

SSC BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES N - 25 (E)

QUESTIONNAIRE

Q.I [A] Fill in the blanks.

- 1) _____ discovered a new sea route to India in _____ A.D.
- 2) _____ was the birth place of the Renaissance in Europe.
- 3) _____ Rich goldmines are located in _____ in South Africa.
- 4) _____ Martin Luther put up on the door of the Church at _____ a list containing 95 points.
- 5) John Huss was a resident of _____.
- 6) Prince _____ the son of the King of Portugal, was rightly known as _____.
- 7) The _____ army destroyed the 'Aztec' and 'Maya' civilizations.
- 8) _____ was the founder of society of Jesus.
- 9) Newton discovered the _____ theorem.
- 10) _____ invented the telephone.
- 11) _____ was the prophet of socialism.
- 12) St. _____ established the Christian Church in India.
- 13) With the invention of the _____ the weavers' production of cloth rose by 100%.
- 14) The slogan "free trade and free distribution" was given by _____.
- 15) _____ was elected the first President of the United States of America.
- 16) _____ succeeded in establishing a dictatorship in France.
- 17) The famous book 'social contract' was written by _____.
- 18) A group of nationalists in China, was known as _____.
- 19) _____ established dictatorship in Spain after toppling the democratic government.
- 20) _____ a minister of Tzar Nicholas II was an evil influence on the King and Queen.
- 21) The Tzar convened the _____ to win the sympathy of the people.

- 22) The extremists of Russia Killed the autocratic Tzar _____.
- 23) While in prison Hitler wrote a book called _____.
- 24) The British and the French Prime Ministers had signed the treaty of _____ with Germany.
- 25) _____ is the present secretary general of U.N.

[B] Match the events with the corresponding years and draw the date line. (Scale 1 cm = 5 years)

- | | | | |
|----|------------|--|--|
| 1) | [A] | | [B] |
| | 1) 1773 AD | | 1) The declaration of Independence was issued |
| | 2) 1776 AD | | 2) Fall of the fort of Bastille |
| | 3) 1783 AD | | 3) The Boston Tea Party |
| | | | 4) The treaty of Paris was signed |
| 2) | [A] | | [B] |
| | 1) 1940 AD | | 1) Sri Lanka became independent |
| | 2) 1943 AD | | 2) America used atom bombs. |
| | 3) 1945 AD | | 3) Nazis defeated France |
| | | | 4) The heads of the Allied states held a peace conference at Moscow. |
| 3) | [A] | | [B] |
| | 1) 1922 AD | | 1) Italy invaded Abyssinia |
| | 2) 1925 AD | | 2) Spain became a republic |
| | 3) 1931 AD | | 3) Iran became independent |
| | | | 4) Egypt became independent |
| 4) | [A] | | [B] |
| | 1) 1894 AD | | 1) The Russian Communist Party split into two groups |
| | 2) 1898 AD | | 2) The Russo-Japanese War |
| | 3) 1905 AD | | 3) The Russian Communist Working's Party was formed. |
| | | | 4) Beginning of the rule of Tzar Nicholas II |

9)

[A]

- 1) 1931 AD
- 2) 1936 AD
- 3) 1945 AD

[B]

- 1) The Second World War came to an end.
- 2) Japan captured Manchuria
- 3) Italy conquered Ethiopia
- 4) Germany invaded Russia.

