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10<sup>th</sup> Standard

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- Public Exam - April, Instant Supplementary Exam - July & Quarterly Exam - Sep. 2026 Question Papers are given with answers.

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# Preface

Education is not the learning of facts.

It is rather training of the mind to think.

- **Albert Einstein**

**Respected Principals, Correspondents, Head Masters / Head Mistresses, Teachers,**

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.

It is in our sincerest effort we take the pride of releasing **SURA'S Social Science Guide for 10<sup>th</sup> Standard**. This guide has been authored and edited by qualified teachers having teaching experience for over a decade in their respective subject fields. This Guide has been reviewed by a reputed Professor who is currently serving as Head of the Department in an esteemed College.

With due respect to Teachers, I would like to mention that this guide will serve as a teaching companion to qualified teachers. Also, this guide will be an excellent learning companion to students with exhaustive exercises and in-text questions in addition to precise answers for textual questions.

In complete cognizance of the dedicated role of Teachers, I completely believe that our students will learn the subject effectively with this guide and prove their excellence in Board Examinations.

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

**Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.**

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## Syllabus

| MONTH                                    | HISTORY              | GEOGRAPHY | CIVICS | ECONOMICS | TOTAL UNITS |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| June                                     | 1                    | 1, 2      | 1      | 1         | 5           |
| July                                     | 2, 3                 | 3         | 2      | 2         | 5           |
| I MID TERM TEST (10 Units)               |                      |           |        |           |             |
| August                                   | 4 & 5                | 4, 5      | 3      | 3         | 5           |
| September                                |                      | 0         | 0      | 0         | 1           |
| QUARTERLY EXAM (16 Units)                |                      |           |        |           |             |
| October                                  | 6, 7                 | 6         | 4      | 4         | 5           |
| November                                 | 8, 9, 10             | 7         | 5      | 5         | 5           |
| II MID TERM TEST (10 Units)              |                      |           |        |           |             |
| December                                 | 10                   | 0         | 0      | 0         | 1           |
| HALF YEARLY EXAM (Full Portion 27 Units) |                      |           |        |           |             |
| January                                  | FIRST REVISION TEST  |           |        |           |             |
| February                                 | SECOND REVISION TEST |           |        |           |             |
| March                                    | THIRD REVISION TEST  |           |        |           |             |

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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?

[July-'23; April-'25]

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

[Ans. (b) Japan]

3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? [PTA-6; May-'22; July-'24 & '25; HY-'24]

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

[Ans. (a) Lenin]

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?

[FRT-'22 & '24; HY-'23; April-'24; July-'26]

- (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-'21; QY-'24]

- (a) Germany
- (b) Russia
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

[Ans. (b) Russia]

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

- Japan forced a war on China in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans. 1894]
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ signed in May 1913.  
[May-'22] [Ans. London]
- Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans. 1902]
- In the Balkans \_\_\_\_\_ had mixed population.  
[Ans. Macedonia]
- In the battle of Tannenberg \_\_\_\_\_ suffered heavy losses.  
[April-'23] [Ans. Russia]
- \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.  
[FRT-'22] [Ans. Clemenceau]
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
[PTA-1; FRT & Aug-'22; QY-'23 & '24] [Ans. 1925]

## III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

- The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
  - Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
  - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
  - (i) and (ii) are correct
  - (i) and (iii) are correct
  - (ii) and (iii) are correct
  - (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

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

  - Both A and R are correct
  - A is right but R is not the correct reason
  - Both A and R are wrong
  - 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

- How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?  
[FRT-'22; April-'25]  
  - 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.
  - Despite the warning of the three great powers Russia, Germany and France – Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
  - By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
- Name the countries in the Triple Entente.  
[QY-'19 & '24; Aug-'22; FRT & July-'24 & '25]  

Ans. The countries in the Triple Entente were Britain, France and Russia.
- What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?  
[HY-'19; FRT-'22]  

Ans. (i) England's jingoism  
(ii) France's chauvinism and  
(iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism in Europe.
- What do you know of trench warfare?  

Ans. Trench Warfare : [PTA-3; Sep-'21; April-'23]

  - The Battle of Marne is a memorable for trench warfare.
  - Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
  - 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.
- What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?  
[FRT-'22]  

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.

## Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

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- (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-'19; Sep-2020 & '21; May-'22; QY-'23; April-'24; July-'26]

#### **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 (1907)** 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) The sea being considered a preserve of England ever since 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 provided Austria and Russia with the opportunity to resume 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 experienced rising tensions and conflicts.
- (iii) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of Macedonia. 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 : [QY-'23]**

- (i) The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- (ii) On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**, heir to Francis 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 & 6; FRT-'22 & '24; July-'23; April-'25]

- 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. The **Rhineland** was to be occupied by the Allies.

## 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**, including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's headquarters, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- (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 as the **Russian Communist Party**.

## 4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations. [April & QY-'24; July-'25]

### 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. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
- (iv)** 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.
- (v)** The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.
- (vi)** Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
- (vii)** After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- (viii)** Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- (ix)** By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- (x)** Thereafter, Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat in the Council.

## VII. ACTIVITY

- 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; \*\*QY-'23 & '24; HY-'23; July-'24 & '25]

- Ans.** 1. Great Britain\*\* 2. Germany\* 3. France\*\* [April-'25] 4. Italy\*\* [April-'25]  
 5. Morocco\* 6. Turkey\*\* 7. Serbia [April-'25] 8. Bosnia  
 9. Greece\* 10. Austria-Hungary 11. Bulgaria 12. Rumania



## PTA QUESTIONS &amp; 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 &amp; ANSWERS

## 1 MARK

1. The country which won the Battle of Jutland [QY-'19]  
 (a) Germany (b) England (c) Russia (d) France [Ans. (b) England]  
 2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? [Sep-2020]  
 (a) Delville (b) Orange State (c) Adowa (d) Algiers [Ans. (c) Adowa]  
 3. The famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany [QY-'23]  
 (a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal (c) Lusitania (d) Berlin [Ans. (c) Lusitania]  
 4. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in \_\_\_\_\_. [QY-'23]  
 (a) July 1919 (b) June 1918 (c) July 1918 (d) June 1919 [Ans. (d) June 1919]

## 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.

## 5 MARKS

1. What was the impact on India in the First World War? [FRT-'22]  
**Ans.** The impact on India in the First World War  
 (i) The First World War had a significant **impact on India**. The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in **Europe, Africa and West Asia**.  
 (ii) After the War, the soldiers came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.  
 (iii) India contributed **£ 230 million** in cash and over **£ 125 million** in loans towards war expenses.  
 (iv) India also sent war materials to the value **£ 250 million**. This caused enormous economic distress.  
 (v) There were grain riots as poor people looted shops. Towards the end of the war India too suffered under world-wide epidemic of influenza. (£ - symbol of Pound sterling)  
 (vi) The War conditions led to the rise of **Home Rule Movement** in India. The Congress was reunited during the war. India and Indians had taken an active part in the War believing that Britain would reward India's loyalty. But only disappointment was in store.  
 (vii) Thus the War had multiple effects on **Indian society, economy and polity**.  
 2. What were the objectives of the League of Nations? [FRT-'22]  
**Ans.** (i) The **two-fold objective** of the League of Nations was to **avoid war** and **maintain peace** in the world and to promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.  
 (ii) The League intended to act as **conciliator** and **arbitrator** and thereby resolve a dispute in its early stages. If wars should break out **despite arbitration**, the members should apply sanctions to the aggressor-first economic and then military.  
 (iii) The difficulty in achieving the objectives was increased from the beginning by the absence of three Great Powers namely USA (did not become a member), Germany (a defeated nation) and Russia.  
 (iv) The latter two joined in 1926 and 1934. While Germany resigned in 1933, Russia was expelled in 1939.

8 MARKS

1. Write short note on :

(i) Trust (ii) Battle of Marne (iii) Battle of Verdun (iv) Peace Conference in Paris [FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i) Trust :** A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.
- (ii) Battle of Marne :** Meanwhile Russian forces invaded East Prussia. In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered heavy losses. Germany defeated them decisively. At the Battle of the Marne (early September 1914), the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans. Paris was thus saved. The battle of Marne is as memorable for trench warfare.
- (iii) Battle of Verdun :** Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line. In the five-month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed. The British offensive against Germans occurred near the River Somme. In this four-month Battle of Somme Britain lost 20,000 men on the first day. The battle of Verdun, however, decided the fortunes of the War in favour of the Allies.
- (iv) Peace Conference in Paris :** The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919, two months after the signing of the armistice. Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau played a very important part in the deliberations. Faced with a threat of a renewed war, the German government was forced to agree to the terms. On 28 June, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

2. What was the fallout of the First World War? [FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i)** The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity. Through conscription, and through air raids, the War had involved and affected far more of the population than in the past.
- (ii)** 8 million had died in four years, while more than twice as many were wounded, and many crippled for life. Millions more had succumbed to the worldwide influenza of 1918. The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes - a shortage of men. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.
- (iii)** The War and its aftermath turned out to be a stirring period of history. The most striking of all was the rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R or the Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics, as it was called.
- (iv)** America entered the War as a debtor country but it emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the War.
- (v)** Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to gain freedom.
- (vi)** Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation. Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

3. Explain about structure and composition of League of Nations. [May-'22]

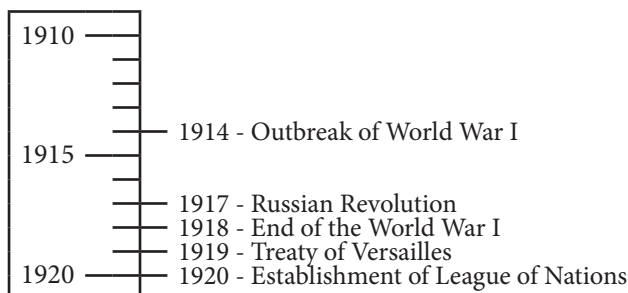
**Ans. Structure and composition of League of Nations :**

- (i)** The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.
- (ii)** It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished. In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.
- (iii) The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies :** the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the Permanent Court of Justice, and the International Labour Organisation.
- (iv)** Each member-country was represented in the Assembly. The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council.
- (v)** Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.
- (vi)** The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- (vii)** The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council. The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague.
- (viii)** The court was made of fifteen judges. The International Labour Organisation comprised a secretariat and general conference which included four representatives from each country.

## TIME LINE CHART

[QY-'19]

SCALE  
(1 unit = 5 years)



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS &amp; ANSWERS

## I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: 1 MARK

1. The biggest outcome of the First 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) Danzig (b) Port Arthur  
(c) Sakata (d) Miyako

[Ans. (b) Port Arthur]

15. Within Europe \_\_\_\_\_ held a pre-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 aggression too, \_\_\_\_\_ followed 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) Cyprus

[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 German violation of Belgian neutrality forced \_\_\_\_\_ to enter World War I.

- (a) Japan (b) America  
(c) China (d) Britain

[Ans. (d) Britain]

23. \_\_\_\_\_ watched the course of the War and in August 1916 joined the Allies.

- (a) Montenegro (b) Bulgaria  
(c) Rumania (d) Albania

[Ans. (c) Rumania]

24. Germany ultimately surrendered in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Nov. 1918 (b) Dec. 1918  
(c) Jan. 1919 (d) Oct. 1918

[Ans. (a) Nov. 1918]

25. As per the Peace Treaty of 1919 \_\_\_\_\_ was returned to France.

- (a) Austria (b) Italy  
(c) Alsace-Lorraine (d) Bucharest

[Ans. (c) Alsace-Lorraine]

26. \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the World War I.

- (a) Japan (b) Germany  
(c) Russia (d) America

[Ans. (d) America]

27. On 8 November 1917, a new \_\_\_\_\_ government was in office in Russia.

- (a) Socialist (b) Communist  
(c) Tsarist (d) Democratic

[Ans. (b) Communist]

28. \_\_\_\_\_ was not a member of the League of Nations.

- (a) USA (b) Germany  
(c) Russia (d) Italy

[Ans. (a) USA]

29. The League of Nations was dissolved in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1943 (b) 1947  
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

[Ans. (d) 1946]

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Capitalism inevitably led to \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans. Imperialism]

2. The industrial achievements of \_\_\_\_\_ gave her a dominating position in Europe in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

[Ans. Germany]

3. The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans. Meiji Era]

4. By 1900, practically the whole of \_\_\_\_\_ was colonised.

[Ans. Africa]

5. Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established \_\_\_\_\_ in China.

[Ans. Spheres of influence]

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Genocide is a frightful example of the massacre of the Balkan wars.

[Ans. Armenian]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ declared war on the central powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively.

