Multination corporation in India	-	Infosis
(2)	MNC	-	Minimize cost of production
(3)	GATT	-	1947
(4)	8 th Uruguay Round	-	1986
(5)	WTO	-	Enforce international trade

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is globalization? [PTA-1; HY-2019]

Ans. Globalization is the integration of a country with the world economy. Basically, globalization signifies a process of internationalization plus liberalization.

2. Write the types of globalization. [PTA-1; 4]

Ans. There are three stages of globalization. They are,

- (i) Archaic Globalization
- (ii) Proto Globalization
- (iii) Modern Globalization

3. Write short note on Multinational corporation.

Ans. Multi National corporation is a Corporate organization which **owns or controls production** of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.

4. What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?

Ans. (i) Abolition of Industrial licensing, except for a few industries.

(ii) Reduction in the number of industries reserved for public sector.

(iii) Fixation of a realistic exchange rate of rupee to exchange exports of Indian goods.

(iv) Foreign exchanges regulations were suitably amended.

5. What is Fair Trade?

Ans. (i) Fair Trade is a way of doing business that ultimately aims to keep **small farmers** an active part of the **world market place**.

(ii) It aims to **empower consumer** to make purchases that support their values.

6. Write any two principles of Fair Trade Practices.

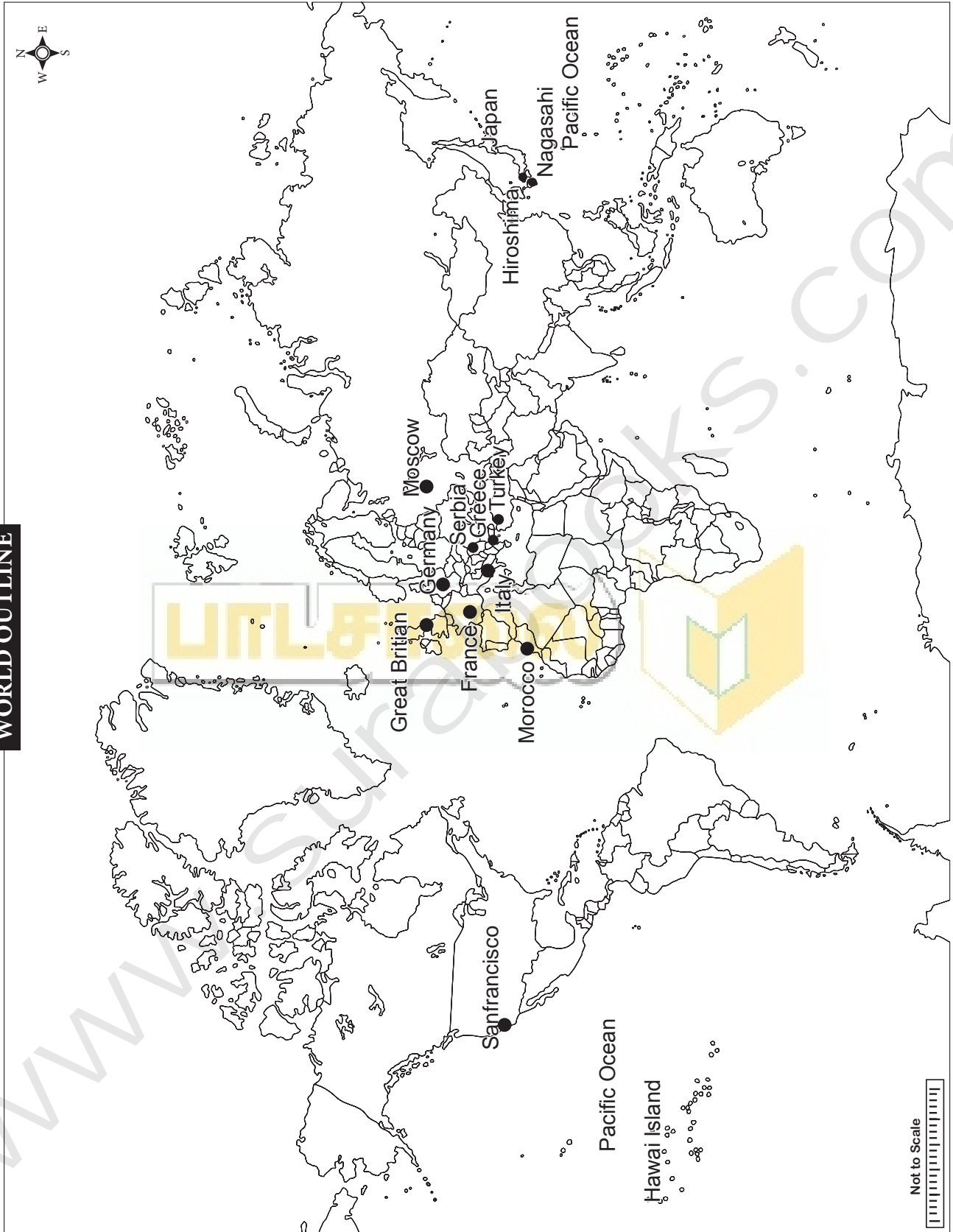
Ans. (i) Transparency and Accountability.

(ii) Fair trading practices and payment of a fair price.

7. Write short note on TRIPs and TRIMs.

Ans. (i) Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) : Intellectual property Right may be defined as "Information with a commercial value" Under TRIPs Patent shall be available for any invention whether product (or) process in all fields of industrial technologies.