10)

[A]

- 1) 1941 AD
- 2) 1948 AD
- 3) 1955 AD

[B]

- 1) Bandung conference was held
- 2) United Nations was established.
- 3) Germany invaded Russia
- 4) Myanmar became independent

11)

[A]

- 1) 1949
- 2) 1957
- 3) 1960

[B]

- 1) Russian leaders abandoned the policy of confrontation
- 2) Indonesia became independent
- 3) Malaysia became independent
- 4) Vietnam became independent

12)

[A]

- 1) 1945 AD
- 2) 1949 AD
- 3) 1954 AD

[B]

- 1) The NATO military bloc was formed.
- 2) The military block SEATO was formed
- 3) The second World War ended
- 4) Sri Lanka and Myanmar became independent nations

5)

[A]

[B]

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1) 1914 AD | 1) The League of Nations was established |
| 2) 1920 AD | 2) The first World War began |
| 3) 1931 AD | 3) The First World War came to on end |
| | 4) Japan attached Manchunia |

6)

[A]

[B]

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1) 1773 AD | 1) Revolt by the Chinese nationalists known as Boxers' |
| 2) 1783 AD | 2) The fall of the fort of Bostille |
| 3) 1789 AD | 3) The treaty of paris between America and England was signed. |
| | 4) The incident of the Boston tea party |

7)

[A]

[B]

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) 1914 AD | 1) The Treaty of Versailles |
| 2) 1916 AD | 2) Japan invaded Manchuria |
| 3) 1919 AD | 3) Rumania was defeated |
| | 4) Beginning of the First World War |

8)

[A]

[B]

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1) 1934 AD | 1) The 'Atlantic Charter' for world peace was established. |
| 2) 1941 AD | 2) Hitler became the dictator of Germany |
| 3) 1948 Ad | 3) Spain was declared a republic |
| | 4) Myanmar became an independent nation. |

13)

[A]

- 1) 1766 AD
- 2) 1770 AD
- 3) 1781 AD

[B]

- 1) This incident is known as the 'Boston Tea party'.
- 2) The war came to an end with the surrender of the commander in chief of the English force.
- 3) The stamp Act was repealed.
- 4) The British Government had to abolish the duties on glass, paper and points.

14)

[A]

- 1) 1939 AD
- 2) 1951 AD
- 3) 1958 AD

[B]

- 1) Beginning of the First World War
- 2) Charles de Gaulle's rule in France
- 3) Libya got freedom
- 4) Beginning of the Second World War

15)

[A]

- 1) 1941 AD
- 2) 1949 AD
- 3) 1960 AD

[B]

- 1) Malaysia become free
- 2) Russian leaders accepted the policy of co-operation.
- 3) Germany attacked Russia.
- 4) Establishment of Republic in China.

16)

[A]

- 1) 1945 AD
- 2) 1948 AD
- 3) 1951 AD

[B]

- 1) Libya got freedom
- 2) The U.N.O. was established
- 3) The beginning of the Second World War
- 4) Sri Lanka and Burma got freedom.

17)

[A]

- 1) 1929 AD
- 2) 1933 AD
- 3) 1936 AD

[B]

- 1) England gave political recognition to Russia.
- 2) U.S.S.R. was established.
- 3) Implementation of five year plan in Russia.
- 4) Hitler became the dictator of Germany.

18)

[A]

- 1) 1938 AD
- 2) 1941 AD
- 3) 1943 AD

[B]

- 1) Japan attacks Pearl harbour.
- 2) Italy surrenders to Eisenhower
- 3) Hitler merges Austria with Germany

19)

[A]

- 1) 1770 AD
- 2) 1781 AD
- 3) 1787 AD

[B]

- 1) The British Army surrendered to the American army.
- 2) Birth of the United States of America.
- 3) The British government had to abolish the duties on glass, paper and paints.
- 4) The stamp act was repealed.

20)

[A]

- 1) 1773 AD
- 2) 1776 AD
- 3) 1789 AD

[B]

- 1) The declaration of Independence of American Colonies
- 2) Declaration of Human and civil rights.
- 3) Louis XVI ascends the throne in France.
- 4) Beginning of the American Revolution.

[B] Give reasons for the following statements.

