

1.India Relief features

1 Mark Questions :-

1. Write the location of India.

- India is located in South Asia, bordered by Pakistan to the northwest, China and Nepal to the north, Bhutan to the northeast, and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. The country is also bounded by the Indian Ocean to the south, the Arabian Sea to the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal to the southeast.

2. What is a Doon?

- A "Doon" refers to a valley, especially one that is long and broad, typically flanked by mountains. The term is commonly used in India to describe several valleys in the Himalayan region, such as Dehradun, which is the capital city of the state of Uttarakhand.

3. What is IST, GMT?

- IST stands for "Indian Standard Time." It is the time observed throughout India and is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC+5:30).
- GMT stands for "Greenwich Mean Time." It is the mean solar time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London, and is often used as a time reference for the world. It is 5 hours and 30 minutes behind IST (UTC+0).

2. Ideas of Development

1 Mark Questions:-

1.HDI Stands for?

- HDI stands for "Human Development Index."

2.What is gender bias?

- Gender bias refers to the unfair or unequal treatment of individuals based on their gender, often favoring one gender over the other, leading to disparities in opportunities, rights, and resources.

3. Expand UNDP.

- UNDP expands to "United Nations Development Programme."

4. "Different persons have different goals of development" comment.

- Development is a multifaceted concept, and individuals may have varied perceptions and priorities regarding what constitutes development based on their cultural, social, economic, and personal contexts. Hence, it is valid to say that different persons have different goals of development.

3. Production and employment

1 Mark questions:-

1. Classify the economic activities.

- Economic activities can be classified into three main categories:
 Primary Activities: Directly related to natural resources, e.g., agriculture, mining.
 Secondary Activities: Involve processing of raw materials, e.g., manufacturing, construction.
 Tertiary Activities: Provide services, e.g., transportation, education, healthcare.

2. What is service sector?

- The service sector refers to the segment of the economy that provides services rather than producing tangible goods. It includes industries such as healthcare, education, banking, transportation, and hospitality.

3. What are Intermediary goods?

- Intermediary goods, also known as intermediate goods, are goods used in the production of other goods or services and are not the final product. They undergo further processing before reaching the consumer.

4. What are called final goods?

- Final goods refer to goods that are consumed directly by the end-user and are not used for further production or transformation. They are ready for consumption and represent the end product in the production process.

5. What are organised sector and unorganised sectors?

- Organised Sector: Refers to those enterprises or establishments that are registered and regulated by the government and maintain certain

standards in terms of employment, wages, and working conditions. Examples include public and private sector companies, organized retail outlets, and registered factories.

- Unorganised Sector: Refers to those enterprises or establishments that are not registered and operate on a small scale, often with limited resources and without formal regulations. It includes activities like street vending, small-scale manufacturing, and self-employed individuals.

6. Find the odd one out and say why? Postman, Cobler, Soldier, Police constable.

- The odd one out is "Cobler." While all other options (Postman, Soldier, Police Constable) are associated with specific professions or roles, a "Cobler" refers to a person who repairs shoes. The other options denote roles or professions related to specific services or duties.

4. Climate of India

1 Mark Questions:-

1. Western disturbances.

2. Cyclone area depressions.

3. Ozone layer.

4. Methane.

A). Ultraviolet rays.

B). Andaman islands.

C). Rabi.

D). Greenhouse effect

Match the following.

ans: Western disturbances. - B). Andaman islands.

Cyclone area depressions. - C). Rabi.

Ozone layer. - A). Ultraviolet rays.

Methane. - D). Greenhouse effect.

2. What are climographs?

- Climographs are graphical representations that depict both temperature and precipitation (rainfall) data for a specific location over a given period, typically a year. They provide a visual overview of the climate pattern, helping to understand the seasonal variations and climatic conditions.

3. What is global warming?

- Global warming refers to the long-term increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, primarily due to the accumulation of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and water vapor, which trap heat and contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect.

4. What is greenhouse effect?

- The greenhouse effect is a natural process where certain gases in the Earth's atmosphere, known as greenhouse gases, trap and retain the heat radiated from the Earth's surface, maintaining a stable and habitable temperature range. However, human activities, such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation, have intensified the greenhouse effect, leading to global warming and climate change.

5.Expand AGW, IPCC.