[Ans. Romania and Greece]

8. In 1914, Russia suffered heavy losses in the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **battle of Tannenberg**]
9. The battle of Marne is a memorable for \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Trench warfare**]
10. Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked \_\_\_\_\_, the famous fortress in the French line. [Ans. **Verdun**]
11. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3<sup>rd</sup> March \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **1918**]
12. In the far east, Japan was able to capture the province of \_\_\_\_\_ given by the Germans to China in Shantung. [Ans. **Kiauchau**]
13. In 1916, a naval battle \_\_\_\_\_ had taken place in the North sea. [Ans. **Battle of Jutland**]
14. \_\_\_\_\_ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914. [Ans. **Emden**]
15. On \_\_\_\_\_, the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. [Ans. **28 June, 1919**]
16. In Russia \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ attempted westernisation without changing the social conditions [Ans. **Peter the Great, Catherine II**]
17. Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Bolsheviks**]
18. Opponents of Lenin in minority were called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Mensheviks**]
19. Tsar \_\_\_\_\_ of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government. [Ans. **Nicholas II**]
20. On 22 January 1905 Father \_\_\_\_\_, a priest organised a march of men, women and children in St. Petersburg. [Ans. **Gapon**]
21. The parliament established by Nicholas was called the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Duma**]
22. In 1916 \_\_\_\_\_ who had a domineering influence over the Tsar and the Tsarina was murdered. [Ans. **Rasputin**]
23. During the popular uprisings in 1917, \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of the Russian empire. [Ans. **Petrograd**]
24. The Russian Communist Party eliminated \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia within a record time. [Ans. **poverty, illiteracy**]
25. Pravda is a Russian word meaning \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Truth**]
26. The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Geneva**]
27. The International Court of Justice was set up at \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **The Hague**]
28. In October, \_\_\_\_\_ withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League. [Ans. **Hitler**]
29. \_\_\_\_\_ led to frequent clashes between these great powers in Asia, Africa and Europe. [Ans. **National rivalry**]
30. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan entered the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **"circle of the great Powers"**]
31. Under the guidance of \_\_\_\_\_, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. [Ans. **Bismarck**]
32. The Anglo-Japanese alliance resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1904. [Ans. **Entente Cordiale**]
33. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were old rivals. [Ans. **France, Germany**]
34. \_\_\_\_\_ intentionally recognised the independence of the Sultan of Morocco. [Ans. **Kaiser Wilhelm II**]
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland. [Ans. **Ottoman**]
36. Turkey was reduced to the area around \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. **Constantinople**]
37. The climax to these events in the Balkans \_\_\_\_\_, occurred in \_\_\_\_\_ in Bosnia. [Ans. **Sarajevo**]
38. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915. [Ans. **Britain, France, Italy**]
39. In the war in Western Front, within a month \_\_\_\_\_ seemed almost doomed. [Ans. **Paris**]
40. In 1917, the \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia was overthrown in a revolution. [Ans. **Tsarist Regime**]
41. In the War in the middle east, Turks tried to attack \_\_\_\_\_, but were repulsed. [Ans. **Suez Canal**]
42. President \_\_\_\_\_ declared war against Germany in April 1917. [Ans. **Woodrow Wilson**]
43. All \_\_\_\_\_ colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations. [Ans. **German**]
44. The War conditions led to the rise of \_\_\_\_\_ movement in India. [Ans. **Home Rule**]
45. 22 January 1905 is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in Russian Revolution. [Ans. **Bloody Sunday**]
46. The Tamil Poet \_\_\_\_\_ welcomed the Russian Revolution by his poem. [Ans. **Bharathiyar**]

## Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

Sura's X Std - SOCIAL SCIENCE

47. The Bolshevik Party was renamed as the \_\_\_\_\_ Party. [Ans. **Russian Communist**]

48. The First Secretary General of the League of Nations was \_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain. [Ans. **Sir Eric Drummond**]

49. The Principle of \_\_\_\_\_ could not be applied in actual practice. [Ans. **Collective Security**]

### III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa and West Asia.

(ii) After the First World War, the soldiers came back with new ideas but they had no impact on the Indian society.

(iii) India sent war materials to the value of £ 250 Million.

(iv) This caused enormous economic distress.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct

(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

(c) (ii) and (iv) are correct

(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

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

2. (i) Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.

(ii) The need to control the sources of raw materials inevitably led to imperialism.

(iii) Besides being a market for surplus goods, colonies served another purpose.

(iv) Imperialism was only about colonies

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct

(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

(c) (iv) is correct

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

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

3. (i) The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference.

(ii) The secretariat was the executive of the League.

(iii) Even the small nations in the League possessed the right of veto.

(iv) Germany resigned from the League in 1930.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct

(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(c) (i) and (iii) are correct

(d) (ii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (c) (i) and (iii) are correct]

4. **Assertion (A) :** Militant forms of nationalism contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

**Reason (R) :** The love for one country demanded hatred for another country.

(a) A is right but R is not the correct reason

(b) Both A and R are correct

(c) Both A and R are wrong

(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

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

5. **Assertion (A) :** The year 1914 is a turning point in world history.

**Reason (R) :** The political and social processes that began in 1789, culminated in the I world war that year (1914) and shaped the course of the twentieth century.

(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]

6. **Assertion (A) :** During the first three years of the I World War, the United States gave only moral support and valuable material aid to Britain and France.

**Reason (R) :** They had a very poor leadership.

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

### IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

|    |                    |     |                   |
|----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. | (1) River Somme    | (a) | 1,00,000 men      |
|    | (2) Lloyd George   | (b) | France            |
|    | (3) Woodrow Wilson | (c) | Four month Battle |
|    | (4) Clemenceau     | (d) | England           |
|    | (5) German Army    | (e) | USA               |

[Ans. 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - b, 5 - a]

|    |                                  |     |              |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 2. | (1) Napoleon's defeat            | (a) | London       |
|    | (2) Princip                      | (b) | Trotsky      |
|    | (3) German Bomb attack           | (c) | Trafalgar    |
|    | (4) Rhineland                    | (d) | Bosnian Serb |
|    | (5) Soviet of worker's delegates | (e) | Allies       |

[Ans. 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - b]

## V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

2 MARKS

1. Why is 20<sup>th</sup> century called 'the long nineteenth century' by historians?

**Ans. (i)** The year 1914 is a turning point in world history.

**(ii)** The political and social processes that began in 1789, culminated in the **First World War** that broke out in that year and **decisively shaped** the course of the twentieth century.

**(iii)** Historians therefore call this as '**the long nineteenth century**'.

2. How was the surplus wealth produced by capitalist industry used?

**Ans.** The aim of capitalistic industry was to produce more and more. The surplus wealth thus produced was used to build more **factories, railways, steamships** or other such undertakings.

3. Why did Japan annexe Korea in 1910?

**Ans.** After 1905 Japan took control of Korean domestic and foreign policy. The assassination of a prominent Japanese diplomat provided the excuse in **1910** for Japan's annexation of Korea.

4. What heightened the tension between Germany and Britain?

**Ans. (i)** Kaiser proclaimed that Germany would be the **leader of the world**. The German navy was expanded.

**(ii)** Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her. Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

5. Name the nine states that opposed the central powers.

**Ans.** Nine states that opposed the Central powers were: Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece.

6. Write a note on the Tsar's abortive attempts for peace.

**Ans. (i)** Tsar Nicholas II of Russia suggested to the Powers that they meet together to bring about an era of **universal peace**.

**(ii)** In response, two Peace Conferences were held at **The Hague in Holland in 1899 and 1907** but in vain.

7. Why did America enter the First World War?

**Ans.** In January 1917, **Lusitania**, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine. There was a lot of resentment in the USA and President Wilson declared war against Germany in April 1917. America's entry with its enormous resources made Allied victory a foregone conclusion.

## VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

5 MARKS

1. Give an account of popular uprisings in Russia.

**Ans. (i)** Even on 23 February 1917, when the socialists celebrated **International Working Women's Day**, the Tsar seemed unchallengeable. But he had to abdicate on 15 March.

**(ii)** None called for strikes, fearing that the time was not ripe for **militant action**. The bread shortages among **women textile workers**, many with husbands in the army, forced them to go on strike anyway and march through the factory areas of Petrograd, the capital of the Russian Empire.

**(iii)** Masses of women workers demanding "**Bread for workers**" waved their arms towards **factory workers** and shouted "**Come out!**" "Stop work!"

**(iv)** The city's 400,000 workers joined the movement the next day (24 February).

2. What was the outcome of the Russian Revolution?

**Ans. (i)** The Russian Communist Party eliminated **illiteracy and poverty** in Russia within a record time.

**(ii)** Russian **industry and agriculture** had developed remarkably.

**(iii)** Women were given **equal rights**, including rights to vote.

**(iv)** Industries and banks were nationalised. Land was announced as **social property**.

**(v)** Land was distributed to poor peasants.

- (vi) Lenin thought the most important factor for the fall of Provisional government was its failure to withdraw from World War.
- (vii) So Lenin immediately appealed for peace.
- (viii) **Unmindful** of the harsh terms dictated by the Central Powers, Lenin opted for withdrawing from the War to concentrate on the formation of new government.
- (ix) In March 1918, the Treaty of Brest–Litovsk was signed.

**3. What were the issues and incidents of violation of the League of Nations?**

- Ans. (i)** One of the major problems confronting the European powers was how to achieve **disarmament**.
- (ii)** In **1925 the Council of the League** set up a commission to hold a Disarmament Conference to sort out the problem.
- (iii)** But the proposed conference materialised only in **February 1932**. In this Conference, Germany's demand of equality of arms with France was rejected. In October Hitler withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.
- (iv)** Japan attacked Manchuria in **September 1931**, and the League condemned Japan.
- (v)** So Japan also followed the example of Germany and resigned from the League.
- (vi)** In the context of Italy's attack on Ethiopia, the League applied sanctions.
- (vii)** As the sanctions came into effect, Italy resigned from the League in 1937.
- (viii)** Thereafter the League was a passive witness to events, taking no part in the crises over the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- (ix)** The last decisive action it took was in December 1939 when Russia was expelled for her attack on Finland.
- (x)** The Assembly did not meet again and the League of Nations was finally dissolved in 1946.

**VII. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.**

**1. Balkan Wars** [GMQP & QY-'19]

(a) **Why was Balkan League formed?**

**Ans.** The Balkan states - Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro - formed the Balkan League in March 1912 to drive the Turks out of the Balkans.

(b) **What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?**

**Ans. (i)** The Turkish forces were **defeated**.

**(ii)** The Treaty of London was signed in **May 1913** and a new state of **Albania** was created.

**(iii)** Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.

(c) **Who were defeated in this war?**

**Ans.** The Turkish forces.

(d) **What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?**

**Ans.** The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

**2. Answer the following questions given below the heading:** [July-'23]

(I) **First World War :**

(i) **When did the First World War begin?**

**Ans.** The First World War began on 28th July 1914.

(ii) **Which countries are called the Central Powers?**

**Ans.** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are called the Central Powers.

(iii) **When did America enter World War-I?**

**Ans.** April 1917.

(iv) **Write the name of the treaty relating to Germany.**

**Ans.** Treaty of Versailles.



## UNIT TEST

[Time: 60 Minutes]

[Total: 25 Marks]

## I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(3 × 1 = 3)

## 1. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?

- (a) air warfare
- (b) trench warfare
- (c) submarine warfare
- (d) ship warfare

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

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

## 3. 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)

## 1. In the battle of Tannenberg \_\_\_\_\_ suffered heavy losses.

## 2. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.

## III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

(2 × 1 = 2)

## 1. (i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.

- (ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers

## (iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

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

## 2. 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. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

(6 × 2 = 12)

1. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
2. Why did Japan annex Korea in 1910?
3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
4. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
5. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
6. What do you know of trench warfare?

## V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.



## 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 & QY & HY-'19; April-'25]

- (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?

[FRT & QY-'24; July-'25]

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

[Ans. (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt]

5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism? [PTA-2; April & QY-'23]

- (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 \_\_\_\_\_. [July-'25] [Ans. 1927]

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as \_\_\_\_\_. [QY-'19 & '23; April-'24] [Ans. Gestapo]

5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May \_\_\_\_\_. [HY-'19] [Ans. 1910]

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

7. Boers were also known as \_\_\_\_\_. [July-'26] [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) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.

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

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

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

2. **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   | - | President of Germany |
| (2) | Hindenburg  | - | Hitler               |
| (3) | Third Reich | - | Italy                |
| (4) | Matteotti   | - | gold                 |

Ans.

|     |             |   |                      |
|-----|-------------|---|----------------------|
| (1) | Transvaal   | - | gold                 |
| (2) | Hindenburg  | - | President of Germany |
| (3) | Third Reich | - | Hitler               |
| (4) | Matteotti   | - | Italy                |

## V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China? [PTA-6; Aug-'22]

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**.

(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. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome? [April-'23]

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.

3. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

[Sep-'21; FRT & May-'22; April-'25]

Ans. (i) The '**Great Depression**' (1929) also dealt a **death blow** to **Indian agriculture** and the **indigenous manufacturing sector**.

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- (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.

### 4. Define "Dollar Imperialism."

[PTA-2; QY & HY-'23; April-'24; July-'25]

**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) One of them was Adolf Hitler. 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, he wrote **Mein Kampf (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.

### 2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

**Ans. Dyarchy in Provinces**

- (i) The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the twentieth century with the launch of the **Swadeshi Movement** in 1905.
- (ii) In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced **Dyarchy** that provided for elected provincial assemblies as well as for **Indian ministers** to hold certain portfolios under **Transferred Subjects**.
- (iii) The **Indian National Congress** rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

### Lack of Measures to Industrialise India

- (i) Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals, there was no change in the **colonial economic policy**.
- (ii) But in the case of indigenous industries, support was only in the form of providing **"technical advice and education**, and the establishment of **pioneer factories** in new industries".
- (iii) However, even this policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

### Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture

- (i) The value of **farm produce**, **declined by half** while the **land rent** to be paid by the peasant **remained unchanged**.
- (ii) In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- (iii) The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the **internal economy**.

**Government of India Act, 1935**

- (i) This Act provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections. In the 1937, elections the Congress won a resounding victory in most of the provinces.
- (ii) However the decision of Britain to involve India in the **Second World War**, without consulting the popular Congress ministries, forced the latter to resign from office.

**3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.** [PTA-1]

**Ans. There were two main political parties :**

- (i) The **Unionist Party** which was mainly British, and the **South Africa Party** which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- (ii) The first Prime Minister, **Botha** belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in **cooperation** with the British.
- (iii) But a militant section of the South Africa Party formed the **National Party under Herzog**.
- (iv) In the 1920 elections the National Party **gained forty-four seats**.
- (v) The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured **forty-one seats**.
- (vi) At this juncture the British-dominated **Unionist Party merged** with the **South Africa Party**.

- (vii) This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner controlled National Party.
- (viii) The Afrikaners pursued a harsher, **racist policy** towards the blacks and the minority Indians.
- (ix) The **Act of 1913** had segregated black and white farmers, which made it impossible for the blacks to **acquire land** in most parts of the country.
- (x) The Act passed in **1924** prevented blacks from **striking work** and from joining **trade unions**.
- (xi) In the **Cape Province** the voting right to blacks was abolished. Native Blacks suffered in all spheres: **social, economic and politics**.

**VII. ACTIVITY**

1. Each student may be asked to write an assignment on how each sector and each section of population in the USA came to be affected by the Stock Market Crash in 1929.

**Ans. Activity to be done by Students themselves.**

2. A group project work on Vietnam War is desirable. An album or pictures, portraying the air attacks of the US on Vietnam and the brave resistance put up by the Vietnamese may be prepared.