- 1) Italy is called the motherland of Europe.
- 2) Rationalism was the main feature of the Renaissance.
- 3) Prince Henry of Europe is known in History as “Henry the Navigator”.
- 4) The middle age of Europe is known as the dark age.
- 5) The fall of constantinople proved to be a boon to Europe.
- 6) The plight of the serfs in the Feudal system was extremely miserable and pitiable.
- 7) The Church had amassed enormous wealth during Feudalism.
- 8) Feudalism declined.
- 9) The Reformation movement started.
- 10) The Europeans were forced to discover a new sea route to the East.
- 11) People were attracted to the cities during the Renaissance.
- 12) The age of geographical discoveries was the age of achievements.
- 13) John Huss was burnt alive.
- 14) The Industrial Revolution first began in the textile industry.
- 15) The Industrial Revolution was an epoch making event.
- 16) Many changes took place in the field of agriculture as a result of the Industrial revolution.
- 17) England is known as the motherland of Industrial revolution.
- 18) Rousseau may be regarded as the main force behind the French Revolution.
- 19) The fort of Bastille was stormed.
- 20) There was a change in the cold war situation.
- 21) In France, the church had become a centre of power, parallel to the state.
- 22) A group of non-alligned nations came into existence in the world.
- 23) Russia and America became super powers.
- 24) A situation of ‘Cold war’ arose in the world after the second World War.
- 25) Two independent countries of Korea came into existence.

[C] Explain the following statements.

- 1) Galileo was nicknamed 'The Magician' of his age.
- 2) Necessity became the mother of inventions.
- 3) The Industrial Revolution gave birth to class wars.
- 4) Germany is where Germans are.
- 5) The two world wars were the product of imperialism.
- 6) Socialism is a product of the Industrial Revolution.
- 7) The Portuguese King suggested that the cape should be called the cape of good hope.
- 8) The age of Geographical discoveries was an age of Achievements.
- 9) An imperialist country hinders the cultural development of under developed countries.
- 10) The British empire quickly overtook India.
- 11) The importance of West Asian countries has grown in recent times.
- 12) The first World War is regarded as an unprecedented event and the first important event of the 20th century.
- 13) Either bring the strike under control or handover, the reins of power.
- 14) The Nazi party succeeded in securing the trust of the German people.
- 15) Aggressive nationalism creates narrow minded feelings.
- 16) Hitler discarded the Treaty of Versailles.
- 17) League of Nations declared an economic blockade.
- 18) Imperialism led to the World Wars.
- 19) Opium Wars were fought between China and England.
- 20) The Treaty of Versailles created discontent among the soldiers and the people of Italy.
- 21) The League of Nations failed.
- 22) Hitler possessed a charismatic personality.
- 23) Progress was made in banking and commerce.
- 24) Imperialism developed very quickly in India.
- 25) Japan adopted militarism.

[D] Write short notes.

- 1) Social consequences of the Industrial Revolution.
- 2) Factors leading to geographical discoveries.
- 3) Factors leading to Industrial Revolution.
- 4) Economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
- 5) Results of the geographical discoveries.
- 6) Vasco-da-Gama
- 7) Ferdinand Magellan
- 8) Galileo.
- 9) Factors leading to American Revolution.
- 10) Main events of the American Revolution
- 11) World wide effects of American Revolution.
- 12) Factors leading to the French Revolution.
- 13) The contribution of French thinkers in the French Revolution.
- 14) Results of the French Revolution.
- 15) World wide effects of the French Revolution.
- 16) Factors leading to Imperialism.
- 17) Imperialism in China.
- 18) Effects of imperialism.
- 19) Factors leading to First World War.
- 20) Events of the First World War.
- 21) Aims and objectives of the league of nations.
- 22) Causes of the Russian Revolution.
- 23) Main events of the Russian Revolution.
- 24) Causes responsible for the rise of Fascism in Italy.
- 25) Factors which led to the Second World War.

Q.2 [A] Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- 1) What was Feudalism ?
- 2) What is meant by the term Renaissance ?
- 3) What did Columbus contribute ?

