

SOCIAL STUDIES STUDY MATERIAL

GEOGRAPHY

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- On the basis of origin resources are classified as
 - Renewable - Non-renewable
 - Potential- stock
 - Biotic and abiotic
 - Developed reserve a
 - Potential- stock
- Interdependence of relationship among the institutions, technology and ___ made human beings rely on them.
 - Physical environment.
- Give an example for Recyclable- non-renewable resource.
 - Metals
- In which place did Rio de Janeiro at Summit was held?
 - June 1992.
- What is the importance of Rio De Janeiro Earth Summit?
 - The first international Earth Summit aim is discussion on problems of environmental protection and economic development at global level. It was held in Brazil Rio de Janeiro aim achieving global sustainable development
- Expand UNCED.
 - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
- What is agenda 21?
 - The declaration signed by the global leaders at UNCED Conference in 1992 For promoting sustainable development.
- Who wrote the book small is beautiful
 - Schumacher

- 'There is enough for everybody's need and not anybody's greed '. who said this statement/
 - Gandhiji
- In which year National Forest policy was announced?
 - 1952
- As per national forest policy how much land should be under the forest cover?
 - 33% of its Total geographical area.
- Based on the info in first pair complete the second one.
Recyclable : Metal, Non-Recyclable: ---
 - Fossil fuels
(Renewable : - hydroelectricity, wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy etc.)
- Where do the earth summit in 2022 held?
 - Sweden capital Stockholm.
- Identify the sentence incorrect regarding black soils.
 - 1 They are suitable for cotton crop.
 - 2 A typical type of soil is found in Deccan trap.
 - 3 Extend in the regions of Rajasthan Gujarat.
 - 4 They are also known as Rigour soil and have high moisture retaining capacity.
- The running water cuts through soils and make deep Channels known as ...
 - Gully erosion.
- Match the following

Group -A	Group-B
1. Strip cropping	() i. Planting trees to create shelter
2. Contour ploughing	() ii. Growing grammes along the strips to reduce wind force

3- Shelter belt () iii. Ploughing along the contour lines

A. 1-ii ,2-iii, 3-i

17. This is not a valid reason for soil erosion

- A. 1. Overgrazing
2. Construction and mining d
3. Deforestation
4. Construction of percolation tanks

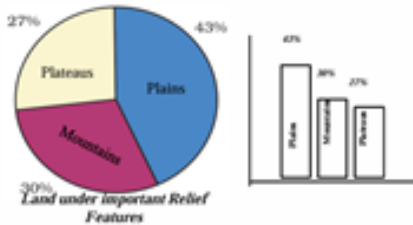
18. What type of soil is ideal for growing cotton?

A. Black soil.

19. On the basis of exhaustibility resources are classified as -----

A. Renewable and non-renewable

20. Convert the pie graph into bar graph



21. What are the causes for the land degradation?

A. Deforestation, Over grazing, Mining and quarrying.

22. What is wind erosion?

A. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion.

23. Define the term, Bangar.

A. Old alluvial soils are called Bangar.

24. Define the term, Khadar.

- A. 1. New alluvial soils are called Khadar.
2. The Khadar has more fine particles and is more fertile.

25. What is Sustainable development?

A. Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

26. Match the following

Group- A

Group-B

1. Deforestation due to mining () A. Gujarat
Rajasthan
2. Overgrazing () B. Punjab
Haryana
3. Over irrigation () C. Odisha
Jharkhand

A. 1- C; 2-A; 3-B

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

2 MARKS QUESTION

1. What should be the percentage of Forest in geographical area.

A. 33% of the total area

2. When was the Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented?

A. 1972.

3. When was the project tiger launched?

A. 1973

4. What is reserved forest?

A. These forests are under government protection. Activities like hunting, cutting trees, grazing are ban unless the govt gives permission. They are meant to conserve flora and fauna.

5. What is protected forest?

A. These forests are protect ed less strictly rules some activities like raising or collecting firewood may be allowed.

6. Write about Project Tiger?

A. This is A special project taken up by the government of India in 1973 with the primary goal of ensuring survival of the tiger population and its natural habitat through a holistic conservation approach.

7. What is biodiversity?

A. Variety of all living things, plants, animals and microorganisms living on the Earth that are dependent on one another.