**Ans. Activity to be done by Students themselves.**

**PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS****1 MARK**

**1. Which quickened the process of liberation in South America?** [PTA-3]

- (a) Support of US
- (b) Napoleonic Invasion
- (c) Simon Bolivar's involvement
- (d) French Revolution

**[Ans. (b) Napoleonic Invasion]**

**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; FRT-'22]

- (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]**

**2 MARKS**

**1. What were the provisions incorporated in the Lateran Treaty?** [PTA-5]

- Ans. (i)** In order to give respectability to the Fascist Party, Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognising the Vatican City as an independent state.
- (ii)** In return the Church recognised the Kingdom of Italy.

- (iii) The Roman Catholic faith was made the religion of Italy and compulsory religious teaching in school was ordered.
- (iv) The Lateran Treaty incorporating the said provisions was signed in 1929.

**5 MARKS**

**1. How did the decisions of the Paris peace conference cause for the rise of Fascism in Italy?** [PTA-4]

**Ans.**

- (i) The financial cost of the participation in the War was huge.
- (ii) After the War, in the sharing of the spoils, Italy got less than she expected.
- (iii) The country suffered heavy losses in a war that was unpopular with both socialists and pro-Austrian Catholics.
- (iv) The nationalists were equally unhappy with the marginal gain in territory from the Treaty of Versailles.
- (v) The War resulted in inflation.
- (vi) There were frequent protests and strikes.
- (vii) People held the rulers responsible for the humiliation at Versailles.
- (viii) These events led to the rise of Fascism in Italy.

**8 MARKS**

**1. Write about the rise of Mussolini in Italy.**

[PTA-3]

- Ans. (i)** Mussolini was qualified as an elementary school master, in the end became a journalist with socialist views.
- (ii)** A forceful speaker, Mussolini began to support the use of violence and broke with the socialists when they opposed Italy's entry into the War.
- (iii)** When the Fascist Party was founded in 1919 Mussolini immediately joined it.
- (iv)** In October 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the Fascist March on Rome.
- (v)** Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.
- (vi)** The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

**GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**1 MARK**

**1. Latin America protested the \_\_\_\_\_ of U.S.A.** [Sep-2020]

**[Ans. American intervention and dollar imperialism]**

**2. In America, the first huge Stock Market Crash occurred on :** [Sep-'21; FRT-'22]

- (a) 24 October 1929
- (b) 14 October 1929
- (c) 24 November 1925
- (d) 24 November 1928

**[Ans. (a) 24 October 1929]**

**3. Match the following:**

[FRT-'22]

- |                                            |                 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) White Terror                           | (i) Chennai     |
| (2) Government of India Act                | (ii) Indo-China |
| (3) Hall of Mirrors                        | (iii) 1935      |
| (4) Emden                                  | (iv) Versailles |
| (a) (1)-(iii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(ii), (4)-(i) |                 |
| (b) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(iii), (4)-(i) |                 |
| (c) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(iv), (4)-(i) |                 |
| (d) (1)-(iv), (2)-(ii), (3)-(iii), (4)-(i) |                 |

**[Ans. (c) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(iv), (4)-(i)]**

## 2 MARKS

## 1. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

[GMQP &amp; QY-'19]

- Ans. (i)** Monroe, the President of the USA, came up with his famous Monroe doctrine.
- (ii)** It declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States. This threat frightened the European powers.

## 2. What is Gold standard?

[FRT-'22; QY-'24]

- Ans. Gold Standard** is a **monetary system** where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.

## 5 MARKS

## 1. Explain the breakdown of the international system of exchange.

[FRT-'22]

- Ans. Breakdown of the International System of Exchange :**

- (i)** Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England. So England decided to leave the Gold Standard.
- (ii)** Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard.
- (iii)** Each nation adopted a policy of protectionism and devaluation of currency.
- (iv)** Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending, which led to a worldwide credit contraction.
- (v)** Thus the defensive measures adopted by various nations to safeguard their economic interests led to an unprecedented decline in world economic activity.
- (vi)** As its effect was deep and prolonged economists and historians call it the Great Depression.

## 2. Explain the Great Depression in the world.

[FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i) Developments in the post-World War I:** The First World War led to the expansion of certain industries in the hope that the war-time boom would continue. However, when the War came to an end, the industries that grew to meet war-time

requirements had to be abandoned or modified. The situation was made worse by the political complications caused by the Treaty of Versailles.

- (ii) Stock Market Crash in the US :** The first huge crash occurred on 24 October 1929. This discouraged investors and consumers to such an extent that more and more people began to sell their shares and dispose of their stocks. But there were no buyers. This was followed by the failure of American banks.

- (iii) Breakdown of the International System of Exchange :** Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England. So England decided to leave the Gold Standard. Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard.

- (iv) Repercussion in Politics :** The Depression changed the political conditions in several countries. In the USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years after the Depression.

## 8 MARKS

## 1. Write short notes on Ho Chi Minh and the emergence of Viet Minh.

[Sep-2020]

- Ans.** Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) was born in Tongking. When Ho Chi Minh was twenty one, he went to Europe.

After working as a cook in a London hotel, he went to Paris. In the Paris peace conference, he lobbied for the independence for Vietnam. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.

**The emergence of Viet Minh**

- (i)** The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party. Formed in 1927, it was composed of the wealthy and middle class sections of the population. In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General. This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led

by the Communists. The revolt was crushed followed by what is called "White Terror." Thousands of rebels were killed.

- (ii) After the White Terror, Ho Chi Minh left for Moscow and spent the 1930s in Moscow and China.

- (iii) Crossing over the border into Vietnam in January 1941, they organized the League for the Independence of Vietnam, or Viet Minh. This gave renewed emphasis to a distinct Vietnamese nationalism.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

1 MARK

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ powers were gravely weakened by the war, financially and politically.

(a) Asian (b) European  
(c) African (d) Australian

[Ans. (b) European]

2. After the I World war, the situation was made worse by the political complication caused by the \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk  
(b) Treaty of Bucharest  
(c) Treaty of Versailles  
(d) Treaty of London

[Ans. (c) Treaty of Versailles]

3. Devaluation led to a world-wide credit \_\_\_\_\_

(a) expansion (b) upheaval  
(c) growth (d) contraction

[Ans. (d) contraction]

4. In England, the \_\_\_\_\_ party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.

(a) Labour (b) Republican  
(c) Socialist (d) Communist

[Ans. (a) Labour]

5. The Fascist Party was founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1918 (b) 1920  
(c) 1919 (d) 1921

[Ans. (c) 1919]

6. Between 1871 and 1914, \_\_\_\_\_ had risen to dizzy heights of economic, political and cultural accomplishments.

(a) India (b) Germany  
(c) Italy (d) Britain

[Ans. (b) Germany]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ became the first Caribbean country to throw off slavery and French colonial control

(a) Cuba (b) Jamaica  
(c) Guyana (d) Haiti

[Ans. (d) Haiti]

8. At the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century \_\_\_\_\_ had occupied Cuba and Puerto Rico

(a) The United Kingdom  
(b) The United States (c) Germany  
(d) Italy [Ans. (b) The United States]

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the American President in 1904.

(a) Abraham Lincoln  
(b) Franklin Roosevelt  
(c) Theodore Roosevelt  
(d) George Washington

[Ans. (c) Theodore Roosevelt]

10. The monarch of Brazil fell in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1885 (b) 1888  
(c) 1889 (d) 1890

[Ans. (c) 1889]

11. The first huge stock market crash occurred in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1927 (b) 1929  
(c) 1928 (d) 1926

[Ans. (b) 1929]

12. The first of the nations of Western Europe to turn against the old ruling regime was \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Italy (b) Germany  
(c) USA (d) Britain

[Ans. (a) Italy]

13. In the 1924 elections, \_\_\_\_\_ of the votes were cast for the Fascists in Italy.

(a) 75% (b) 80%  
(c) 60% (d) 65%

[Ans. (d) 65%]

14. The reparations and other clauses in the \_\_\_\_\_ caused acute discontent and hardship.

(a) Treaty of London  
(b) Treaty of Versailles  
(c) Lateran Treaty (d) Munich Pact

[Ans. (b) Treaty of Versailles]

- 15. The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the \_\_\_\_\_ party.**  
 (a) Democratic (b) Socialist  
 (c) Vietnam Nationalist (d) Congress  
**[Ans. (c) Vietnam Nationalist]**
- 16. The decolonization process started in India with the launch of the \_\_\_\_\_ Movement in 1905.**  
 (a) Home rule (b) Khilafat  
 (c) Quit India (d) Swadeshi  
**[Ans. (d) Swadeshi]**
- 17. In the 1937, elections the \_\_\_\_\_ won a resounding victory in most of the provinces.**  
 (a) Congress (b) Communist  
 (c) Socialist (d) Democratic  
**[Ans. (a) Congress]**
- 18. The union of South Africa came into being in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) May 1911 (b) May 1910  
 (c) March 1912 (d) April 1913  
**[Ans. (b) May 1910]**
- II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :**
- 1. The stock market crash in the US was followed by the failure of \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. American banks]**
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ forced creditors to stop lending. [Ans. Devaluation]**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the son of a blacksmith. [Ans. Mussolini]**
- 4. In the USA, the \_\_\_\_\_ party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years, after the Depression. [Ans. Republican]**
- 5. Mussolini assumed the title of \_\_\_\_\_ meaning 'the leader'. [Ans. Duce]**
- 6. In 1935, Mussolini invaded \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Ethiopia]**
- 7. The Social Democratic Party was outlawed soon after the \_\_\_\_\_ came to power. [Ans. Nazis]**
- 8. The Boers hated the people whom they referred to as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Uitlanders]**
- 9. The South Africa Act passed by the British parliament in 1909 provided for a Union Parliament at \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Cape Town]**
- 10. In the 1930s the emergence of the \_\_\_\_\_ was seen as a militant mass movement in India. [Ans. Indian National Congress]**
- 11. In 1924, elections were won by the \_\_\_\_\_ with the support of the Labour movement in South Africa. [Ans. National Party]**
- 12. Around the 11<sup>th</sup> century, large cities formed into a league of \_\_\_\_\_ of Native Americans. [Ans. Mayapan]**
- 13. A Spaniard named \_\_\_\_\_ led the conquest of the Incan Empire. [Ans. Francisco Pizarro]**
- 14. The American and French Revolutions provided inspiration to the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Latin Americans]**
- 15. The \_\_\_\_\_ invasion of Spain and Portugal in 1808 quickened the process of liberation struggle in South America. [Ans. Napoleonic]**
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ was also called El Libertador, the liberator. [Ans. Simon Bolivar]**
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ renouncing the claim to the Portuguese throne declared the independence of Brazil. [Ans. Pedro I]**
- 18. From 1898 to 1902 \_\_\_\_\_ was under US military rule. [Ans. Cuba]**
- 19. Latin America disliked \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Dollar Imperialism]**
- 20. In 1821, Central America seceded from \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Mexico]**
- 21. The \_\_\_\_\_ had barred European interference in the affairs of the American continent. [Ans. Monroe Doctrine]**
- 22. The withdrawal of American capital was aggravated by the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1929. [Ans. US market crash]**
- 23. England decided to leave the \_\_\_\_\_ as the situation did not improve after the stock market crash. [Ans. Gold standard]**
- 24. \_\_\_\_\_ was the socialist leader, who questioned the fairness of elections in Italy. [Ans. Matteotti]**

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25. Between 1871 and 1914 \_\_\_\_\_ had risen to dizzy heights of economic, political and cultural accomplishments. [Ans. Germany]
26. The National Socialist German Workers' Party was abbreviated as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Nazi Party]
27. The Nazi state of Hitler, known as \_\_\_\_\_ brought an end to the parliamentary democracy. [Ans. Third Reich]
28. Hitler replaced the flag of the Weimar republic by the \_\_\_\_\_ banners of National Socialism. [Ans. Swastika]
29. The Gestapo was formed and run by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Himmler]
30. The Nazis termed the killing of six million Jews in Europe as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. The Final Solution]
31. Social Democratic Party was founded on 23 May 1863 in \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Leipzig]
32. The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the \_\_\_\_\_ party. [Ans. Vietnam Nationalist]
33. The crushing of the peasant revolt in Indo-China was followed by what is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. White Terror]
34. The pamphlet, \_\_\_\_\_ made Ho Chi Minh well known as a Vietnam nationalist. [Ans. French Colonialism on Trial]
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1929, had a disastrous impact on British trade and business. [Ans. Great Depression]
36. The language of the Boers was \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. Afrikaans]
37. The ban on African National Congress was lifted in \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans. 1990]
38. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first black president of South Africa. [Ans. Nelson Mandela]
39. Even though apartheid was dismantled, the \_\_\_\_\_ completely dominate the economic sphere. [Ans. Whites]

## III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) The financial cost of the participation in war was huge for the Italians.  
 (ii) After the war, in the sharing of the spoils, Italy got less than she expected.  
 (iii) The War resulted in economic as well as industrial growth in Italy.  
 (iv) People welcomed the rulers of Italy for the appreciation at Versailles.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct  
 (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct  
 (c) (iv) is correct  
 (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct  
 [Ans. (a) (i) and (ii) are correct]
2. (i) People held the rulers of Italy responsible for the humiliation at Versailles.  
 (ii) Mussolini was qualified as an elementary school master.  
 (iii) Mussolini was a forceful speaker.  
 (iv) Matteotti was a socialist leader  
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct  
 (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct  
 (c) All the four are correct  
 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct  
 [Ans. (c) All the four are correct]
3. (i) Apartheid became the racial policy of the Socialist Party in 1947.  
 (ii) Marriage between white and non - white was forbidden.  
 (iii) The African National Congress founded in 1912 fought the practice of racism.  
 (iv) In the elections held subsequently the Africans were allowed to vote.  
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct  
 (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct  
 (c) (i) and (iv) are correct  
 (d) (ii), (iv) are correct  
 [Ans. (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct]
4. **Assertion (A) :** Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognizing the Vatican City as an independent state.  
**Reason (R) :** He wanted to give respectability to the Fascist party.  
 (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]

5. **Assertion (A) :** In the Boer war camps, shortage of food, medical and sanitary facilities caused the death of 26,000 people.

**Reason (R) :** There were clashes among the people in the camp.

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

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

6. **Assertion :** In the sixteenth century, when the Aztecs were at the height of their power, the Mexican empire collapsed.