- 4) Who were the torch bearers of the Renaissance in Europe ?
- 5) Who were the painters of the Renaissance period ?
- 6) Which are the famous specimens of architecture of the Renaissance period ?
- 7) Who wrote "The Praise of Folly ? Why ?
- 8) Who first started schools in Italy to teach Greek and Latin languages ?
- 9) Who were the famous writers of Italian literature ?
- 10) What did Copernicus find out ?
- 11) Who first introduced the Mariner's compass to Europe ?
- 12) Who were the Lollards ?
- 13) Who were the Pilgrim fathers ?
- 14) How did king Louis XIV empty the state treasury ?
- 15) What did Voltaire oppose strongly ?
- 16) Who led the Revolutionary forces in France ?
- 17) What is imperialism ?
- 18) Who first laid the foundation of imperialism in India ?
- 19) Which new independent states were created after the first world War ?
- 20) Who was Rasputin ?
- 21) Who was Karl Marx and what did he advocate ?
- 22) What policies of Gorbochev raised a storm of protest in Russia ?
- 23) Where and when was Mussolini born ?
- 24) What is the meaning of Veto ?
- 25) What is meant by cold war ?

(b) Explain the following terms.

- 1) Crusades
- 2) The Renaissance
- 3) Reformation
- 4) Indulgence
- 5) Feudalism
- 6) Lollards
- 7) Materialism
- 8) Rationalism
- 9) Humanism
- 10) Dark Age
- 11) SEATO
- 12) Cold War
- 13) Policy of Non-alignment
- 14) NATO
- 15) CENTO
- 16) Policy of colour discrimination
- 17) Military groups

- 18) 'National shame' of Egypt
- 19) Non-aligned countries
- 20) Liberalism
- 21) Counter - Reformation
- 22) Imperialism
- 23) Communism
- 24) The Allied Nations

[B] Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1) Why did the colonists oppose the Trade laws ?
- 2) What were the irregularities prevailing in the French Administration ?
- 3) What was the immediate cause of the first World War ?
- 4) Explain, "No Taxation Without Representation" ?
- 5) Why did the colonists oppose the Trade laws. ?
- 6) What was the effect of the American Revolution ?
- 7) Why was the fort of Bastille attacked ?
- 8) What were the irregularities prevailing in the French Administration ?
- 9) What led to the strengthening of economic inequalities in France ?
- 10) Write in detail about the 'Declaration of Human and Civil rights' made during the French Revolution.
- 11) Mention the world wide effect of the French Revolution.
- 12) Why did the Chinese patriots known as 'boxers' revolt ?
- 13) Why was the boar war fought in Africa.
- 14) How did China become a victim to imperialism ?
- 15) Which were the good results of imperialism ?
- 16) Describe the social and economic conditions in Russia.
- 17) Why did the Russians demand that Russia should withdraw from the first World War ?
- 18) Why is Sunday the 22nd January 1905 known as bloody Sunday ?
- 19) Which policy was advocated by Mikhail Gorbochov ? What was its result ?
- 20) What were the changes in Russia after the Russian Revolution ?
- 21) In which instances was the league of nation found inactive ? Why ?
- 22) What did Mussolin do on coming to power ?
- 23) Explain the importance of the Munich Treaty ?
- 24) Describe the factors responsible for the rise of Nazism.
- 25) What was the ideology of the Nazi Party ?

[C] Give reasons for the following statements.

- 1) Gandhiji launched 'Satyagraha' in South Africa.
- 2) The governed class could not enjoy its rights.
- 3) The principals of Panchasheel have a place of pride in the world.