- **AGW:** Stands for "Anthropogenic Global Warming." It refers to the human-induced increase in global temperatures due to activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes.
- **IPCC:** Stands for "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change." It is an international body established by the United Nations to assess and provide comprehensive assessments of the scientific, technical, and socio-economic aspects of climate change.

6.What are Jet streams?

- Jet streams are high-speed, meandering air currents in the atmosphere, located at altitudes where the temperature gradient between polar and tropical air masses is most significant. They play a crucial role in influencing weather patterns, flight paths, and atmospheric circulation.

7.What are Western disturbances?

- Western disturbances are extra-tropical storm systems that originate in the Mediterranean region and move eastwards across the Indian subcontinent. They bring moisture-rich air and precipitation, influencing the weather conditions, particularly in the northern and northwestern parts of India.

8.What are greenhouse gases?

- Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that can trap and retain heat, contributing to the greenhouse effect. They include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), water vapor (H₂O), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases (like hydrofluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride).

9.What is October heat?

- October heat refers to unusually high temperatures or heatwaves experienced during the month of October, typically characterized by above-average temperatures, prolonged sunny days, and dry weather conditions. It can have various implications on agriculture, water resources, and public health.

5. Indian rivers and water resources

1 Mark Questions:-

- 1. Match the following.**
- 1. Ganga. (A). Gangotri.**
- 2. Brahmaputra. (B). Mahabaleshwar.**
- 3. Godavari. (C). Manasa Sarovar.**
- 4. Krishna. (D). Nashik.**

Ans: Match the following.

Ganga. (A). Gangotri.

Brahmaputra. (C). Manasa Sarovar.

Godavari. (D). Nashik.

Krishna. (B). Mahabaleshwar.

2. What is Doab ?

Doab refers to the fertile land lying between two rivers, especially in the Indo-Gangetic plain formed by the Ganges and Yamuna rivers.

3. Define Drought.

Drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.

4. All Peninsula rivers are flowing east except Narmada and Tapti, Why ?

The Narmada and Tapti rivers flow westwards because they originate from the western side of the Western Ghats. Unlike other Peninsula rivers that flow eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal, these rivers have shorter courses on the western side of the Peninsula, leading them to flow westwards into the Arabian Sea.

5. Define Aquifer.

An aquifer is a body of permeable rock or sediment that can contain or transmit groundwater.

6. Write two slogans on water saving.

Two slogans on water saving:

- "Save water, secure the future."
- "Every drop counts, so don't let it run out."

6. The people

1 Mark Questions:-

1.Population is considered as dynamic, Why?

Population is considered dynamic because it is constantly changing due to factors such as births, deaths, migrations, and socio-economic developments over time.

2.How can the change in the size of the population be expressed?

- The change in the size of the population can be expressed through population growth rate, which indicates the percentage increase or decrease in the population over a specific period.

3.What are the categories grouped in the population?

- The categories grouped in the population include age groups, gender, occupation, educational status, marital status, and socio-economic characteristics.

4.What is sex ratio?

- Sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a population, reflecting the balance between the male and female populations.

5.What is birth rate and death rate?

- Birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 population in a specific period, while death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in the same period.

6.What is population density?

- Population density refers to the number of people living per square kilometer or square mile in a specific area, indicating the concentration of population.

7.What is infanticide?

- Infanticide refers to the act of killing an infant, usually due to cultural, social, economic, or gender-related reasons.

8.Write two slogans on population control.

- "Control Population, Ensure Future!"
- "Plan Your Family, Secure Tomorrow!"

9.Write two slogans on gender equality.

- "Equal Rights, Equal Opportunities!"
- "Empower Women, Empower Humanity!"

10.What is census?

- Census is a systematic and comprehensive collection of demographic, social, economic, and other data about the population of a country or region conducted at regular intervals.

11.What is fertility rate?

- Fertility rate refers to the average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years, typically expressed as the total fertility rate (TFR) or the number of children per woman.

7. People and settlement

1 Mark questions:-

1.What is settlement?

- Settlement refers to a place where people live and interact, encompassing various types of human habitation, such as villages, towns, and cities.

2.What is Juggi Jopdi clusters?

- Juggi Jopdi clusters refer to informal settlements or slums where households live in makeshift or inadequate housing structures, lacking basic amenities and formal urban planning.

3.What is Urbanisation?

- Urbanisation refers to the process of increasing the proportion of people living in urban areas, leading to the growth and expansion of cities, towns, and metropolitan regions.