8. What is the impact of Beej Bachao Andolan?

A. The Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri has shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable. 22.

9. Differentiate National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary.

A. **National Park:** National Park, has well defined boundary and human interference is restricted and regulations are stringent.

Wildlife Sanctuary: Wildlife Sanctuary have no defined boundary and limited human activities permitted in it.

10. Expand IUCN

A. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

4-MARKS QUESTION

1. How have human activities affected the depletion of Flora and Fauna?

A. The main factors responsible for this damage are

- Habitat destruction, mainly due to overpopulation leading to expansion of agriculture, mining, Industrialisation and urbanisation and consequent wiping out of large forest areas.
- Hunting and poaching and illegal trade of animal skin, tusk, bones, teeth, horns, etc have led many species to the verge of extinction
- Environmental pollution, poisoning of water bodies due to discharge of industrial effluents, chemicals, wastes, etc. leading to animal deaths.
- Forest fires often induced by shifting cultivation wiping out valuable forests and wildlife.
- Large scale development projects and destruction of forests
- Grazing and fuel wood collection.
- Over-exploitation of forest products

(Note : Any four points)

2. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India

A. ● Indian forests are home to different communities. These communities have a complex relationship with their environment.

● The Munda's and the Santhal of Chhota Nagpur region worship Mahua and Kadamba trees; the tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees.

● Similarly, the Bishnoi's of Rajasthan hold the antelopes in high reverence. For these communities, particular flora and fauna are integral to their identity, so they take a number of steps to protect the same. Villagers around the Sariska .

3. What is biodiversity? How is it important to human lives?

A. ● Variety of all living things, plants, animals and microorganisms living on the Earth that are dependent on one another.

● It is important for human lives because the human beings, along with the biodiversity, form a complete web of ecological system in which we are only a part and are very much dependent on this system for our own existence.

4. Suggest some ways that can put end to the indiscriminate destruction of our wildlife?

A. (i) Effective wildlife Protection act by governments.

(ii) Indian Government have set up about four teen bioreserve to protect both flora and fauna.

(iii) Financial and Technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens by the Government since 1992.

(iv) Project Tiger, project Rhino, Project Great Indian to Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.

(v) There are 89 National Parks, 490 wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens set up.

(vi) Besides that, all of us must realise the importance of the natural ecosystem for own survival

3. WATER RESOURCES

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

- What is water scarcity?
 - Inadequate availability of water for to meet the needs of housing, irrigation etc.
- What is multipurpose project?
 - Project that serves many purposes like generating electricity , providing irrigation increasing groundwater etc
- State two points about the importance of water resources
 - Water is essential for domestic needs, irrigation, industrial needs and also for navigation.
- How much water is there in the world out of total volume for the use of humans?
 - 2.5%
- In which state of India, the roof top rainwater harvesting structure has been made compulsory with legal provisions?
 - Tamil Nadu
- What was the main purpose of starting multipurpose projects after the independence of India?
 - i) Development of Agriculture and the village economy:
 - Rapid Industrialisation
 - Growth of the urban economy.
- What is Guls' or 'Kuls'?
 - The diversion channels built in the mountainous regions of Western Himalayas.
- Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of dams?
 - Interstate water disputes
 - Excessive sedimentation of reservoir
 - Displacement of population
 - Irrigation
 - d) Irrigation

- Which of the following is a reason for water scarcity in a region with sufficient water to meet the requirements of the people?
 - Huge population
 - Less rainfall
 - Power requirement
 - Pollution
 - d) Pollution
- The Narmada Bachao Andolan is associated with
 - Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - Tehri Dam
 - Hirakud Dam
 - Gandhi Sagar Dam
 - (a) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- In Western Rajasthan today plenty of water is available due to...
 - rooftop water harvesting
 - perennial Rajasthan Canal
 - construction of Tankas
 - none of the above
 - b) perennial Rajasthan Canal

8 MARKS QUESTIONS

- Illustrate how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.
 - A technique in which rainwater is filled in empty places, tanks in houses, abandoned dug well etc. Later it is used.
 - In hill and mountainous regions, people-built diversion channels like 'guls' and 'kuls' for irrigation.
 - 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practiced storing drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
 - In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
 - Rain fed storage structures like the 'Khadins' and 'Johads' in arid and semi-arid regions.
- Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose projects.