- 4) In the 20th century, man made concrete efforts to establish world peace.
- 5) The whole world is a family.
- 6) All nations can never become self reliant in all respects.
- 7) Co-existence of nations is necessary for world peace.
- 8) Disarmament is an inevitable necessity of modern times.
- 9) India gave financial help to Nepal.
- 10) UNICEF provides mill powder to the children in the developing countries.
- 11) India opposed imperialism.
- 12) India accepted the concept of greater Asia.
- 13) India contributed towards the creation of Bangladesh.
- 14) India gave financial assistance to Nepal.
- 15) India sent a peace keeping force to Nepal.
- 16) Bhutan has been a friend of India.
- 17) India and China signed the Panchasheel Principles.
- 18) The campaign 'grow more trees' has been started.
- 19) Forests are lungs of nature.
- 20) Mankind has brought about several changes in the environment.
- 21) Literacy is inevitable for a healthy human society.
- 22) Industrialization has increased pollution.
- 23) A citizen should cultivate good habits with regard to movements of vehicle.
- 24) Social afforestation is very useful for society.
- 25) Preservation of environment is necessary for every individual.

[D] Write a short note.

- 1) The world is a family.
- 2) Importance of the principles of panchasheel.
- 3) India's contribution to the development of the U.N.I.C.E.F.
- 4) Importance of the U.N.
- 5) U.N.E.S.C.O.
- 6) India's contribution to the growth of the U.N.E.S.C.O.
- 7) The Declaration of Human Rights.
- 8) The Necessity of Disarmament.
- 9) The International Monetary Fund.
- 10) The contribution of citizens regarding environment protection.
- 11) Contribution of institutions in the protection of environment.
- 12) The contribution of forests in the preservation of environment.
- 13) Remedies to control the green house effect.
- 14) Green House Effect
- 15) The problems created by urbanization.
- 16) India's contribution in the political activities of the U.N.

Q.3 [A] Answer the following questions in one sentence or two.

- 1) Which Indian lady was elected as the President of the General Assembly of the U.N. in 1952 AD.
- 2) What are fundamental rights ?
- 3) Between whom was the Simla pact signed ?
- 4) Why is Nepal considered to be a buffer state ?
- 5) What is meant by the term 'co-existence' ?
- 6) What does UNESCO stand for ?
- 7) Which president of India was also the Chairman and President of the UNESCO ?
- 8) Why was the UNICEF established ? When ?
- 9) Where in India is the ILO head quarters situated ?
- 10) Which Indian served as the Chairman of the Economic and social council of the U.N. ?
- 11) What is meant by disarmament ?
- 12) What does the policy of Apartheid mean ?
- 13) What is the 'Black Ash' ?
- 14) Which government was in power in China when India became independent in 1947 ?
- 15) What did China accept under the treaty with India on Tibet ?
- 16) Which Chinese dignitary visited India in 1957 A.D. ?
- 17) Name the Indian Prime Minister who visited China in 1988.
- 18) When did India stop all aid to Nepal ?
- 19) What played an important role in strengthening the relationship between India and Myanmar ?
- 20) Why do tourists spots get polluted ?
- 21) What is social environment ?
- 22) State the necessity of social afforestation.
- 23) Which two factors are important for maintaining the balance in the environment ?
- 24) What should a citizen do to save energy ?
- 25) What is the best way of controlling pollution ?

[B] Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1) What are fundamental rights ? Which are they ?
- 2) State the Principles of Panchasheel ?
- 3) State the main functions of the I.M.F.
- 4) What is interdependence ? Explain it with few examples.
- 5) State the efforts made to remove colour bar.
- 6) Which Indians have contributed in the administration of the U.N.
- 7) How did India help Bhutan in its development ?

- 8) What problems have arisen in the implementation of fundamental human rights ?
- 9) Explain the main principles of India's foreign policy.
- 10) Describe the relationship between India and Pakistan.
- 11) Why did India adopt the policy of non-alignment ?
- 12) What steps did India take to build up friendly relations with Nepal ?
- 13) What are the factors that have influenced the formation of India's foreign policy ?
- 14) How are religion and environment related to each other ?
- 15) What is meant by the term 'pollution' ?
- 16) What are the ways to prevent 'the green house effect'?
- 17) What is green house effect ?
- 18) As citizens of India what should we do for protecting the environment ?