4.Define Agglomeration.

- Agglomeration refers to the concentration and clustering of economic activities, industries, businesses, and population in specific urban areas or regions, promoting efficiency, productivity, and synergistic interactions.

8. People and Migration

1 Mark questions:

1.What is migration?

- Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another, typically for the purpose of seeking better opportunities, living conditions, or due to various socio-economic factors.

2.What are the criteria for identifying a person as a migrant?

- A person is identified as a migrant based on factors such as change of residence, duration of stay in a new location, purpose of movement (e.g.,

employment, education, family reasons), and intention to return or settle permanently in the destination.

3.What is 'Kopi'?

- 'Kopi' refers to a document or identity card issued to individuals in some regions, indicating their status or credentials, similar to an identity card or certificate.

4.What is immigration?

- Immigration refers to the process of individuals entering and settling in a foreign country or region, typically for purposes such as employment, residence, or seeking asylum.

5.What is Emigration?

- Emigration refers to the act of individuals leaving their country or region of origin to settle in another country or location, typically due to various reasons such as better opportunities, living conditions, or family reunification.

6.Which is the act that governs the Indian international migrations?

- The act that governs Indian international migrations is the Emigration Act, which regulates the emigration of Indian workers for employment opportunities abroad, ensuring their protection, welfare, and rights.

9. Rampur: A village economy

1 Mark Questions:

1.What is non-farm production activity? Give examples.

- Non-farm production activity refers to economic activities other than agriculture that generate income. Examples include manufacturing, services, trade, and handicrafts.

2.What are the factors of production/Production elements?

- The factors of production, also known as production elements, include land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.

3.Define fixed capital/Physical capital.

- Fixed capital or physical capital refers to the tangible assets such as machinery, equipment, buildings, and infrastructure used in production processes.

4.Define working capital.

- Working capital refers to the capital required for day-to-day operations, including cash, inventory, receivables, and payables, to sustain business activities.

5.What is modern cropping?

- Modern cropping refers to the use of advanced agricultural practices, technologies, and techniques to enhance productivity, efficiency, and sustainability in crop production.

6.MNREGA - Expand.

- MNREGA stands for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which aims to provide employment opportunities and ensure livelihood security in rural areas through the provision of guaranteed wage employment.

7.What are Persian wheels?

- Persian wheels are traditional irrigation devices used for lifting water from wells or rivers using a system of buckets, ropes, and pulleys, commonly used in regions with water scarcity.

8.Define the term “Multiple cropping”.

- Multiple cropping refers to the cultivation of two or more crops sequentially or concurrently on the same piece of land within a single

agricultural season to maximize productivity and optimize resource utilization.

9. Write two slogans to save groundwater.

- "Save Water, Save Life."
- "Conserve Water, Conserve Life."

10. Expand HYV.

- HYV stands for High-Yielding Varieties, which are crop varieties developed through scientific research and breeding techniques to achieve increased productivity, improved yield, and enhanced resistance to pests and diseases.

11. What are agricultural seasons?

- Agricultural seasons refer to the periods or phases of the year characterized by specific climatic conditions, suitable for various agricultural activities such as sowing, growing, and harvesting crops, including kharif, rabi, and zaid seasons.

10. Globalization

1 Mark Questions:-

1. Expand of SEZ, IMF, MNC, WTO.

- SEZ: Special Economic Zone
- IMF: International Monetary Fund
- MNC: Multinational Corporation
- WTO: World Trade Organization

2. Identify the true statement.

- B). The agricultural employment is 0.5% in US.

3. What is globalization?

- Globalization refers to the interconnectedness, integration, and interdependence of economies, societies, cultures, technologies, and

markets across national borders, facilitated by trade, investment, communication, and technological advancements.

4.What is Arab Spring?

- Arab Spring refers to a series of pro-democracy uprisings, demonstrations, and revolutions that occurred across several Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa region, starting in late 2010, demanding political reforms, social justice, and economic opportunities.

5.What are trade barriers?

- Trade barriers refer to the government-imposed restrictions, regulations, tariffs, quotas, and policies that limit or hinder international trade, investment, and market access, affecting the flow of goods, services, and capital across borders.

6.What is foreign investment?

- Foreign investment refers to the investment made by individuals, businesses, or governments from one country in assets, businesses, or projects located in another country, aiming to generate returns, access markets, acquire resources, or establish operations.