A. The Advantages-

- Irrigation
- Electricity generation
- Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
- Flood control
- Recreation and Tourism
- Fish breeding

Disadvantages: -

- Excessive sedimentation
- Water logging
- Soil erosion
- Sudden floods
- Large-scale deforestation
- Extinction of species
- Displacement of people
- Tribal communities losing their livelihood.
- Big dams have been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. The release of water from the dam during heavy rainfall worsens the situation.
- Dams cause earthquakes, water borne diseases and pollution due to excessive use of water

(Note. Any four points from each.)

3. Explain the causes and preventive measures of water scarcity in India.

A. De forestation (Deserts)

- Metropolitan cities
- Growing population
- Increasing Urbanisation
- Industrialization
- Agriculture
- Excess use/misuse of water
- Pollution
- Irrational distribution and consumption
- Decreasing level of underground water.
- Uncertainty of Monsoon. etc.

Measures to conserve water.

- Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting
- 'Guls' or 'Kuls'
- Inundation channels
- Rainfed storage structures
- Tank or Tankas
- Bamboo Drip Irrigation System

4. Explain modern adaptations of rainwater harvesting methods are being to conserve.

Measures to conserve water.

A. Measures to conserve water.

- Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting
- 'Guls' or 'Kuls'
- Inundation channels
- Rainfed storage structures
- Tank or Tankas
- Bamboo Drip Irrigation System

5. Observe the map and answer the questions.



1. On which river Nagarjuna Sagar project is located?

A. Krishna river.

2. On which river Sardar Sarovar project is located?

A. Narmada river.

3. On Mahanadi which project is constructed?

A. Hirakud.

4. Gandhi Sagar project is located in which state?

A. Rajasthan.

5. On which river Bhakra Nangal project is constructed?

A. Sutlej river.

6.. Classify and write the do' s and don'ts to be followed during the floods

A. **Do's:** -

1. Move to a safe elevated place and stay alert.
2. Drink clean boiled water.
3. Keep a torch and medicines ready.
4. Switchoff electricity.
5. Listen to government warnings.
6. Help children and elders.

DON'Ts:

1. Never rush in floodwater.
2. Don't drive through flowing water.
3. Don't spread rumours.
4. Always follow the safety instructions
5. Never move any electric equipment are poles

4. AGRICULTURE

8 MARKS

1. Explain the geographical conditions required for growth of rice.

- A. ● Rice is one of the most important food crops in India.
- It is a kharif crop. It needs specific climate and soil conditions to grow well The ideal temperature is above 25°C
 - It requires High humidity
 - i) It needs more than 100 cm of rainfall per year
 - ii) With less rainfall, rice is grown with the help of irrigation
 - It grows well in clayey or alluvial soil that can hold water.

- Rice grows best in lowland areas like Plains of North and North-Eastern India, Coastal areas and the deltaic regions.,

2. Suggest the initiative steps taken by the government to ensure the increase of agriculture production.

- A. ● Various initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are
- Institutional Land reforms in the country after independence to provide land to the tillers.
 - Land Reform was the main focus of our 'First Five-Year Plan'
 - The Green Revolution was based on the use of technology, and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.
 - Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance.
 - Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers,
 - Grameen Banks, Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms bought by Indian Government.
3. Enlist various institutional reinforced programmes carried out by the Govt In the interest of farmers differentiates between primitive subsistence forming and intensive subsistence forming Mineral and energy resources
- A. ● The various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are:
- Crop insurance against drought, flood, fire etc.
 - Minimum Support Price policy
 - Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers

- Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
4. Distinguish between the intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming?
- A) **Intensive Subsistence Farming**
1. Small land holdings and limited land.
 2. Traditional techniques and tools.
 3. Production for the local markets.
 4. Two or three crops in a year.
 5. Mainly concerns to livelihood and production of food crops e.g. paddy.