[C] Explain the following terms.

- 1) Per capita income.
- 2) The budgetary policy
- 3) Developed country
- 4) Disguised unemployment.
- 5) Seasonal unemployment.
- 6) Transitional unemployment
- 7) Relative poverty
- 8) Absolute poverty
- 9) Mixed economy
- 10) The green revolution
- 11) Policy instruments
- 12) Planning
- 13) Developing country
- 14) Grant
- 15) I.F.C.
- 16) The World Bank
- 17) Free aid
- 18) Foreign aid
- 19) I.M.F.
- 20) Conditional aid
- 21) Capital intensive commodities
- 22) Labour intensive commodities
- 23) Regional mobility
- 24) Balance of payment
- 25) Balance of trade
- 26) Simple division of labour
- 27) Monopoly

- 28) Complex division of labour
- 29) Public services
- 30) Market

[D] Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- 1) What is modern economy based on ?
- 2) What is simple division of labour ?
- 3) What is regional mobility ?
- 4) What is market ?
- 5) Who is called the father of economics ?
- 6) What are the different types of market in our country ?
- 7) Why is economy with division of labour called market economy ?
- 8) What is the core of the study of economics ?
- 9) How do prices guide the producer ?
- 10) What do rising prices indicate ?
- 11) Name two limitations on the sovereignty of the consumer.
- 12) How can efficiency of the market be judged
- 13) What is trade cycle ?
- 14) How is the consumer saved from exploitation in the market economy ?
- 15) Why are there more risks in international trade ?
- 16) What are invisible imports ?
- 17) What is balance of payment ?
- 18) What does absolute advantage mean ?
- 19) When does international trade take place ?
- 20) Under which plan did the U.S.A. assist war affected countries of Europe ?
- 21) What is planning ?
- 22) What are the main constituents of planning ?
- 23) Why did the Russian planning collapse later ?
- 24) Who own resources in a democracy ?
- 25) What is meant by monetary policy ?

Q.4 [A] Give reasons for the following statements.

- 1) Total lack of specific factors of production gives rise to international trade.
- 2) The new economic policy of the government of India will vitalise Indian economy.
- 3) There is difference in the remuneration of workers due to their geographical immobility.
- 4) A worker does not have as much international mobility as he has internal mobility.

- 5) Every country can get comparatively cheaper and better things by international trade.
- 6) There is more risk in international trade.
- 7) Excessive foreign aid makes the country dependent.
- 8) Foreign aid is regarded as a blessing for the economically backward countries.
- 9) Foreign aid supplements internal savings of a country.
- 10) Services of experts become available through foreign aid.
- 11) Sometimes, foreign aid becomes dangerous for the independence of the country.
- 12) The government restricts its imports.
- 13) The world bank proves to be a boon for economically backward countries.
- 14) Planning is important for a developing country like India.
- 15) Evaluation is necessary in planning.
- 16) There has been a green revolution in agriculture in India during the plan period.
- 17) India had to resort to planning after her independence.
- 18) It is beneficial to make a judicious use of energy.
- 19) Indian economy is called mixed economy.
- 20) Economic planning is very essential in the modern age.
- 21) There is no place for market economy in communist planning.
- 22) International trade is beneficial.
- 23) Under developed countries must check the population increase for economic development.
- 24) Progress in abolition of poverty is slow.
- 25) Foreign aid protects against rise in prices.
- 26) In planning there should be full and effective utilization of capital.

[B] (I) Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Highest per hectare production of bajra is in _____.
- 2) Sardar Patel Krushi (agricultural) University is at _____ in Gujarat.
- 3) The best quality tobacco is grown in _____.
- 4) The _____ helps the farmers to get full benefit of the agricultural research works.
- 5) Cotton grows best in _____ soil.
- 6) The highest production of tea is found in the state of _____ in India.
- 7) Highest per hectare production of Jawar is in _____ state.
- 8) _____ is the biggest consumer of Indian tea.
- 9) _____ causes damage to wheat.
- 10) The first tobacco plant was brought to India by the _____.