**Reason :** A handful of adventurers led by a Spaniard named Hernan Cortes made an attack on Mexico.

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

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

7. **Assertion :** The congress ministers elected in 1937 were forced to resign from office.

**Reason :** Britain decided to involve India in the Second World War, without consulting them.

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

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

#### IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING :

|    |     |                         |     |                  |
|----|-----|-------------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. | (1) | Social Democratic party | (a) | Killing of Jews  |
|    | (2) | Tenochtitlan            | (b) | Leipzig          |
|    | (3) | The final solution      | (c) | German President |
|    | (4) | Fall of Hitler          | (d) | Mexico           |
|    | (5) | Von Hindenburg          | (e) | 1945             |

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - c]

|    |     |                       |     |               |
|----|-----|-----------------------|-----|---------------|
| 2. | (1) | Toussaint Louverture  | (a) | Mexico        |
|    | (2) | Simon Bolivar         | (b) | Brazil        |
|    | (3) | Central America       | (c) | 1791 - 1804   |
|    | (4) | Uruguay               | (d) | Gran Columbia |
|    | (5) | Venezuela and Ecuador | (e) | The Liberator |

[Ans. 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - d]

|    |     |                           |     |      |
|----|-----|---------------------------|-----|------|
| 3. | (1) | Vietnam Nationalist Party | (a) | 1919 |
|    | (2) | Dyarchy in India          | (b) | 1929 |
|    | (3) | The Lateran Treaty        | (c) | 1935 |
|    | (4) | Government of India Act   | (d) | 1863 |
|    | (5) | Social Democratic Party   | (e) | 1927 |

[Ans. 1 - e, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - d]

#### V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

2 MARKS

1. Write a note on Fascism.

**Ans.** Fascism is a form of radical authoritarian ultra-nationalism, characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and strong regimentation of society and of the economy, which came to prominence in early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Europe.

2. Write a note on Nazi policy towards Jews.

**Ans. (i)** Along with the repressive measures, Hitler's government followed a policy of repressing Jewish people.

**(ii)** The Jews were removed from government positions, excluded from the universities and deprived of citizenship.

**(iii)** Jewish businesses were closed down, and their establishments were attacked.

**(iv)** After the outbreak of World War II concentration camps, barracks surrounded by electrified fences and watch towers, were built where Jews were interred and used as forced labour.

**(v)** Later they were turned into extermination camps where industrial means of murder such as gas chambers were used to kill Jews.

3. Why did British miners settle in large numbers in and around Johannesburg?

**Ans.** The discovery of gold in Transvaal, in 1886, led to large numbers of British miners settling in and around Johannesburg.

4. What is Apartheid?

**Ans.** Apartheid, which means **separateness**, became the racial policy of the Nationalist Party in 1947.

5. What are the five republics that split from Central America?

**Ans.** Central America itself split in 1839 into five republics: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

## The World between Two World Wars

Sura's X Std - SOCIAL SCIENCE

**6. How was President Theodore Roosevelt's attitude to Latin American countries summed up?**

**Ans.** "Speak softly and carry a big stick".

**7. Write a note on Good Neighbour Policy.**

**Ans.** Franklin Roosevelt in his "Good Neighbour" policy agreed that the US would not intervene in the internal affairs of any state, and would give economic and technical assistance to Latin America.

### VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

**5 MARKS**

**1. Give an account of Boer Wars.**

**Ans. (i)** The relations between the two British colonies of **Natal** and **Cape Colony** and the two independent Boer states of Transvaal and the Orange Free State had long been unfriendly.

**(ii)** The discovery of gold in Transvaal, in 1886, led to large numbers of British miners settling in and around Johannesburg.

**(iii)** The Boers hated these people whom they referred to as **Uitlanders** (foreigners). The Boers taxed them heavily apart from denying political rights.

**(iv)** **Fearing attacks** from the British, the Boers armed themselves and decided to attack.

**(v)** The Boer War lasted for three years, from 1899 to 1902. Initially, the Boers were successful.

**(vi)** In retaliation the British destroyed **farms** and **crofts**. They set up internment camps for Boer women and children.

**(vii)** Shortage of food, medical and sanitary facilities caused the death of **26,000** people.

**(viii)** In 1907, full responsible government was given to the Transvaal and the **Orange Free State**.

**(ix)** The four states formed into a union and the South Africa Act passed by the British parliament in 1909 provided for a Union Parliament at Cape Town.

**(x)** The Union of South Africa came into being in May 1910.

### VII. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION

**1. Ho Chi Minh** [QY & HY-2019]

**(a) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?**

**Ans.** Ho Chi Minh was born in Tongking in 1890.

**(b) How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?**

**Ans.** His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.

**(c) What do you know of Ho Chi Minh's Revolutionary Youth Movement?**

**Ans. (i)** In 1923 Ho Chi Minh went to Moscow and learnt revolutionary techniques there.

**(ii)** In 1925, he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.

**(d) How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?**

**Ans.** Viet Minh.

### TIME LINE CHART



**SCALE**  
(1 unit = 5 years)



## UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER ( $3 \times 1 = 3$ )**

- 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) Franklin D. 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 ( $3 \times 1 = 3$ )**

- 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 ( $2 \times 1 = 2$ )**

- During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
  - The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
  - The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
  - (i) and (ii) are correct
  - (iii) is correct
  - (ii) and (iii) are correct
  - (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

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

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

- Both A and R are right
- A is right but R is not the right reason
- Both A and R are wrong
- A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

**IV. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS ( $6 \times 2 = 12$ )**

- 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."
- How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
- Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

**V. ANSWER IN DETAIL ( $1 \times 5 = 5$ )**

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



## 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 World War II.



## 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? [SRT & Aug-'22; April & July-'23]

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

[Ans. (c) Woodrow Wilson]

3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy? [April-'24]

- (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? [QY & July-'24 & '26]

- (a) Kavashaki
- (b) Tokyo
- (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 signed the Munich Pact with Germany? [April-'24]

- (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. Britain Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ resigned in 1940. [Ans. Chamberlain]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance. [Ans. Radar] [FRT-'24]

## 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-'19]

- (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  | - | Stalingrad       |
| (2) | Royal Navy  | - | Solomon Island   |
| (3) | Volga       | - | Britain          |
| (4) | Guadalcanal | - | lightning strike |

Ans.

|     |             |   |                  |
|-----|-------------|---|------------------|
| (1) | Blitzkrieg  | - | lightning strike |
| (2) | Royal Navy  | - | Britain          |
| (3) | Volga       | - | Stalingrad       |
| (4) | Guadalcanal | - | Solomon Island   |

## V. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I? [PTA-I; SRT-'22; QY & HY-'23]

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

## UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (4 × 1 = 4)****1. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

**2. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Kolkata (b) Tuticorin  
(c) Goa (d) Visakhapatnam

**3. The development of wind power in India began in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1985 (b) 1986  
(c) 1987 (d) 1984

**4. The first paper mill of India was started in 1812 at Serampore in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Odisha  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar

**II. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN (2 × 2 = 4)**

- Renewable and non-renewable resources.
- Agro-based industry and mineral-based industry.

**III. GIVE REASONS (2 × 2 = 4)**

- Coal is known as black gold.
- Coimbatore is known as Manchester of South India.

**IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY (4 × 2 = 8)**

- What are minerals and state its types?
- Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.
- State the uses of Manganese.
- Define the resource and state its types.

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH****(1 × 5 = 5)**

- Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.



## Unit 5

# India - Population, Transport, Communication & Trade



## Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ✦ To understand the growth and distribution of population in India.
- ✦ To know about the Human Development in India.
- ✦ To learn the transport systems of India.
- ✦ To understand the communication system of India.
- ✦ To assess the nature of trade in India.



## EXERCISE

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called

[GMQP-'19; PTA-6; SRT & Aug-'22; April-'25]

- (a) Cartography (b) Demography  
(c) Anthropology (d) Epigraphy

[Ans. (b) Demography]

2. \_\_\_\_\_ transport provides door to door services.

[July-'24 & '25; HY-'24]

- (a) Railways (b) Roadways  
(c) Airways (d) Waterways.

[Ans. (b) Roadways]

3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is

[QY & HY-'19]

- (a) 5846 km (b) 5942 km  
(c) 5630 km (d) 5800 km

[Ans. (a) 5846 km]

4. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at \_\_\_\_\_.

[FRT-'24]

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai  
(c) Delhi (d) Hyderabad

[Ans. (d) Hyderabad]

5. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is

[PTA-5; July-'26]

- (a) Roadways (b) Railways  
(c) Airways (d) Waterways

[Ans. (c) Airways]

6. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

[PTA-2; QY-'24]

- (a) Air India (b) Indian Airlines  
(c) Vayudoot (d) Pavan Hans

[Ans. (d) Pavan Hans]

7. The major import item of India is

[HY-'19; QY-'23]

- (a) Cement (b) Jewells  
(c) Tea (d) Petroleum

[Ans. (d) Petroleum]

### II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

|     |                          |   |                         |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (1) | Border Road Organisation | - | Satellite communication |
| (2) | INSAT                    | - | Impact of Urbanization  |
| (3) | Mazagaon Dock            | - | 1995                    |
| (4) | Urban sprawl             | - | Mumbai                  |
| (5) | NHAI                     | - | 1960                    |
|     |                          | - | Hyderabad               |

|      |     |                          |   |                         |
|------|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Ans. | (1) | Border Road Organisation | - | 1960                    |
|      | (2) | INSAT                    | - | Satellite communication |
|      | (3) | Mazagaon Dock            | - | Mumbai                  |
|      | (4) | Urban sprawl             | - | Impact of Urbanization  |
|      | (5) | NHAI                     | - | 1995                    |

### III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

#### 1. What is migration? State its types.

[HY-'23; July-'24 & '26]

- Ans. (i) Migration is the movement of **people across regions and territories**.
- (ii) It can be **internal** (within a country) or **international** (between the countries).
- (iii) It plays an important role in **changing the composition and distribution of population**.

#### 2. Write any four advantages of railways.

- Ans. (i) Railways are well suited for carrying **heavy and bulky goods** over long distances.
- (ii) Railways can provide better protection and safety to the goods than motor transport.
- (iii) Railways help in the commercialization of the agriculture sector by facilitating the bulky movement of perishable goods.
- (iv) Its role in transporting raw materials to industries and finished goods to markets is invaluable.

#### 3. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India.

[PTA-6]

- Ans. (i) Pipelines provided a very **convenient** mode of transport to connect **oil and natural gas fields, refineries** and to the markets.
- (ii) In the past, these were used to transport **water** to cities and industries.
- (iii) Now solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into **slurry**.
- (iv) The initial cost for laying the pipeline is high but subsequent running cost is minimal.
- (v) Oil field in upper **Assam** to **Kanpur**, from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab and gas pipeline from the **Hazira** in Gujarat to **Jagadispur** in Uttar Pradesh.

#### 4. State the major Inland waterways of India.

Ans. The major national waterways are :

- (i) **National Waterway 1** : It extends between **Haldia** and **Allahabad**, measures **1620 km** and includes the stretches of the **Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly** River system.
- (ii) **National Waterway 2** : This waterway includes the stretch of the **Brahmaputra** river between **Dhubri** and **Sadiya** a distance of **891 km**.
- (iii) **National Waterway 3** : This waterway extends between **Kollam** and **Kottapuram** in the state of Kerala. It is the **first national waterway** in the country with 24-hour navigation facilities along its entire stretch of **205 km**.

#### 5. What is communication? What are its types?

[Sep-2020; QY-'24]

- Ans. (i) Communication is a process that involves **exchange of information**, thoughts and ideas.
- (ii) **Technology** does wonders in communication fields.
- (iii) Communication is categorized in to **personal** and **mass communications**.

#### 6. Define "International trade".

[GMQP-'19; PTA-3; April-'23]

- Ans. (i) Trade carried on between **two or more countries** is called International trade.
- (ii) It is also called as external trade or foreign trade.
- (iii) Export and Import are two components of International trade.
- (iv) **Foreign currency** is involved in international trade.

#### 7. State the merits of Roadways.

[PTA-5]

- Ans. (i) Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for **short, medium and long distances**.
- (ii) It is highly suitable for short distance services.
- (iii) It is comparatively **easy** and **cheap** to construct and maintain roads.
- (iv) Road transport system can establish easy contact between **farms, fields, factories and markets** and can provide easy transport.

## IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Personal communication and mass communication. [July-'23]

Ans.

| S. No | Personal communication                                                                                   | Mass communication                                                                       |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal communication.                    | The spread of information among the people at a same time is known as mass communication |
| 2.    | It includes postal services, telephone, mobile phone, short message services, fax, internet, e-mail etc. | It includes radio, television, newspapers, etc.                                          |
| 3.    | In this system, news spreads slowly to the public.                                                       | The news spread quickly among the people.                                                |

2. Print Media and Electronic Media. [PTA-4]

Ans.

| S. No | Print Media                                                         | Electronic Media                                                     |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Print media is viewed through print resources.                      | Electronic media is viewed through electronic resources.             |
| 2.    | Newspapers are the most common but powerful means of communication. | Television and internet are the important forms of electronic media. |
| 3.    | It normally referred to as old media.                               | Electronic media is the modern form of media.                        |

3. Roadways and Railways [Sep-2020; QY-'23]

Ans.

| S. No | Roadways                                                                                           | Railways                                                                                                                                 |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, medium and long distance. | Railways cater to the needs of large scale movement of traffic, both for freight and passenger, thereby contributing to economic growth. |

| S. No | Roadways                                                                                                         | Railways                                                                                                                                    |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.    | India has the second longest road network in the world.                                                          | Indian Railways network is the fourth largest in the world.                                                                                 |
| 3.    | Bulk goods cannot be sent easily.                                                                                | Bulk goods can be sent easily from one place to another.                                                                                    |
| 4.    | Roadways are classified into village roads, district roads, State Highways, National and International Highways. | Railway network runs on the multigauge operation. They are<br>(i) Broad gauge<br>(ii) Metre gauge<br>(iii) Narrow gauge<br>(iv) Light gauge |

4. Waterways and Airways [PTA-1]

Ans.

| S. No | Waterways                                                        | Airways                                                                              |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Water ways is the cheapest means of transport.                   | Airways are the costliest, quickest, most modern and comfortable means of transport. |
| 2.    | Link Regional and International ports.                           | Link Regional, National and International cities.                                    |
| 3.    | They are suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost | They carry freight, passengers and mail.                                             |
| 4.    | Fuel efficient and eco friendly mode of transport.               | Connects even difficult terrains like high mountains and sandy deserts.              |

5. Internal trade and International trade.

Ans. [April-'24; July-'26]

| S. No | Internal trade                                                                                  | International trade                                                                               |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as <b>Internal trade</b> . | Trade carried on between two or more than two countries is termed as <b>International trade</b> . |
| 2.    | Internal trade is also called as <b>domestic trade</b> .                                        | International trade is also called as <b>foreign trade</b> .                                      |
| 3.    | It is mainly transported by roadways and railways.                                              | It is mainly transported by the water and airways.                                                |

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH****1. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.**

[PTA-5; QY-'19; Sep-2020; SRT & Aug-'22;  
April & HY-'24]

**Ans.** The process of **society's transformation** from rural to urban is known as **urbanization**. The level of urbanisation of a place is assessed based on the **size of population** of the towns and cities and the proportion of population engaged in **non-agricultural sectors**.