7.What is international migration?

- International migration refers to the movement of people across national borders, countries, or regions to live, work, study, or seek asylum, driven by factors such as economic opportunities, social conditions, political situations, and environmental changes.

8.Define the word quotas.

- Quotas refer to the government-imposed limits, restrictions, or allocations on the quantity, volume, or value of goods, services, imports, exports, or foreign exchange transactions allowed within a specified period, affecting trade, investment, and market activities.

9.What were the reasons to remove barriers to foreign trade and investment?

- The reasons to remove barriers to foreign trade and investment include promoting economic growth, enhancing competitiveness, attracting foreign investment, accessing new markets, technologies, and resources, fostering innovation, creating employment opportunities, and integrating into the global economy to achieve sustainable development and prosperity.

10.The impact of globalization has not been uniform. Comment.

- The impact of globalization has not been uniform across countries, regions, sectors, communities, or individuals, as it has generated opportunities, benefits, challenges, and disparities, influenced by factors such as economic development, policies, institutions, market dynamics, social conditions, cultural differences, and geopolitical considerations, leading to diverse outcomes and experiences in the context of the Andhra Pradesh state curriculum and beyond.

11. Food Security

1 Mark Questions:-

1.What is food security?

- Food security refers to the condition where all individuals have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life.

2.Expand FCI, ICDS, NIN, BMI.

- FCI: Food Corporation of India
- ICDS: Integrated Child Development Services
- NIN: National Institute of Nutrition
- BMI: Body Mass Index

3.What is buffer stock?

- Buffer stock refers to the quantity of food grains, such as rice and wheat, procured and maintained by the government to stabilize prices, ensure availability, and address shortages or surpluses in the market to support food security and agricultural policies.

4.Define the word nutrition.

- Nutrition refers to the process of consuming, absorbing, utilizing, and metabolizing nutrients from food to support growth, development, health, and well-being, and prevent malnutrition, deficiencies, and diseases.

5.Write two slogans on avoid food wastage.

- "Save Food, Save Lives."
- "Waste Not, Want Not."

6. What is meant by minimum support price? MSP.

- Minimum Support Price (MSP) refers to the price set by the government to ensure remunerative and fair prices to farmers for their agricultural produce, providing them with income support, price stability, and market assurance for key crops, such as rice, wheat, and pulses, in the context of the Andhra Pradesh state curriculum.

12. Sustainable development with equity

1 Mark questions:

1. What is the meaning of Chipko?

- a. *Answer:* Chipko refers to a forest conservation movement in which people hug or cling to trees to prevent them from being felled.

2. What are the important and urgent environmental issues?

- a. *Answer:* Important and urgent environmental issues include climate change, deforestation, pollution (air, water, and soil), loss of biodiversity, and depletion of natural resources.

3. What is the sink function?

- a. *Answer:* The sink function refers to the Earth's capacity to absorb or assimilate pollutants, preventing them from accumulating to harmful levels.

4. What is sustainable development?

- a. *Answer:* Sustainable development is an approach to growth that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

5. What is Chipko Andolan?

- a. *Answer:* Chipko Andolan, or the Chipko Movement, is a forest conservation movement where people embrace trees to protect them from being cut down.

6. Which article provides the right to life?

- a. *Answer:* Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides the right to life and personal liberty.

7. What is equity?

- a. *Answer:* Equity refers to fairness and justice in the distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits, ensuring that all individuals have equal access to these.

8. What do you mean by biodiversity?

- a. *Answer:* Biodiversity, short for biological diversity, refers to the variety of life on Earth, including the diversity of species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity within species.

13. The world between wars 1900 – 1950 , Part – I

1 Mark Questions:-

1.What is industrial capitalism?

- Industrial capitalism refers to the economic system characterized by industrialization, mechanization, mass production, and the dominance of capitalist principles, promoting industrial development, economic growth, and market expansion during the Industrial Revolution.

2.What is fascism?

- Fascism refers to a radical, authoritarian, nationalist, and anti-democratic political ideology, movement, and system characterized by centralized power, dictatorial rule, extreme nationalism, militarism, and suppression of opposition, emphasizing strong leadership, unity, and national greatness.

3.What was the immediate cause for the World War One?

- The immediate cause of World War One was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo in 1914, triggering a series of diplomatic, military, and alliance actions and reactions among European powers.