- 11) Railways in India began in _____.
- 12) There are _____ gauges of railways operating in India.
- 13) In India underground rail route Metro railway was started at _____.
- 14) National Highway No. _____ is the longest highway in India.
- 15) Border road development Board was established in _____ for acceleration of construction and maintenance of border roads.
- 16) In river Yamuna medium size boats can be used upto _____.
- 17) Indian railways provides employment to more than _____ lakh people.
- 18) _____ basically offers helicopter services.
- 19) First pipe line to transport mineral oil was installed in India between Nahar Katiya and _____ in Assam.
- 20) Documents can be transmitted speedily by _____.
- 21) 90% of India's trade is carried through _____.
- 22) _____ is a free trade zone harbour in Gujarat.
- 23) _____ is the short form of Gujarat oil seed federation.
- 24) Air transportation was nationalized in _____.
- 25) _____ system is now available where in the central exchange is not required.

[B] (ii) Write a short note

- 1) Economic importance of forest resources.
- 2) Economic importance of fisheries.
- 3) Non-conventional sources of energy.
- 4) Types of forests.
- 5) Forest products
- 6) Economic importance of live stock.
- 7) Cattle breeding
- 8) Oceanic resources of India
- 9) Animal wealth in India.
- 10) Mineral oil.
- 11) Natural Gas
- 12) Electricity
- 13) Coal

[C] Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- 1) What are the favourable factors for agriculture in India ?
- 2) What causes loss of fertility of land every year ?
- 3) In what way is the government helpful to the farmers ?
- 4) What conditions are required for tea plantation ?
- 5) Where does tobacco grow best ?
- 6) What is India's position in the world in Sugar cultivation ?

- 7) How is knowledge of new method of cultivation imparted to farmers ?
- 8) Name the two institutions in India related to research and mining minerals.
- 9) For which minerals are Gujarat and Rajasthan well known ?
- 10) How are minerals grouped ?
- 11) Which factors are suitable for Jute cultivation ?
- 12) State the various uses of Gypsum.
- 13) Which minerals are found in less quantity in India ?
- 14) What are the ancillary products of petroleum ?
- 15) At which places are refineries located in India ?
- 16) Name the Thermal power stations of Gujarat.
- 17) Where and when was the first Atomic reactor of India started ?
- 18) Name the non-conventional sources of energy.
- 19) Which factors affect the developments of industries ?
- 20) Which industries are included in heavy industries ?
- 21) What products are produced in the I.P.C.L. complex ?
- 22) What is Kribhko ?
- 23) Which are the international airports of India ?
- 24) What is entrepot trade ?
- 25) What is density of population ?
- 26) What information is included in the structure of population ?

[D] Explain the following terms.

- 1) Plateau.
- 2) Peninsula
- 3) irrigation
- 4) border
- 5) Desert region
- 6) Rain
- 7) Monsoon winds
- 8) Bay
- 9) Drought
- 10) Multipurpose projects
- 11) Flood
- 12) Plain
- 13) Drip irrigation
- 14) Natural (Normal cultivation)
- 15) Dry farming
- 16) Plantation
- 17) Natural wealth
- 18) Entrepot trade
- 19) Express highway

- 20) Free trade zones
- 21) National trade
- 22) International trade
- 23) Approach roads
- 24) STD
- 25) Mavthu