Commercial Farming

1. Big land holdings.
 2. Modern techniques and tools.
 3. Production for the export.
 4. Focus on a single crop.
 5. Mainly concern to trade e.g. sugarcane, cotton, wheat etc.
5. The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?
- A. ● A declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population have many consequences. These are
- Food shortage for the rising population.
 - Rise in price of food grains
 - Unemployment and loss of livelihood for farmers.
 - Shortage of supply of raw material for agro-industries.
 - Adverse effect on export trade as agricultural products comprises a major section of international trade
6. Describe the features of Indian agriculture sector?
- A. ● India is an agricultural economy.
- Most Indian Agriculture is Labor-Intensive Farming.
 - A large part of Indian farming still depends on rainfall.
 - Many farmers in India are small and marginal.

- Some farmers use Traditional methods; some are using Modern Methods.

- India grows diverse cropping.
- However, Indian agriculture is still mostly traditional, there is need to improve towards modern.

- 5) Compare intensive subsistence farming with that of commercial farming practiced in India.

A. **Intensive Subsistence Farming: -**

- Intensive farming is practiced in regions where farms are small.
- It is labour intensive farming
- Capital investment is not much. Crops produced by the farmers are mainly consumed by their families. Surplus production is sold in the nearby local markets

Commercial farming: -

- Commercial farming is practiced in regions where farms are large.
- Farming is mechanized.
- Capital investment is huge
- The farmers grow crops for the purpose of trade.

Primitive Subsistence farming

- It is one of the earliest farming methods using primitive tools.
- Primitive tools like a hoe, dao, digging sticks are used.
- It is dependent on rainfall and natural fertility.
- It is dependent on rainfall and natural fertility.

6. What is the importance of Agriculture in Indian economy?

- A) ● Two third of population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- Agriculture is a primary activity.
 - Providing raw material for various industries.
 - An age-old economic activity of India.
 - Over these years, cultivation method has changed significantly

5. MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Describe the distribution of coal in India.

- A. ● The major resources of metallurgical coal belong to the Gondwana age and are located mainly in the north-eastern part of the peninsula
- The Damodar Valley region in the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand. Raniganj in West Bengal and Jharia and Bokaro in Jharkhand.
 - The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. Korba in Chhattisgarh, Singrauli and Penah-kanhan valley in Madhya Pradesh, Talcher in Orissa, Kamptee and Chandrapur in Maharashtra and Singareni of Andhra Pradesh are important coal mines.
 - Tertiary coal occur in the north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
 - Principal lignite reserves are found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

2. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources.?

- A. ● It takes millions of years for the formation of minerals.
- Compared to the present rate of consumption, the replenishment rate of minerals is very slow.
Hence, mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
 - Due to this, it is important that we conserve the mineral resources.

3. Distinguish between

A. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

A. **Ferrous Minerals**

The metallic minerals having iron content are called Ferrous minerals Ex: Iron ore, Manganese, Nickel, Cobalt

Non-Ferrous Minerals: -

The metallic minerals not having iron content are called Non-Ferrous Minerals Ex. Copper, Bauxite, Lead, Zinc, Gold

B. **Conventional & non-conventional sources of energy**

Conventional sources of energy: -

The energy sources that have been used for a long time. Ex: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum etc. These are Non-renewable Cause environmental pollution

Non-conventional sources of energy: -

The newer energy sources. Ex: solar, wind energy, tidal energy. These are renewable. Cause no pollution.

4. **How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks.**

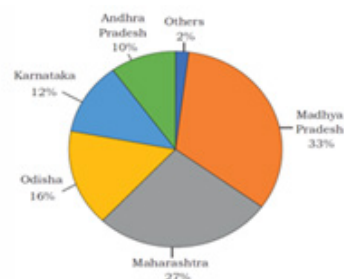
- A. In igneous and metamorphic rocks, molten/liquid and gaseous minerals are forced upwards into the cracks. They then solidify and form veins or lodes.

5. **Solar energy has bright future in India explain.**

Solar energy has a bright future in India because -

- India being a tropical country receives sunlight in abundance throughout the year.
- Solar plants can be easily established in rural and remote areas.
- It will minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate supply of manure in agriculture.

6. **Observe the graph and answer the questions.**



Production of Manganese showing state wise share in per cent, 2018–19

1. What does the graph tell?
 - A. Production of Manganese showing state-wise share in per cent, 2018–19.
 2. Mention the % of manganese production in AP?
 - A. 10%
 3. Which state produces 16% manganese?
 - A. Odisha.
 4. Which state stands in 1st place in manganese production?
 - A. Madhya Pradesh.
1. Observe the map and answer the questions.
7. Observe the graph and answer the questions.