4.What was the immediate cause for the World War 2?

- The immediate cause of World War Two was the German invasion of Poland in 1939, following the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between Germany and the Soviet Union, leading to the declaration of war by Britain and France against Germany.

5.What were the Triple Alliance countries before World War One?

- The Triple Alliance countries before World War One were Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, forming a military and political alliance to counterbalance and confront the rival Triple Entente powers in Europe.

6.What were the Triple Entente countries in World War One?

- The Triple Entente countries in World War One were Britain, France, and Russia, forming a military and diplomatic alliance to oppose and confront the Triple Alliance powers in Europe.

7.What were the Axis powers in World War 2?

- The Axis powers in World War Two were Germany, Italy, and Japan, forming a military, political, and economic alliance to pursue their expansionist, imperialistic, and ideological objectives and interests during the war.

8.What were the Allied powers in World War 2?

- The Allied powers in World War Two were Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries, forming a military, political, and strategic alliance to oppose, defeat, and liberate the Axis powers and restore peace and stability in the world.

9.Why are the 2 wars called as the world wars?

- The two wars are called world wars because they involved major countries and empires across multiple continents, resulted in widespread global conflict, extensive military engagements, massive destruction, and had significant political, economic, and social impacts and consequences on a global scale.

10.Expand ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, UNO.

- ILO: International Labour Organization
- UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- WHO: World Health Organization
- UNO: United Nations Organization (now referred to as the United Nations)

11.What is Appeasement policy?

- Appeasement policy refers to the diplomatic and foreign policy approach of making concessions, compromises, and accommodations to aggressive, expansionist, and totalitarian powers to avoid conflict, maintain peace, and achieve stability, notably pursued by Western powers towards Nazi Germany before World War Two.

12.Prepare two slogans on prevention of wars.

- "Peace Not War, Harmony Over Conflict."
- "Unity, Dialogue, and Diplomacy, No More Wars."

14. The world between wars – 1900-1950, Part - II

1 Mark Questions:-

1.What does the term Great Depression signify?

- The term Great Depression signifies a severe and prolonged economic downturn, crisis, and recession that began in 1929, characterized by widespread unemployment, poverty, business failures, bank collapses, deflation, and economic hardships, impacting global economies and societies during the 1930s.

2.What is Collectivisation?

- Collectivisation refers to the agricultural policy and process implemented in various countries, such as the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin, aimed at transforming individual and private farms into collective and state-controlled farms, consolidating land, resources, and production under state control and collective ownership, often involving forced relocations, resettlements, and agricultural reforms with significant social, economic, and political implications.

3.What is racial supremacy?

- Racial supremacy refers to the belief, ideology, and doctrine promoting the superiority, dominance, and privilege of one racial or ethnic group over

others, based on perceived biological, cultural, social, or ideological differences, often leading to discrimination, prejudice, oppression, inequality, and conflicts among individuals, communities, and nations.

15. National liberalism. Liberation movements in the colonies

1 Mark Questions:

1. Who is the founder of modern China?

- The founder of modern China is Sun Yat-sen.

2. What are the "four great needs" identified by Sun Yat-sen?

- The "four great needs" identified by Sun Yat-sen are livelihood, nationalism, democracy, and people's welfare.

3. What is Agent Orange?

- Agent Orange is a herbicide and defoliant chemical used during the Vietnam War, known for its widespread environmental and health impact.

4. Who started the "Nigerian Youth Movement"?

- The "Nigerian Youth Movement" was started by Nnamdi Azikiwe.

5. Write about the "Long March" in China.

- The "Long March" was a military retreat undertaken by the Red Army of the Communist Party of China, led by Mao Zedong, from 1934 to 1935 to evade the pursuit of the Nationalist forces.

6. What were the major political parties in China?

- The major political parties in China include the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Kuomintang (KMT or Nationalist Party).

7. What is Pan-Africanism?

- Pan-Africanism is a movement that seeks to promote unity, solidarity, and cooperation among people of African descent, advocating for the rights, independence, and development of African nations and communities.

8. Expand NYM, NCNC, KMT, CCP.

- NYM: Nigerian Youth Movement
- NCNC: National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons
- KMT: Kuomintang (Nationalist Party of China)
- CCP: Communist Party of China

16. National movement in India, Partition and Independence, 1939 – 1947

1 Mark questions:

1. What is the 1935 Act?

- The 1935 Act refers to the Government of India Act 1935, a key piece of legislation during British rule that laid the framework for provincial autonomy and established separate electorates.