WORLD OUTLINE



**10th
STD**

GOVT. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
SEPTEMBER 2021

Reg. No.

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Part - III

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

Social Science (With Answers)

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

Note: This question paper contains **four** Parts.

PART - I

- Note:** (i) Answer **all** the questions. **14 × 1 = 14**
(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

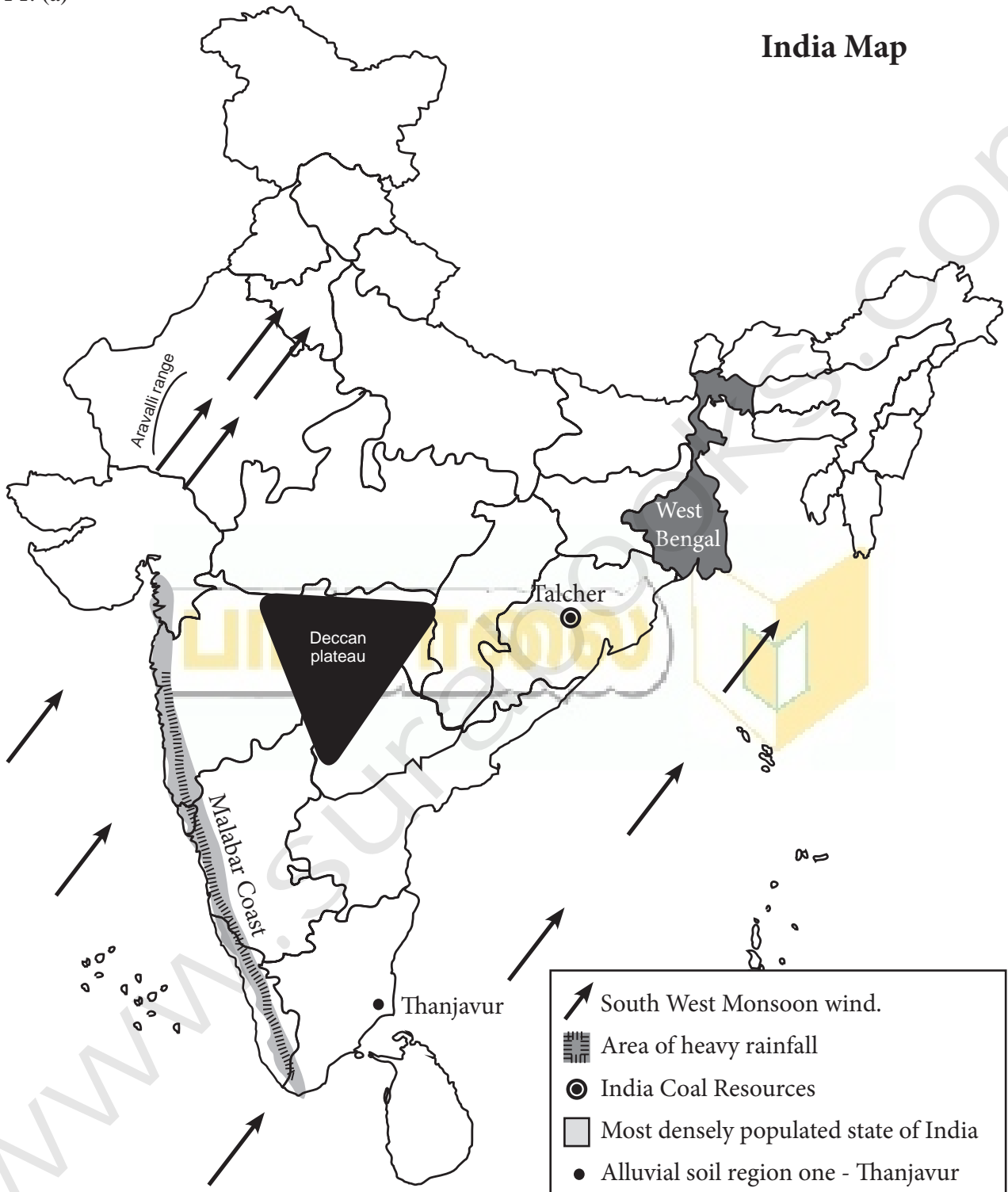
1. The country which was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland:
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) France
2. In America, the first huge Stock Market Crash occurred on :
 - (a) 24 October 1929
 - (b) 14 October 1929
 - (c) 24 November 1925
 - (d) 24 November 1928
3. In the Non-Aligned Movement Conference _____ participated as the Indian representative.
 - (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - (b) Motilal Nehru
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Sati was abolished in the year:
 - (a) 1827
 - (b) 1829
 - (c) 1826
 - (d) 1927
5. **Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British Army.
Reason (R) : The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of central authority.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
 - (b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.
 - (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
6. Match the following:

(1) Grey Revolution	(i) Egg
(2) Silver Revolution	(ii) Meat
(3) Red Revolution	(iii) Leather
(4) Brown Revolution	(iv) Fertilizers

 - (a) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii)
 - (b) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)
 - (c) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(ii), (4)-(iii)
 - (d) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(iii)
7. Western disturbances cause rainfall in:
 - (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
8. Manganese is used in:
 - (a) Batteries
 - (b) Cement Manufacturing
 - (c) Copper Smelting
 - (d) Petroleum Refining
9. The state which has highest population in India:
 - (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Sikkim
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Tamil Nadu

44. (a)

India Map



(OR)

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