Q.5 [A] Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1) How are the Himalayas beneficial to India ?
- 2) Which are the favourable conditions for the development of fisheries in India ?
- 3) Give information about the Eastern coastal plain of India.
- 4) Give a detail information of the Himalayan mountain region.
- 5) Describe the Malwa Plateau.
- 6) Write the geographical detail.
- 7) Give information about the Deccan Plateau.
- 8) What is the economic importance of forests products ?
- 9) Give a detail description of the types of forests found in India.
- 10) What efforts are made in India for scientific cattle breeding ?
- 11) What is the economic importance of fisheries ?
- 12) Why has fishing industry lagged behind to some extent ?
- 13) What are the favourable conditions for the development of agriculture in India ?
- 14) What is the importance of agriculture in India ?
- 15) Why is agriculture in India less developed in comparison to developed countries in the world ?
- 16) Which are the methods of cultivation in India ? Explain them.
- 17) What steps have been taken to develop agriculture in India ?
- 18) What are the favourable conditions for the cultivation of wheat ? Name the states in India producing wheat.
- 19) In which zones in India are the minerals mainly distributed Give in detail the mineral resource of each zone ?
- 20) State the regions of India producing iron.
- 21) What are the favourable conditions for the production of Jute ? Name the states in India producing jute.
- 22) Name the three basic types of industries ? Explain each one of them.
- 23) Describe the cotton textile industry in India.
- 24) Give a brief accounts of the chemical fertilizer industry in India.
- 25) Give information of iron and steel industry.

[B] Give geographical reasons for the following statements.

- 1) Cold wave spreads over Rajasthan and Gujarat during winter.
- 2) Temperature at Nagpur remains lower than Mumbai during winter.
- 3) Mangalore receives more rain than Bombay.
- 4) Coromandel coast receives its rains during winter.
- 5) Summer is particularly mild over southern India.
- 6) Meghalaya and Assam get heavy rain.
- 7) Most of the rivers of southern India flow eastwards.
- 8) Himalayan rivers are perennial.
- 9) Rivers of south India are not useful for navigation.
- 10) Brahmaputra is flooded heavily during monsoon.
- 11) There is a shortage of natural manure in India.
- 12) Large variations are seen in agricultural productions in India.
- 13) Wheat is considered to be the King of food grains.
- 14) Tea is grown on hill slopes.
- 15) Though Punjab has less rain, it has become the granary of wheat of India.
- 16) It is customary for the people of south India to drink coffee rather than tea.
- 17) Tea is planted on slopes of mountains.
- 18) The plantation of sugarcane is increasing in southern India.
- 19) The cotton textile industry has developed in Gujarat.
- 20) The cost of production of things is less in cottage industry.
- 21) Free trade zones are created.
- 22) Today the express highways have become necessary.

[C]

{i} Fill in the following detail in the outline map of India.

- 1) 80 E Longitude
- 2) River Brahmaputra
- 3) Srinagar
- 4) One centre producing mineral oil.
- 5) One region of bauxite mines.
- 6) Ukai project
- 7) Nilgiri hills
- 8) Chennai Kolkata
- 9) Chennai Kolkata rail route with two junctions in the route.

{ii} Fill in the following detail in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Samabhar lake
- 2) National highway from Delhi to Bombay with two junctions.
- 3) One region producing tobacco.

- 4) Aravalli mountains
- 5) 19 N Latitude
- 6) Hirakund project
- 7) One thermal power plant in Gujarat
- 8) Bangalore

{iii} Fill in the following details in the outline map of india.

- 1) Vindhyachal mountains
- 2) One region producing cotton
- 3) 82.5 E longitude
- 4) One centre of iron and steel industry.
- 5) A port in Kerala
- 6) National highway from Varanasi to Kanyakumari with two junctions.
- 7) Narmada project
- 8) River Krishna

{iv} Fill in the following details in the outline map of india.

- 1) Tropic of Cancer
- 2) One oil Refinery
- 3) Tidal forests area
- 4) Imphal
- 5) Bhakra Nangaldam
- 6) Thal Ghat
- 7) One sugarcane producing region.
- 8) Railway route from Delhi to Calcutta with two junctions.

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