The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.

- It creates **urban sprawl**.
- It makes **overcrowding** in urban centres.
- It leads to **shortage of houses** in urban areas.
- It leads to the formation of **slums**.
- It increases **traffic congestion** in cities.
- It creates **water scarcity** in cities.
- It creates **drainage problems**.
- It poses the problem of **solid waste management**.
- It increases the rate of crime.

**2. Explain the importances of satellite communication in India.**

[QY-'24]

- Ans. (i)** The use of Satellite in getting a **continuous** and **synoptic** view of larger area has made this communication system very vital for the country.
- (ii)** Satellite images are used for **weather forecasting**, monitoring of **natural calamities**, **surveillance** of border areas etc.
- (iii)** The communication through satellites emerged as a new era in communication in our country after the establishment of **Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)** in 1969.
- (iv)** Satellite system in India can be grouped into two. 1. The **Indian National Satellite System (INSAT)** 2. the **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)**.
- (v)** The **INSAT**, established in 1983, is a **multipurpose system** for telecommunication, **meteorological observation** and for various other programs.

**(vi)** The **INSAT** series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone. It is also useful in **weather detection**, **internet** and **military applications**.

**(vii)** The **INSAT** series, **GSAT** series, **KALPANA-1**, **HAMSAT**, **EDUSAT** are the major communication satellite used for communication purpose.

**(viii)** **GSAT-7A** is the recent launch (December 19, 2018) for communication programs.

**(ix)** **INSAT-1B** launched on **30<sup>th</sup> August 1983** is the first communication satellite in **INSAT Series**.

**3. Classify and explain the roadways in India.**

[PTA-3; April & HY-'23; QY. & July-'24]

**Ans. Classification of Roads in India**

For the purpose of construction and maintenance, roads are classified into

- (i)** National Highways,
- (ii)** State Highways,
- (iii)** District roads,
- (iv)** Rural roads,
- (v)** Border Roads
- (vi)** Golden Quadrilateral
- (vii)** North-South and East-West Corridors
- (viii)** Expressways and
- (ix)** International Highways

**(i) National Highways (NH) :**

- (1)** National Highways form the most **important system** of road transportation in India.
- (2)** These highways are running through **length** and **breadth** of the country connecting **capitals of states**, **major ports**, **rail junctions**, **industrial and tourist centres**.
- (3)** The longest **National highway** is **NH-44** which runs from Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir to Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu covering a distance of **4112 km**.

- (4) The shortest national highway is **NH-47A**, which runs from **Kundanoor** to **Kochi port** (Willington Island) covering a distance of 6 km.

**(ii) State Highways :**

- (1) The state highways are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states.
- (2) These roads are administered and financed by **state governments**.

**(iii) District Roads :**

- (1) District Roads provide connectivity between the **district** and **taluk** headquarters with the state highways and national highways.
- (2) District Roads are constructed and maintained by the **Public Works Department** of the states.

**(iv) Rural Roads (Village Roads) :**

- (1) These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas.
- (2) It links the different villages with their neighbouring towns.
- (3) They are maintained by Village Panchayats.

**(v) Border Roads :**

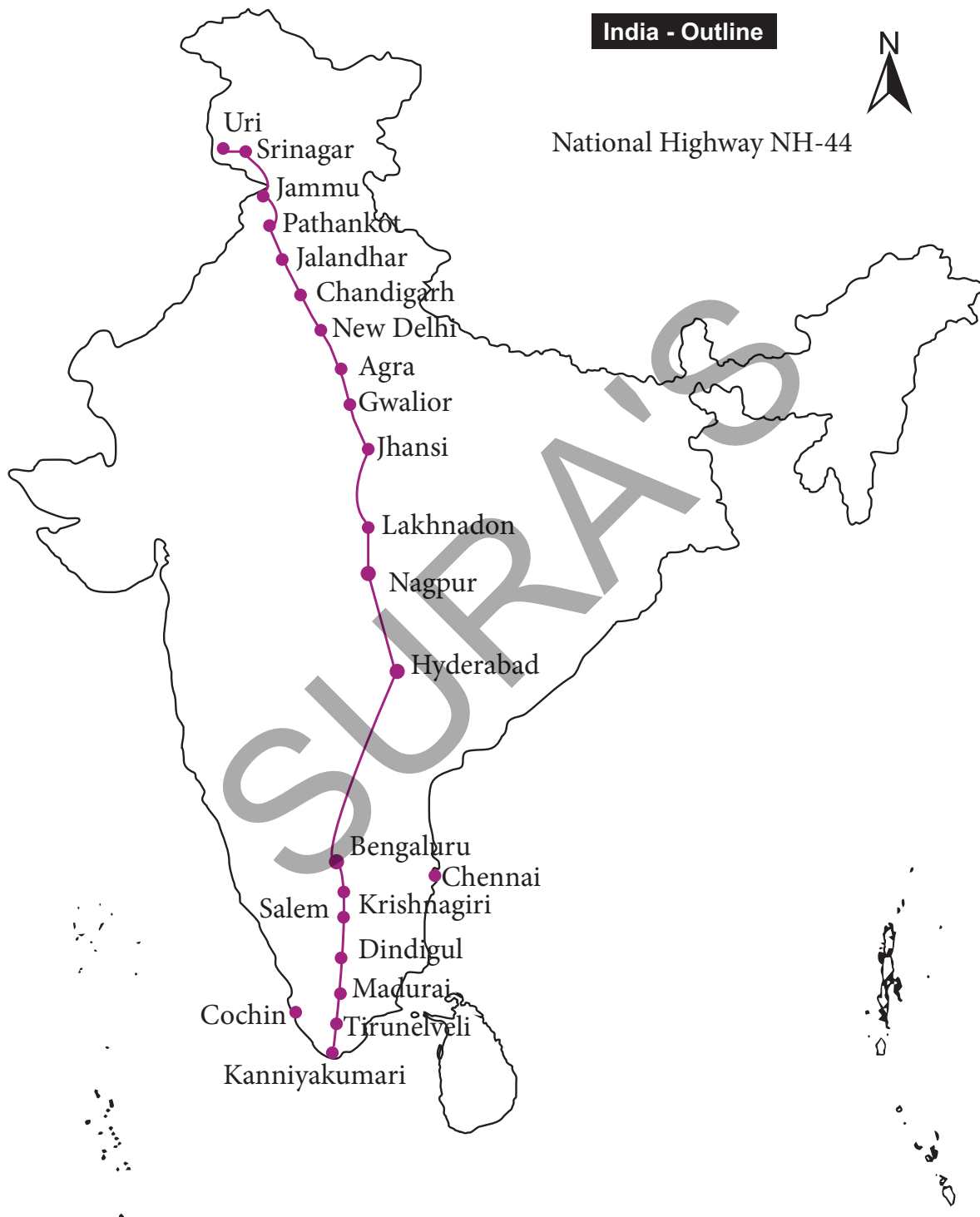
- (1) These are the roads of strategic importance in border areas.
- (2) They are constructed and maintained by **Border Roads Organization**.
- (3) This road runs at an average altitude of **4,270 meters**.

**(vi) Expressways :**

- (1) These are **multi-lane** good quality highways for high speed traffic.
- (2) Some of the important expressways are;
- (i) Mumbai - Pune Road
  - (ii) Kolkata - Dumdum Airport road
  - (iii) Durgapur - Kolkata road and
  - (iv) Yamuna - expressway between Delhi and Agra.

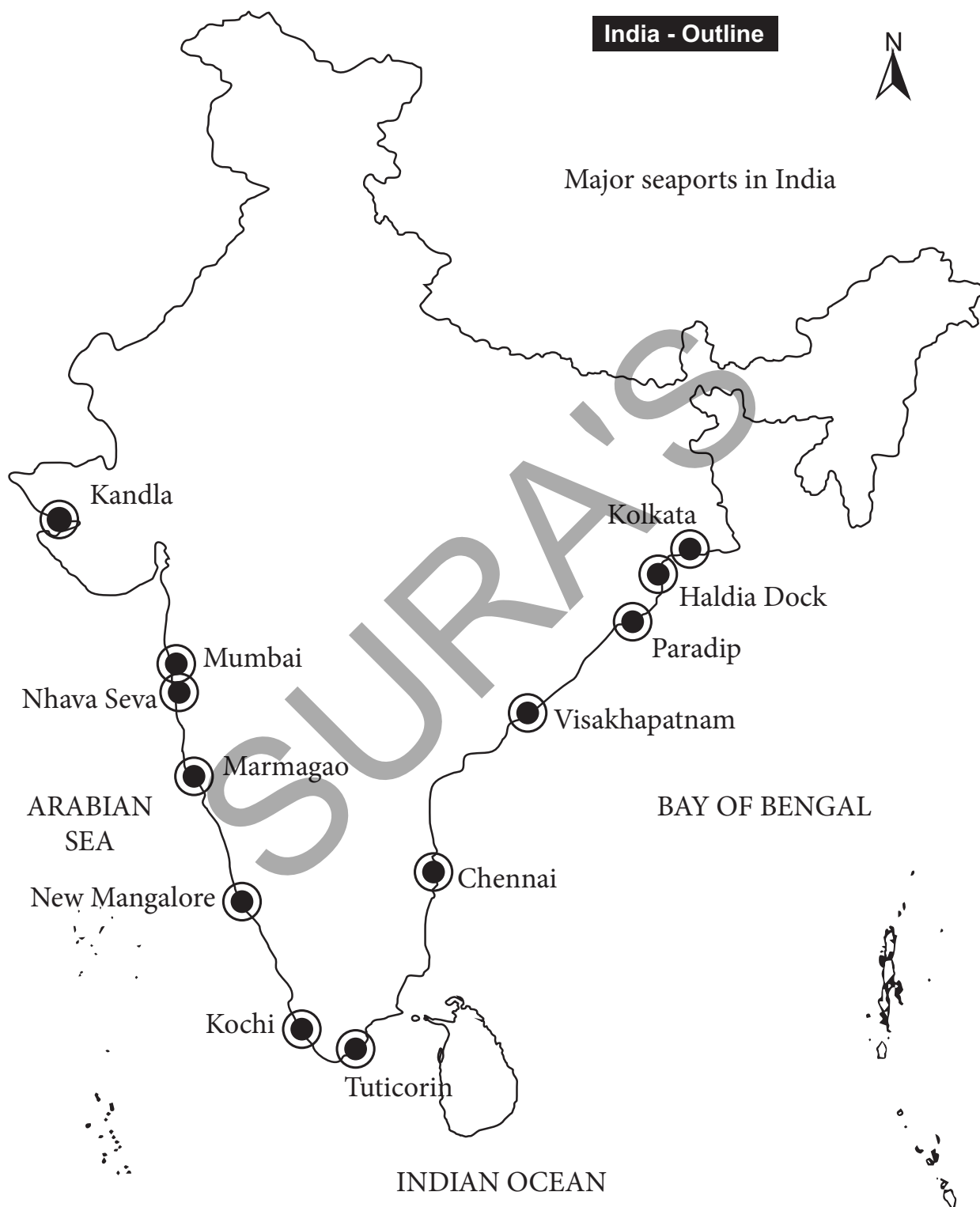
**(vii) International Highways :**

- (1) These are the roads that link India with neighbouring countries for promoting **harmonious relationship** with them.
- (2) These highways have been constructed with an aid from World Bank under an agreement with the **Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP)**.