2. Name the policy followed by the British. Ans: Divide and rule.

- The policy followed by the British is commonly known as "Divide and Rule," which involved exploiting existing divisions among communities to maintain control.

3. Expand RSS, POW.

- RSS: Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
- POW: Prisoner of War

4. Who is the writer of 'Sare Jahan Se Acha'?

- The writer of 'Sare Jahan Se Acha' is Allama Iqbal.

5. Define privy purse.

- Privy purse refers to the regular payments made by the Indian government to the former rulers of princely states after the integration of these states into the Indian Union.

6. Define the term Dominion status.

- Dominion status refers to a status of semi-independence granted to certain countries within the British Empire, allowing them to govern themselves with their own constitutions while remaining part of the empire.

7. Define the term 'Princely state.'

- A princely state refers to a territory in British India ruled by a hereditary ruler (prince) under the suzerainty of the British Crown.

8. Define refugees.

- Refugees are individuals who have been forced to leave their home country due to persecution, war, or natural disasters, seeking safety and asylum in another country.

17. Making of independent India's constitution

1 Mark Questions:

1. How many principal forms of constitutions are there? What are they?

- a. **Answer:** There are two principal forms of constitutions: Written and Unwritten.

2. Which type of constitution gives more powers to the government at the centre?

- a. **Answer:** Unitary constitution.

3. Define federalism.

- a. *Answer:* Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central (national) government and regional (state) governments.

4. What are the essential characteristics of a unitary constitution?

- a. *Answer:* Concentration of powers in a central government, absence of autonomous states with significant powers, and a strong central control.

5. What are the basic features of the Indian constitution?

- a. *Answer:* Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

6. What are the basic ideals of the Indian constitution as reflected in its preamble?

- a. *Answer:* Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

7. What is the preamble?

- a. *Answer:* The preamble is an introductory statement that outlines the aims and objectives of the constitution, reflecting the basic principles and values it upholds.

18. Independent India, 1947 – 77

1 Mark questions:

1. What reforms were done by Indira Gandhi?

- Indira Gandhi introduced economic and bank nationalization, abolition of privy purses, and the Green Revolution in agriculture.

2. What is emergency?

- Emergency refers to the proclamation of a state of national emergency, giving the central government extraordinary powers to deal with internal and external threats.

3. How many states and union territories are there in India today?

- As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, there are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India.

4. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

- Universal Adult Franchise is the right of all adult citizens to vote in elections, without any discrimination based on gender, caste, religion, or literacy.

5. Name the land reforms introduced by Nehru.

- Nehru introduced land reforms to address issues of landownership concentration. These included the abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, and ceiling on landholdings.

6. Expand DMK, SVD, SRC.

- **DMK:** Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- **SVD:** Simon Commission (Simon Vernon Derbyshire was its chairman)
- **SRC:** States Reorganization Commission

7. What is Operation Blue Star?

- Operation Blue Star was a military operation ordered by the Indian government in 1984 to remove militants who were hiding in the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

8. Who initiated the Telecom Revolution in India?

- The Telecom Revolution in India was initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, who was the Prime Minister during the 1980s.

19. Emerging political trends 1977 to 2000

1 Mark Question:

1. Who is the founder of Telugu Desam Party?

- **Answer:** The founder of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) is *Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (NTR)*.

2. What is a coalition government?

- **Answer:** A *coalition government* is formed when two or more political parties come together to collectively govern, typically by sharing ministerial positions and policy decisions.

3. Expand AASU, CPI.

- **Answer:**
 - **AASU:** All Assam Students' Union.
 - **CPI:** Communist Party of India.

4. What are the population welfare schemes for the poor implemented by NTR?

- **Answer:** NTR implemented various *population welfare schemes* for the poor, including family planning initiatives to control population growth.

5. Who said that "out of every rupee spent on the poor, barely 15 paise reaches them."

- **Answer:** The statement was made by *Rajiv Gandhi*, highlighting concerns about the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs.

6. Write about Operation Barga in West Bengal.

- **Answer:** *Operation Barga* was a land reform initiative in West Bengal, aimed at recording and providing legal recognition to sharecroppers, ensuring them protection and ownership rights.