**VI. ON THE OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA MARK THE FOLLOWING****1. National Highway NH-44.**

## 2. Major seaports in India

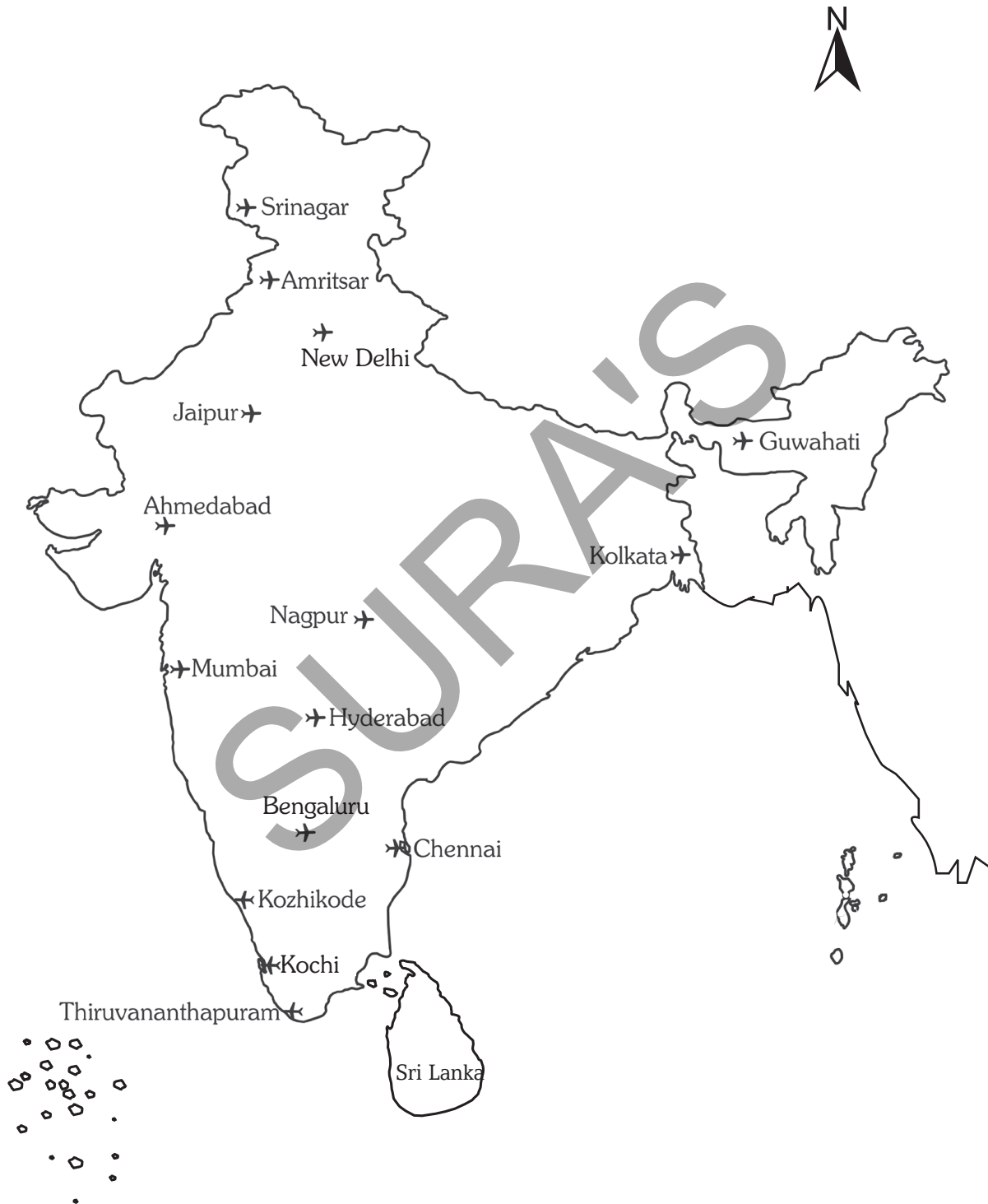
[April-'25]



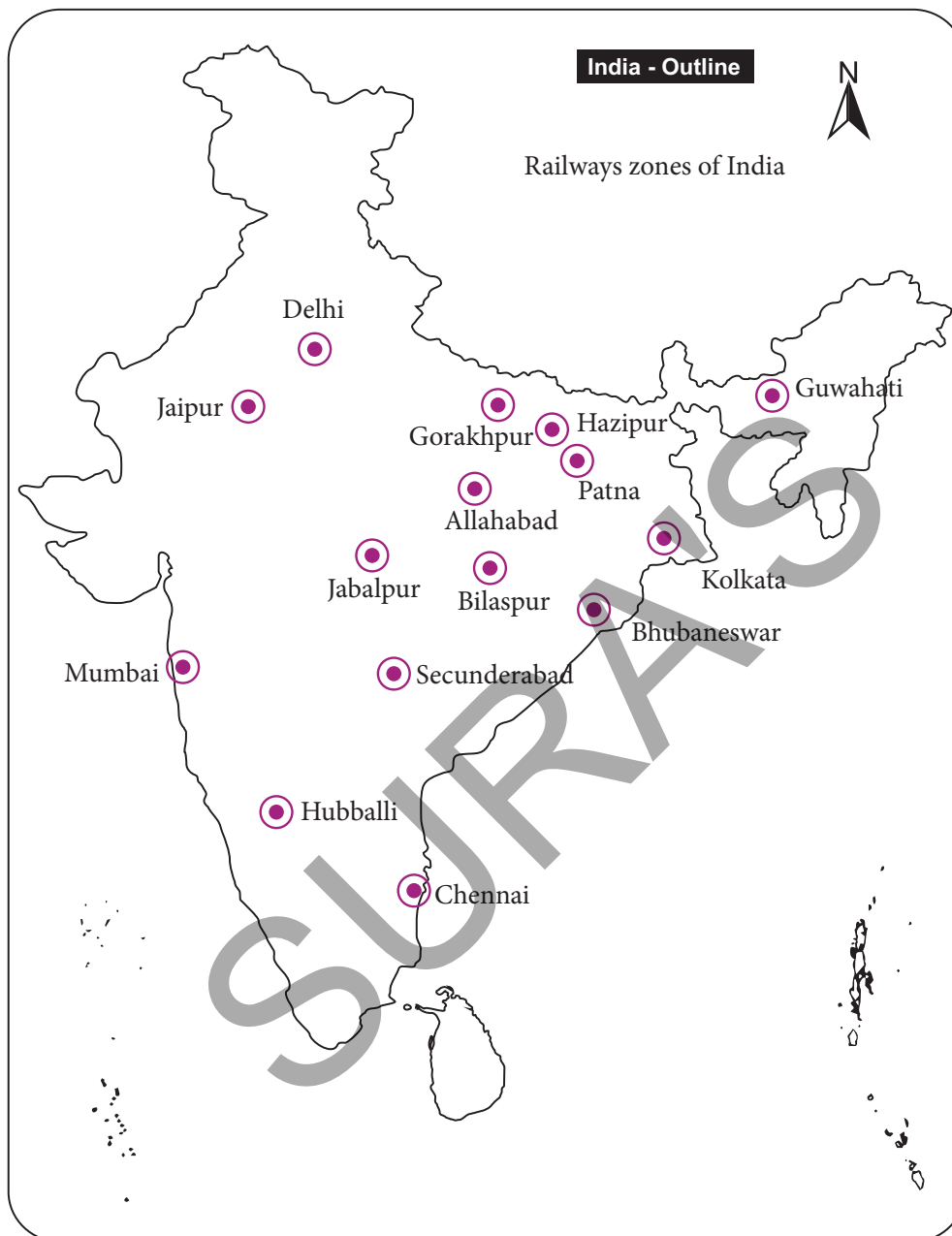
## 3. Major International Airports in India.

[April-'25]

## International Airports of India



## 6. Railways zones of India



## Railways Zones in India

- |                                |                       |                                |               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Northern Railway            | - New Delhi           | 2. North - Western Railway     | - Jaipur      |
| 3. North-Central Railway       | - Allahabad           | 4. North-Eastern Railway       | - Gorakhpur   |
| 5. North-East Frontier Railway | - Guwahati            | 6. Eastern Railway             | - Kolkata     |
| 7. East coast Railway          | - Bhubaneswar         | 8. East-Central Railway        | - Hazipur     |
| 9. West-Central Railway        | - Jabalpur            | 10. Central Railway            | - Mumbai (VT) |
| 11. Western Railway            | - Mumbai (Churchgate) | 12. Southern Railway           | - Chennai     |
| 13. South-Central Railway      | - Secunderabad        | 14. South Eastern Railway      | - Kolkata     |
| 15. South-Western Railway      | - Hubballi            | 16. South East Central Railway | - Bilaspur    |

**VII. INTEXT HOTS**

1. The sex ratio in our country is always unfavourable to females. Give reasons.

**Ans.** Reasons for unfavourable sex ratio are :

- (i) Preferential treatment is given to a male child and female children get neglected in most Indian homes.
- (ii) The infant mortality rate in India is high and female infant mortality rate is still higher.
- (iii) People go through pre-natal sex determination test. In case of a girl, they abort the child.
- (iv) Women generally have lower social, political and economic status in Indian society.
- (v) We find dowry deaths, opposition to widow remarriage and low nutrition level in Indian women.
- (vi) Lack of social awareness programs among people especially in rural villages.

2. What are the highlights and benefits of the Golden Quadrilateral Highways?

**Ans.** Major highlights of the Golden Quadrilateral Highways :

- (i) It is the largest highway project completed in India.
- (ii) It is the fifth longest highway project in the world.

(iii) The overall length of the Golden Quadrilateral is 5,846 km.

(iv) The Golden Quadrilateral passes through 13 states of India.

(v) The Golden Quadrilateral constitutes only the national highways of the country and not state highways and rural - urban roadways.

**Benefits :**

- (i) Provides faster transport network between major cities and ports.
- (ii) Provides connectivity to major agricultural, industrial and cultural centres of India.
- (iii) Provides smoother movement of goods and people within the country.
- (iv) Farmers are able to transport their produce to major cities and towns for sale and export and there is less wastage and spoilage.

3. Why is air travel preferred in the north eastern states?

**Ans.** Air travel is preferred in the North-East :

- (i) In the north-eastern states of India, the terrain is rugged and non-uniform which makes it hard for land transport.
- (ii) Big rivers, mountainous areas and dense forest pose a problem to create land routes.
- (iii) The risk of floods and problems along international borders makes air travel preferable.

**PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS****1 MARK**

1. The longest National Highway in Tamil Nadu is [PTA-3]

- (a) NH 44
- (b) NH 7
- (c) NH 45
- (d) NH 66

[Ans. (a) NH 44]

2. Human Development is measured in terms of [PTA-6]

- (a) Human Resource Index
- (b) Per capita index
- (c) Human Development Index
- (d) UNDP

[Ans. (c) Human Development Index]

**FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

1. The scientific study of population is called \_\_\_\_\_. [PTA-6] [Ans. Demography]

**2 MARKS**

1. What are the socio-economic factors for uneven distribution of population? [PTA-1]

**Ans.** Socio-economic factors consists of the religion, culture, political issues, economy, human settlements, transport network, industrialization, urbanization, employment opportunity, etc.

2. What is Human Development? [PTA-2]

**Ans.** According to Dr.Mahbub-ul-Haq, "it is a process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment. It covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom".

## 5 MARKS

1. Explain the process of measuring Human Development. [PTA-4]

**Ans. Human Development :**

Dr. Mahabub-ul-haq defined as "it is a process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment. It covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom".

**Human Development Indicators :**

Population trends, health outcomes, education achievements, national income and composition of resources, work and employment, human security, human and capital mobility.

**Supplementary indicators :** Perceptions of well-being and status of fundamental rights treaties.

**Measuring of Human Development :**

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index focusing on **three** basic dimensions of human development:

- (i) Health - Life expectancy at birth.
- (ii) Education - Expected years of schooling for school age children and average years of schooling for the adult population.
- (iii) Income - Measured by gross national income and percapita income.

**Human Development Classification :**

- (i) HDI classifications are based on HDI fixed cut off points, which are derived from the quartiles of distributions of the component indicators.
- (ii) The HDI of less than **0.550** is used for low human development, **0.550 - 0.699** stands for medium human development, **0.700 - 0.799** for high human development and **0.8** or greater for very high human development.

## GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS &amp; ANSWERS

## 1 MARK

1. The state which has highest population in India: [Sep-'21]  
 (a) Gujarat (b) Sikkim (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu  
**[Ans. (c) Uttar Pradesh]**
2. The Lowest literacy rate is found in \_\_\_\_\_. [HY-'23]  
 (a) Bihar (b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Lakshadweep  
**[Ans. (a) Bihar]**
3. In India the first census was carried out in the year \_\_\_\_\_. [April-'24]  
 (a) 1991 (b) 1881 (c) 1872 (d) 2011 **[Ans. (c) 1872]**

## 2 MARKS

1. What are the most important means of transport in the world? [QY-'19]  
**Ans.** There are 3 major means of transport in the world.  
 (i) **Land** : Road ways, Railways, Pipelines  
 (ii) **Water** : Inland waterways, Ocean routes  
 (iii) **Air** : Domestic airways, International Airways
2. What is meant by Trade? What are the two types of Trade? [QY-'23]  
**Ans.** Trade is an act (or) process of buying, selling or exchanging of goods and services.  
**Types of Trade :**  
 (i) Internal Trade (ii) International Trade

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS &amp; ANSWERS

## I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

## 1 MARK

1. National Highways Authority of India was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1996 (d) 1995 **[Ans. (d) 1995]**

2. Golden Quadrilateral is a \_\_\_\_\_ km long road and the project was launched in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 5846, 1999 (b) 5845, 1998  
(c) 5844, 1997 (d) 5843, 1996

[Ans. (a) 5846, 1999]

3. North south corridor is a \_\_\_\_\_ km long road.

- (a) 4076 (b) 4112  
(c) 4074 (d) 4073

[Ans. (a) 4076]

4. The world's highest road has been constructed by Border Roads Organisation joining \_\_\_\_\_ and Leh in Ladakh.

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Dehradun  
(c) Manali (d) Nainital

[Ans. (a) Chandigarh]

5. East-west and north south corridors intersect at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Jhansi (b) Indore  
(c) Bhopal (d) Nagpur

[Ans. (a) Jhansi]

6. The Konkan Railways connects Roha in \_\_\_\_\_ to Mangaluru in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Goa, Karnataka  
(b) Maharashtra, Kerala  
(c) Maharashtra, Goa  
(d) Maharashtra, Karnataka

[Ans. (d) Maharashtra, Karnataka]

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cities in India with metro rail connectivity.

- (a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9

[Ans. (c) 8]

8. For operations and management Indian Railways is organized into \_\_\_\_\_ zones.

- (a) 17 (b) 14 (c) 12 (d) 10

[Ans. (a) 17]

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ railway accounts for the longest length route.

- (a) Northern (b) Southern  
(c) Western (d) Eastern

[Ans. (a) Northern]

10. The population of India as per 2011 census is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1, 210.19 million (b) 1,211.19 million  
(c) 1,212.19 million (d) 1,213.19 million

[Ans. (a) 1, 210.19 million]

11. The 2011 census represents the \_\_\_\_\_ census of India.

- (a) 15<sup>th</sup> (b) 16<sup>th</sup>  
(c) 18<sup>th</sup> (d) 13<sup>th</sup>

[Ans. (a) 15<sup>th</sup>]

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most urbanized state in India.

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Goa  
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

[Ans. (b) Goa]

13. Airports Authority of India was constituted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1991 (b) 1990  
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

[Ans. (c) 1995]

14. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel International airport is at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Allahabad (b) Ahmedabad  
(c) Jaipur (d) Lucknow

[Ans. (b) Ahmedabad]

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The total number of people residing in a country at a specified period of time is called \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans. Size of population]

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a better measure of understanding the variation in distribution of population.

[Ans. Population density]

3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an increase or decrease of population.

[Ans. Population change]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the number of females per 1000 male population.

[Ans. Sex ratio]

5. The level of urbanization is measured in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ of urban population.

[Ans. percentage]

6. Air transport in India commenced on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1918, when Henry Piquet carried a mail from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans. Allahabad to Naini]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic.

[Ans. Expressways]

8. Road density is highest in \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans. Kerala]

9. Road density is lowest in \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans. Jammu & Kashmir]

## III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

|    |                           |     |           |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. | (1) Northern Railway      | (a) | Gorakhpur |
|    | (2) North Eastern Railway | (b) | Jaipur    |
|    | (3) North Western         | (c) | Allahabad |
|    | (4) North Central         | (d) | Guwahati  |
|    | (5) North East Frontier   | (e) | Delhi     |

[Ans. 1 - e, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - d]

|    |                                |     |              |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 2. | (1) Southern Railway           | (a) | Kolkata      |
|    | (2) South Eastern Railway      | (b) | Chennai      |
|    | (3) South Central Railway      | (c) | Bilaspur     |
|    | (4) South Western Railway      | (d) | Secunderabad |
|    | (5) South East Central Railway | (e) | Hubballi     |

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - e, 5 - c]

|    |                          |     |                      |
|----|--------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 3. | (1) Eastern Railway      | (a) | Bhubaneswar          |
|    | (2) East Coast Railway   | (b) | Kolkata              |
|    | (3) East Central Railway | (c) | Jabalpur             |
|    | (4) Central Railway      | (d) | Hazipur              |
|    | (5) Western Railway      | (e) | Mumbai (Church gate) |
|    | (6) West Central Railway | (f) | Mumbai (VT)          |

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - f, 5 - e, 6 - c]

|    |                               |     |                          |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 4. | (1) Human development index   | (a) | Lifeline of a country    |
|    | (2) Transport system          | (b) | Life expectancy at birth |
|    | (3) Gurgaon                   | (c) | Maharashtra              |
|    | (4) Mumbai                    | (d) | Haryana                  |
|    | (5) 24 hr navigation facility | (e) | Kerala                   |
|    | (6) Kochi                     | (f) | Kollam and Kottapuram    |

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c, 5 - f, 6 - e]

|    |                                                      |     |                                            |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------|
| 5. | (1) India                                            | (a) | Engineering marvel                         |
|    | (2) Konkan railway                                   | (b) | Second largest ship owning country in Asia |
|    | (3) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport               | (c) | Kolkata                                    |
|    | (4) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport | (d) | Hyderabad                                  |
|    | (5) Pawan - Hans                                     | (e) | Mini Ratna I                               |

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c, 5 - e]

## IV. GIVE REASON

1 MARK

1. Predicting population changes is an important aspect of population studies.

**Ans.** The demographic trend affects the economic, social and environmental systems. An increase in human population can affect the quality of natural resources like biodiversity, air, land and water. The size of population and characteristics undergoes changes constantly.

2. A waterway is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India.

**Ans.** It is the oldest and also the cheapest mode of transport for carrying heavy and bulky materials from one country to another. It is fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.

## V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

2 MARKS

1. Define population.

**Ans.** The total number of people residing in a country at a specified period of time is called the 'Population' of that country

2. Write about population in India.

**Ans.** India is the most populous country in the world. India covers only **2.4 percent** of the land area of the world, but is the home of about **17.5 percent** of the world's population.

3. Why is our country's population uneven?

**Ans. (i)** The uneven distribution of population in the country is the result of several factors such as **physical, socio-economic and historical ones.**

**(ii)** The physical factors include **relief, climate, water, natural vegetation, minerals and energy resources.**

**(iii)** Socio-economic factors consists of the religion, culture, political issues, economy, human settlements, transport network, industrialization, urbanization, employment opportunity, etc.

4. Write a note on density of population.

**Ans. (i)** Population density is a better measure of understanding the variation in distribution of population.

(ii) It is expressed as number of persons **per unit** area usually **per sq.km.**

(iii) According to 2011, the average density of population of India is **382** persons per sq.km.

### 5. What is population census?

**Ans. (i)** Population census is the total process of **collecting, compiling, analysing** or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, of all persons in a country or a well-defined part of a country.

(ii) The data collected through the census are used for administration, planning, policy making as well as management and evaluation of various programmes by the government.

### 6. What is population change?

**Ans. (i)** Population change refers to an **increase or decrease of population** of an area from one period to another period.

(ii) Population growth is influenced by the **birth rate, death rate and migration.**

(iii) These three make the changes in population.

### 7. Define population composition.

**Ans.** Population composition refers to the characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, caste, religion, language, education, occupation etc.

### 8. What is literacy rate?

**Ans.** The percentage of literate people to the total population is termed as literacy rate.

### 9. What is urbanization?

**Ans.** The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization.

### 10. What is population dynamics?

**Ans. (i)** Human population dynamics is a field that tracks factors related to changes in the size of population and its characteristics.

(ii) Predicting population changes is an important aspect of population studies.

## VI. ABBREVIATIONS

1. **HDI** - Human Development Index
2. **NH** - National Highways
3. **SH** - State Highways

4. **NHAI** - National Highways Authority of India

5. **ESCAP** - Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific

6. **KRC** - Konkan Railway Corporation

7. **MRTS** - Mass Rapid Transit System

8. **STD** - Subscriber Trunk Dialing

9. **ISD** - International Subscriber Dialing

10. **NACIL** - National Aviation Corporation of India Ltd

11. **AAI** - Airports Authority of India

12. **IRS** - Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System

13. **INSAT** - Indian National Satellite System

14. **ISRO** - Indian Space Research Organisation

15. **PIN** - Postal Index Number

## VII. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

**2 MARKS**

### 1. Exports and Imports

**Ans.**

| S. No | Exports                                                                                                                                                      | Imports                                                                                          |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Exports mean goods and services sold for foreign currency.                                                                                                   | Imports mean goods and services bought from overseas producers.                                  |
| 2.    | Major exports of India are tea, coffee, marine products, ores and minerals, leather products, plastics and rubber articles, articles of stone, textiles etc. | Major imports of India are petroleum products, pearls, precious stones and semi precious stones. |

### 2. Port and Harbour

**Ans.**

| S. No | Port                                               | Harbour                                                    |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | The commercial part of a harbour.                  | An extensive stretch of deep water.                        |
| 2.    | It has facility of loading and unloading of goods. | It is near the seashore where vessels can anchor securely. |
| 3.    | It has space for the storage of cargo.             | It is used for export and import of goods.                 |

**3. Major ports and Minor ports****Ans.**

| S. No | Major ports                                                         | Minor ports                                                 |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | There are about 13 Major ports.                                     | There are about 200 minor or intermediate ports.            |
| 2.    | These ports are managed by the Port trust under Central Government. | These ports are managed by the respective State Government. |
| 3.    | Eg. Mumbai, Kolkata, Tuticorin, Kochi, Chennai etc.                 | Eg. Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kollam etc.                    |

**4. State Highways and National Highways****Ans.**

| S. No | State Highways                                                                                  | National Highways                                                                                                         |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | These roads connect district head quarters and important cities and link them to state capital. | These roads connect the state capital of one state to the capital of another state and link them to the national capital. |
| 2.    | These highways are constructed and maintained by respective state government.                   | These roads are constructed and maintained by central government.                                                         |
| 3.    | Eg: Cuddalore to Chittor road                                                                   | Eg: Kashmir to Kanniyakumari road                                                                                         |

**5. Village Roads and District Roads****Ans.**

| S. No | Village Roads                                                                                                                       | District Road                                                                                                   |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | These roads connect villages to villages and link villages to towns.                                                                | These roads connect towns to towns and link towns to district head quarters.                                    |
| 2.    | These roads are constructed and maintained by Village Panchayat.                                                                    | These roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the states.                        |
| 3.    | Panchayats are helped by the Central government to construct these roads under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). | Municipalities receive grants from the Government to construct these roads through various development schemes. |

**VIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH**  
**5 MARKS****1. Explain the importance of mass communications systems in India.****Ans. Mass Communication Systems :**

- (i) Mass Communication enables **millions of people to get the information** at the same time.
- (ii) It is a great way to provide **education** as well as **entertainment**.
- (iii) It helps in creating awareness among the people regarding various national policies and programmes.
- (iv) The Mass Communication Systems can provide the information to people in two methods. They are Print media and Electronic media.

**Electronic Media :**

- (i) Radio broadcasting in India was started in 1923 by the **Radio Club of Bombay**.
- (ii) It was named as **All India Radio (AIR)** in 1936 and later it was renamed as **Akashvani** in 1957.
- (iii) It broadcasts a variety of programs related to information, education and entertainment.

**Print Media :**

- (i) **Newspapers** are the most common but powerful means of communication come under print media.
- (ii) India has many newspapers which carry information on **local, national and international** events to the people.

**IX. HOTS****1. What could be the reasons for uneven distribution of population in India?****Ans.** India, has uneven distribution of population due to several factors like

- (i) Low birth and high death rates areas.
- (ii) Topography Rugged terrain and unfavourable climatic conditions are primarily responsible for sparse population in states like Rajasthan and the hill states.

- (iii) Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soil are responsible for lesser population.

**2. What are the reasons for the rapid growth of population in India?**

**Ans.** Some of the most important causes of population growth in India are as follows :

- (i) Widening gap between birth and death rates.  
(ii) Low age at marriage.

- (iii) Illiteracy.

- (iv) Religious attitude towards family planning.

- (v) Other causes.

**3. Find out what are the functions of NHAI?**

**Ans.** The NHAI was created through the promulgation of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988, section 16(1) of the Act states that the **function of NHAI** is to develop, maintain and manage the national highways and any other highways vested in, or entrusted to, it by the Government of India.

## UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (4 × 1 = 4)**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_ transport provides door to door services.**

- (a) Railways (b) Roadways  
(c) Airways (d) Waterways.

**2. The major import item of India is**

- (a) Cement (b) Jewells  
(c) Tea (d) Petroleum

**3. National Highways Authority of India was established in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1993 (b) 1994  
(c) 1996 (d) 1995

**4. For operations and management Indian Railways is organized into \_\_\_\_\_ zones.**

- (a) 17 (b) 14 (c) 12 (d) 10

**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS (4 × 1 = 4)**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an increase or decrease of population.**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic.**

**3. Road density is highest in \_\_\_\_\_.**

**4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the movement of people across regions and territories.**

**III. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN (3 × 2 = 6)**

**1. Personal communication and mass communication.**

**2. Major ports and Minor ports**

**3. Village Roads and District Roads**

**IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY (3 × 2 = 6)**

**1. Define "International trade".**

**2. What is migration? State its types.**

**3. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India.**

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

**1. Explain the importances of satellite communication in India.**



## Unit 6

# Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu



### Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

-  To know the history of formation of the state.
-  To study the major physiographic divisions of the state.
-  To understand the nature of climate, soils and natural vegetation.
-  To familiarise the students with the geographical conditions of their living places.
-  To know the major natural disasters and their occurrences in Tamil Nadu.



### EXERCISE

#### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

##### 1. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is

[GMQP-'19]

- (a)  $8^{\circ}4'N$  to  $13^{\circ}35'N$
- (b)  $8^{\circ}5'S$  to  $13^{\circ}35'S$
- (c)  $8^{\circ}0'N$  to  $13^{\circ}5'N$
- (d)  $8^{\circ}0'S$  to  $13^{\circ}05'S$  [Ans. (a)  $8^{\circ}4'N$  to  $13^{\circ}35'N$ ]

##### 2. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is

- (a)  $76^{\circ}18'E$  to  $80^{\circ}20'E$
- (b)  $76^{\circ}18'W$  to  $80^{\circ}20'W$
- (c)  $86^{\circ}18'E$  to  $10^{\circ}20'E$
- (d)  $86^{\circ}18'W$  to  $10^{\circ}20'W$

[Ans. (a)  $76^{\circ}18'E$  to  $80^{\circ}20'E$ ]

##### 3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is

[April-'23; July-'24]

- (a) Anaimudi
- (b) Doddabetta
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Servarayan

[Ans. (b) Doddabetta]

##### 4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?

[May & Aug-'22]

- (a) Palghat
- (b) Shencottah
- (c) Bhorghat
- (d) Achankoil

[Ans. (c) Bhorghat]

##### 5. Which one of the following rivers flows into the Arabian Sea?

[PTA-3; HY-'23]

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Cauvery
- (c) Chittar
- (d) Bhavani

[Ans. (a) Periyar]

[Hint: Periyar is the longest river and the river with the largest discharge potential in the Indian state of Kerala]

##### 6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Ramanathapuram
- (b) Nagapattinam
- (c) Cuddalore
- (d) Theni

[Ans. (c) Cuddalore]

7. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from [Sep-2020; April-'24]

- (a) Arabian sea (b) Bay of Bengal  
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Timor sea

[Ans. (b) Bay of Bengal]

8. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is [PTA-5]

- (a) Dharmapuri (b) Vellore  
(c) Dindigul (d) Erode

[Ans. (d) Erode]

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The plateau which lies between The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is \_\_\_\_\_. [Aug-'22]

[Ans. Coimbatore]

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats. [April-'24]

[Ans. Solaikaradu]

3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ branches of Cauvery. [Ans. Kollidam and Cauvery]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Tamil Nadu state animal. [April & HY-'23; April-'25] [Ans. Nilgiri Tahr]

## III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

|     |                   |   |                      |
|-----|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| (1) | Winter season     | - | Pre-monsoon          |
| (2) | Summer season     | - | June to September    |
| (3) | Southwest monsoon | - | March to May         |
| (4) | Northeast monsoon | - | January and February |
| (5) | Mango Shower      | - | October to December  |

Ans.

|     |                    |   |                      |
|-----|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| (1) | Winter season      | - | January and February |
| (2) | Summer season      | - | March to May         |
| (3) | Southwest monsoon  | - | June to September    |
| (4) | North east monsoon | - | October to December  |
| (5) | Mango Shower       | - | Pre-monsoon          |

## IV. ASSERTION TYPE QUESTION

1. **Assertion(A):** Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from southwest monsoon.

**Reason(R):** It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats. [July-'23; HY-'24]

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A).

(c) (A) is true but, (R) is false.

(d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.

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

## V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN BRIEF

1. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.