7. Define the term regional aspirations.

- **Answer:** *Regional aspirations* refer to the desires, goals, and demands of people within a specific geographic region, often related to governance, development, and cultural identity.

8. What is the multiparty system?

- **Answer:** A *multiparty system* is a political system where multiple political parties, beyond two major ones, have the capacity to gain control of government offices, separately or in coalition.

20. Post war World and India

1 Mark Questions;

1. What were the most important processes after World War 2?

- a. *Answer:* Decolonization, the Cold War, and the formation of international organizations were crucial processes after World War 2.
- 2. Expand UNO, WHO.**
 - a. *Answer:* UNO - United Nations Organization, WHO - World Health Organization.
- 3. Which countries have permanent membership in the Security Council?**
 - a. *Answer:* China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States have permanent membership in the UN Security Council.
- 4. What is veto power?**
 - a. *Answer:* Veto power allows certain members of the UN Security Council to block or reject a resolution, even if it has widespread support.
- 5. What is 3rd world?**
 - a. *Answer:* The term "3rd world" historically referred to economically developing countries, often facing poverty and political instability.
- 6. Expand NATO.**
 - a. *Answer:* NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- 7. Define bipolar and unipolar.**
 - a. *Answer:* Bipolar refers to a world with two major power centers (e.g., during the Cold War), while unipolar describes a world dominated by a single superpower.
- 8. Define proxy war.**
 - a. *Answer:* A proxy war involves conflicts where external powers support opposing sides, rather than directly engaging in the hostilities.
- 9. What is Panchsheel?**
 - a. *Answer:* Panchsheel is a set of principles for peaceful coexistence, often associated with India's foreign policy.
- 10. What are Ethnic conflicts?**
 - a. *Answer:* Ethnic conflicts are disputes arising from differences in ethnicity, often involving struggles for political, economic, or cultural rights.
- 11. What is SEATO?**
 - a. *Answer:* SEATO - Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, a Cold War-era alliance focused on collective defense in Southeast Asia.
- 12. What is non-alignment movement?**
 - a. *Answer:* The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a group of states that choose not to align with any major power bloc, promoting independence in foreign policy.
- 13. Write about generalist movement.**

- a. *Answer:* It seems there might be a typo. If you meant "Greenpeace" movement, it's an environmental organization focused on global issues like climate change and conservation.

21.Social movements in our times

1 Mark Questions:

1. What is the aim of the American Civil Rights Movement?

- a. *Answer:* The aim of the American Civil Rights Movement was to secure equal rights and end racial segregation and discrimination against African Americans, primarily in the 1950s and 1960s.

2. Civil disobedience means.

- a. *Answer:* Civil disobedience is a non-violent protest strategy where individuals intentionally violate certain laws or regulations to challenge unjust policies and advocate for social or political change.

3. Expand START.

- a. *Answer:* START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union aimed at reducing their nuclear arsenals.

4. What is the impact of Greenpeace?

- a. *Answer:* Greenpeace, as an environmental organization, has had a significant impact by raising awareness about environmental issues, promoting conservation, and advocating for policies to address climate change, pollution, and the protection of ecosystems.

5. Meira Paibi means.

- a. *Answer:* Meira Paibi refers to a women's movement in Manipur, India, that focuses on issues such as human rights, peace, and justice.

6. Write two slogans on the anti-arack movement.

- a. *Answer:*
 - i. "Say No to Arrack, Yes to Life!"
 - ii. "Ban Arrack, Save Families!"

22.Right to information. Citizen and the governments

1 Mark questions:

1. Expand RTI.

- a. *Answer:* RTI stands for "Right to Information."

2. What is information?

- a. *Answer:* Information refers to data or facts that are organized and presented in a meaningful context, providing knowledge or insight.

3. What is transparency?

- a. *Answer:* Transparency is the quality of being open, honest, and easily understood, allowing for clear visibility and accessibility of information.

4. Define the term appellate authority.

- a. *Answer:* The appellate authority is a higher authority or official designated to hear and review appeals filed against decisions or orders made by lower authorities.

5. What is domestic violence?

- a. *Answer:* Domestic violence refers to abusive behavior or violence occurring within a household, typically involving physical, emotional, or psychological harm inflicted on a family member.

6. What are civil cases?

- a. *Answer:* Civil cases are legal disputes between individuals or entities, where one party seeks compensation, damages, or specific performance rather than criminal penalties. These cases involve private rights and remedies.