[PTA-4; May-'22; July-'23; HY-'24]

Ans. (i) East - Bay of Bengal

(ii) West - Kerala

(iii) North - Andhra Pradesh

(iv) Northwest - Karnataka

(v) South - Indian Ocean

2. What is 'Teri'?

[July-'24]

Ans. The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri.

3. How is coastal plain formed?

[PTA-1; HY-'23; April-'24]

Ans. (i) Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Coromandel or Cholanmandalam (land of Cholas) plain.

(ii) It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal. It is more than 80 kilometres wide at some places.

4. Name the major islands of Tamil Nadu.

[PTA-5; HY-'19; April-'25]

Ans. Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni, Island Grounds, Kattupalli Island, Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial are some major islands of Tamil Nadu.

5. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

[Aug-'22]

Ans. Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi, Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi are the main tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

6. Define : Disaster Risk Reduction.

[April-'23; FRT-'24]

Ans. (i) Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters.

## UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER** ( $4 \times 1 = 4$ )

- \_\_\_\_\_ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.  
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry  
(c) Railway (d) None of these
- Tiruppur is known for  
(a) Leather tanning (b) Lock making  
(c) Knitwear (d) Agro-processing
- Industry which is reserved for public sector in New Economic Policy.  
(a) Atomic Energy (b) Cotton Industry  
(c) Sugar Industry (d) Tea Industry
- MEPZ is a special Economic Zone in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Trichy (b) Namakkal  
(c) Chennai (d) Madurai

**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS** ( $4 \times 1 = 4$ )

- \_\_\_\_\_ is fondly calls as 'Little Japan'.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- Availability of electricity allowed for use of oil engines for drawing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

**III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT****(2 × 1 = 2)**

- The Special Economic Zones act was enacted in Feb. 2006. Identify which is not the objective of the SEZ?  
I. Generation of additional economic activity.  
II. Promotion of import  
III. Creation of employment opportunities  
IV. Development of infrastructure facilities.  
(a) I and IV are correct (b) II only correct  
(c) III and IV are correct  
(d) I and III are correct
- Important industrial policies :  
I. Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2014.  
II. Implementation of Industrial Policy 2013.  
III. Tamil Nadu SEZs Policy 2013.  
(a) I and II are correct (b) only I is correct  
(c) I and III are correct (d) only II is correct

**IV. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS** ( $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

- What is meant by an industrial cluster?
- What is meant by entrepreneur?
- What do you mean by MEPZ?
- Write a short note on Startup India Scheme.
- Write a short note on Standup India Scheme.

**V. ANSWER IN DETAIL** ( $1 \times 5 = 5$ )

- Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil Nadu government to industrialise.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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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. Who said "Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism"?  
(a) Lenin (b) Marx  
(c) Sun Yat-Sen (d) Mao Tse Tung
2. With whose conquest did the Mexican Civilization collapse?  
(a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro  
(c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I
3. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?  
(a) 1979 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 1991
4. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash?  
(a) Dayananda Saraswathi (b) Iyothee Thassar  
(c) Annie Besant (d) Narayana Guru
5. Find out the Militant Nationalist from the following :  
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(b) Justice Govind Ranade  
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Romesh Chandra
6. Western disturbances cause rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh
7. The soil formed by the rivers are :  
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil  
(c) Desert soil (d) Alluvial soil
8. The most abundant source of energy is :  
(a) Biomass (b) Sun (c) Coal (d) Oil
9. The major import item of India is :  
(a) Cement (b) Jewels  
(c) Tea (d) Petroleum
10. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are :  
(a) 3 and 15 (b) 4 and 16  
(c) 3 and 16 (d) 4 and 15
11. The Governor of the State is appointed by the :  
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister  
(c) President (d) Chief Justice

12. How many Indian States have their boundary with Nepal?  
(a) Five (b) Four (c) Three (d) Two
13. Primary sector consists of :  
(a) Agriculture (b) Automobiles  
(c) Trade (d) Banking
14. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632?  
(a) Jahangir (b) Sultan of Golconda  
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

**PART - II**

**Note:** Answer **any ten** questions. Question No. **28** is compulsory: **10×2=20**

15. What were the three militant forms of Nationalism in Europe?
16. What was the result of Mussolini's March on Rome?
17. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.
18. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.
19. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.
20. State the neighbouring countries of India.
21. What are 'Jet Streams'?
22. Mention the plantation crops of India.
23. Define Disaster Risk Reduction.
24. Why is Coimbatore called the "Manchester" of South India?
25. What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the High Court?
26. List out the Member Countries of SAARC.
27. What are the effects of Green Revolution?
28. Write a short note on SIPCOT.

**PART - III**

**Note :** Answer **any ten** questions. Question No. **42** is compulsory: **10 × 5 = 50**

- 29. Fill in the blanks :**
- (i) Hitler attacked \_\_\_\_\_ which was a demilitarised zone.
  - (ii) The First Woman Legislator in India was \_\_\_\_.
  - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak in the Southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.

- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
- (v) Tiruppur is known for \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
30. Discuss the main cause of the First World War.
31. Assess the structure and activities of the UNO.
32. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.
33. (a) **Distinguish between :**
- (i) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
- (ii) Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.
- (b) **Give Reason :**
- Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.
34. Give a detailed account on the basin of The Ganga.
35. Describe the Forests of India.
36. Explain the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.
37. Mention the Fundamental Rights.
38. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.
39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product and explain it.
40. Write the structure of GST.
41. Draw a Timeline for the following.
- Write any five important historical events between 1930 and 1950.
42. Mark the following places on the World Map.
- (i) Morocco (ii) Germany (iii) Russia
- (iv) Hiroshima (v) San Francisco

#### PART - IV

**Note : Answer the following questions. 2×8=16**

43. (a) Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a Mass Leader. (OR)
- (b) Write an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance.
44. (a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
- (i) Eastern Ghats
- (ii) Malwa Plateau
- (iii) River Godavari
- (iv) Mountain Forests
- (v) Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve
- (vi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (vii) Tea growing area (mark any one)
- (viii) Mt. Everest (OR)
- (b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.**
- (i) Palk Strait
- (ii) River Vaigai
- (iii) Chennai
- (iv) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary
- (v) Paddy growing area (mark any one)
- (vi) Manimutharu Dam
- (vii) Kanyakumari
- (viii) Paper industry (mark any one)

## **Answers**

### PART - I

1. (a) Lenin 2. (a) Hernan Cortes
3. (d) 1991 4. (a) Dayananda Saraswathi
5. (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
6. (c) Punjab 7. (d) Alluvial soil
8. (b) Sun 9. (d) Petroleum
10. (a) 3 and 15 11. (c) President
12. (a) Five 13. (a) Agriculture
14. (b) Sultan of Golconda

### PART - II

15. (i) England's jingoism
- (ii) France's chauvinism and
- (iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism in Europe.
16. (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.
17. (i) In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyars issued a proclamation of Independence which is called Thiruchirapalli proclamation.
- (ii) The Proclamation of 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British, cutting across region, caste, creed and religion.
- (iii) Many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English.
- (iv) Chinna Marudhu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army.
18. (i) Under the Lucknow Pact (1916), the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India as soon as possible.
- (ii) In return, the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorates for Muslims.
19. (i) V.O.C. joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- (ii) V.O.C. and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested. The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
- (iii) Initially V.O.C. was given a draconian sentence of two life imprisonments. The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- (iv) It led to the death of four people in police firing.

20. (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).
21. (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 in India.
22. Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major plantation crops of India.
23. (i) Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters.  
(ii) This includes reducing exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and environment, and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events.
24. (i) Coimbatore is called the Manchester of South India, because of the development of cotton textile industry since the colonial period.  
(ii) It is known as such because of the presence of more than, 25,000 small, medium, large scale industries and textile industries.
25. (i) As courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.  
(ii) They have, however, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the country.
26. The member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
27. (i) Increased foodgrains production with HYV of rice, wheat and an increase in major cereal crops.  
(ii) The yield of food grains has increased fourfold since independence.  
(iii) Introducing fertilizer-responsive high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat.  
(iv) Cheaper farm credit through co-operative banks and societies.
28. **SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu), 1971** : SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

### **PART - III**

29. (i) Rhineland (ii) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar  
(iii) Solaikaradu (iv) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha  
(v) Knitwear

### **30. 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 (1907) 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 experienced rising tensions and conflicts.
- (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 Francis Ferdinand, heir to Francis 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.

**31. 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 UNO :**

- (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.

**32. Swadeshi Movement :**

- (i) The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.
- (ii) They implemented the programme of the Calcutta Congress which called upon the nation to promote Swadeshi enterprise, boycott foreign goods and promote national education.

**Response in Tamil Nadu :**

- (i) V.O. Chidambaram, V. Chakkaraiyar, Subramania Bharati and Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Public meetings attended by thousands of people were organised in various parts of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Subramania Bharati's patriotic songs were especially important in stirring patriotic emotions.
- (iv) Swadesamitran and India were prominent journals.
- (v) The extremist leader Bipin Chandra Pal toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth. Students and youth participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.

**Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (1906) :**

- (i) One of the most enterprising acts in pursuance of swadeshi was the launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaram.
- (ii) He purchased two ships, Gallia and Lavo and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.

**Tirunelveli Uprising :**

- (i) V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin were arrested.
- (ii) The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Initially V.O.C. was given a draconian sentence of two life imprisonments.
- (iii) The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office. It led to the death of four people in police firing.

## 33. (a) (i)

| No.   | Western Ghats                                       | Southwest Monsoon                       |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| (i)   | Continuous range.                                   | Not continuous range.                   |
| (ii)  | It runs parallel to west coastal plain.             | It runs parallel to east coastal plain. |
| (iii) | It has passes.                                      | It has no pass.                         |
| (iv)  | The northern part of this range is called sahyadri. | This range is also called as Poorvadri. |
| (v)   | Highest Peak Anaimudi.                              | Highest Peak Mahendragiri.              |

## (ii)

| No.   | Rabi                            | Kharif                           |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i)   | Cropping season Oct-March.      | Cropping seasons June-Sep.       |
| (ii)  | Winter crops.                   | Summer crops.                    |
| (iii) | Major crops are wheat, oat etc. | Major crops are rice, Jowar etc. |

- (b) Eastern Ghats are discontinuous range. Because Eastern Ghats are dissected by rivers that drain into Bay of Bengal.

34. (i) The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India. It extends over an area of 8,61,404 sq.km.
- (ii) The Ganga plain is the most densely populated place in India and many towns are developed on the banks of this river.
- (iii) The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand state, at an elevation of 7,010 m.
- (iv) The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km.
- (v) Its major tributaries from the north are Gomti, Gandak, Kosi and Ghaghra and from the South are Yamuna (the largest tributary of Ganga), Son, Chambal etc.
- (vi) The river Ganga is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- (vii) The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the world's largest delta known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.

35. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly. On the basis of the above factors the natural vegetation of India can be divided into the following types.

**Tropical Evergreen Forest :**

- (i) These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall.
- (ii) The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region.
- (iii) Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya states have this type of forests.

- (iv) The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, cinchona, canes, palm, ironwood and cedar.

**Tropical Deciduous Forest :**

- (i) These are found in the areas with 100 to 200 cm annual rainfall. These are called 'Monsoon Forests'.
- (ii) The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer.
- (iii) Teak and sal are the most important trees. Sandalwood, rosewood, kusum, mahua, palas, haldu, amla, padauk, bamboo and tendu are the other trees of economic importance.

**Tropical Dry Forest :**

- (i) These are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm annual rainfall.
- (ii) These are found in East Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Telangana, West Karnataka and East Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) The important species are mahua, banyan, amaltas, palas, haldu, kikar, bamboo, babool, khair etc.,
- (iv) These are also called as 'Tropical thorn forests'.

**Alpine / Himalayan Forest :**

These forests are classified on the basis of altitude and amount of rainfall.

- (a) (i) These are found on the slopes of the mountains in northeast states.
- (ii) These forests found in the altitude of 1200-2400m.
- (iii) Sal, Oak, Laurel, Amura, Chestnut, Cinnamon are the main trees found here. Oak, birch, silver, fir, pine, spruce and juniper are the major trees found at the altitude of 2400 to 3600m.
- (b) (i) The rainfall of this region is moderate. These forests are found in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (ii) Up to 900 m altitude semi-desert vegetation is found and it is known for bushes and small trees. In altitude from 900 to 1800m, chir is the most common tree.

**Alpine Forest :**

- (i) It occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400 m altitude.
- (ii) These are purely having coniferous trees. Oak, silver fir, pine and juniper are the main trees of these forests.

**Mangrove Forest :**

- (i) These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or swamp forests.

- (ii) The delta of the Ganga- Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest.
- (iii) These are also known as Sundarbans forest.

**36. Mineral Resources :** Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and ilmenite.

**Important minerals found in the state are as follows :**

- (i) Neyveli has large lignite resources. Oil and gas are found in the Cauvery basin. Coal deposits are found in Ramanathapuram. Iron ore deposits are found in Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kavuthi and Vedyappan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district.
- (ii) Bauxite is found in Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas. Gypsum is obtained in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts. Ilmenite and rutile are found in the sands of Kanniyakumari beach.
- (iii) Limestone is available in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts.
- (iv) Magnesite is obtained in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts. Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are also found in some parts of the state.

**37.** The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. At present, there are six Fundamental Rights. Fundamental Rights are available to all persons, certain Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian citizens.

**(i) RIGHT TO EQUALITY**

- Art. 14 - Equality before the law.
- Art. 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Art. 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
- Art. 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

**(ii) RIGHT TO FREEDOM**

- Art. 19 - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Art. 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Art. 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Art. 21A - Right to elementary education.
- Art. 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

**(iii) RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION**

- Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

**(iv) RIGHT TO RELIGION**

- Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Art. 28 - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

**(v) CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS**

- Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**(vi) RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES**

- Art. 32 - It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

**38. Powers and Functions of the Parliament :**

- (i) The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of Budget, ventilation of public grievances, discussion of various subjects like development plans, international relations and internal policies.
- (ii) Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.
- (iii) The Parliament exercises control over the executive through asking questions and supplementary questions, moving motions of adjournment, discussing and passing resolutions, discussing and pushing censure motion or vote of no-confidence.
- (iv) The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.

**39. 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.

$$(2) \quad \text{GDP}(Y) = C + I + G + X - M$$

**(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.