1. Which mineral is available in Mayurbhanj?
 - A. Iron Ore.
2. Which mineral is available at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh?
 - A. Mica.
3. Name the ports which are exporting iron ore.
 - A. Marmagao, Mangaluru, Paradwip, Visakhapatnam.
4. Which mineral is available at Amarkantak?
 - A. Bauxite.

8. Observe the graph and answer the questions



1. What does the map show?
 - A. Textile industries in India.
2. What are the types of textile industry?
 - A. Three types: 1. Cotton Textile, 2. Woollen Textile, 3. Silk Textile.
3. Which industry is developed in Karnataka state?
 - A. Silk Textile industry.
4. In which states cotton textile industry is concentrated?
 - A. Gujarat, Maharashtra

6. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Which is the basic raw material used in the aluminium industry?
 - A. Bauxite
2. In iron and steel industry in what ratio are used iron ore cooking coal and limestone
 - A. Steel Authority of India Ltd
3. Expand SAIL
 - A. Steel Authority of India Ltd
4. When was the first successful textile mill established in Mumbai?
 - A. 1854.

5. When did the power looms come into use in the Indian textile industry
A. 1904 in Maharashtra.
6. Expand NTPC.
A. National thermal power corporation
7. Which fibre is called the golden fibre?
A. Jute.
8. What is the maximum investment allowed in small scale industries at present?
A. 25 crores.
9. Expand BHEL.
A. Bharath heavy electricals Ltd
10. Find out which of the following is not related to agricultural industries?
1.sugar 2. rubber 3. cement 4. coffee
A. 3. Cement
11. In which of the following state is Kalpakkam nuclear plant is located?
1.Kerala 2. Tamilnadu 3. Delhi 4. Sikkim
A. 2. Tamilnadu

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is manufacturing?
A. Manufacturing is the process of making goods in large quantities from raw materials in factories. Example: Making of sugar from sugarcane; Benches from iron sheets.
2. What are the basic industries? give examples
A. Basic industries are those industries which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other Goods. Ex: Iron and Steel, Copper Smelting, Aluminium smelting.
3. Classify the following items and write them under respective headings.
A. knitting needles B. electric bulbs
C. automobiles D paint brush
E. petroleum F. Television
G Spare parts H. Fused wires)

Raw Materials	Finished Products

4. Name few iron and steel factories in India.
A. Rourkela, Durgapur, Badravathi, Visakhapatnam, Salem, Baranpur, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Vijayanagar.
5. Expand Nalco
A. National aluminium company limited.
6. What are Agro based industries? Give example.
A. Agro-based industries are those industries which use plant and animal-based products as their raw materials... Example: Sugar manufacturing, cotton textile industry.
7. First cement factory was set up in Chennai in the year
A. 1904
8. Expand EMS.
A. Environment management system.
9. Expand NTPC
A. National Thermal Power Corporation.
10. Which is known as golden fibre?
A. Jute.
11. Iron ore, cooking coal and limestone are the chief raw materials of _____ industry
A. Iron and steel
12. Suggest few measures to minimize environmental degradation by industries?
A. ● Treat Waste Properly
● Use Cleaner Fuels and Technology
● Recycle and Reuse
● Plant More Trees

7-LIFELINES OF ECONOMY

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

- State any three merits of roadways.
 - Roadways provide door-to-door service
 - Ideal for short distances
 - Connect remote areas:
 - Support other transport modes
 - It is easier to construct roads at affordable cost.

(ANY TWO)

- What is the significance of the border roads?
 - Connect remote border areas of the country
 - Support national security
 - Help in economic development
- What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international trade and local trade?
 - Trade is the exchange of goods and services between people, regions, or countries
 - International Trade takes place between two or more countries.
 - Local Trade happens within a city or region of the same country...
- Why are the means of Transportation and communication called a lifeline Of a nation and its economy?
 - They are the backbone of the economy and development of India.
 - Transport helps facilitating the movement of goods and people.
 - Means of communication help in carrying messages, Ideas and technology from one place to another.
- Name any two Major ports which located on the east coast and the west coast of India?
 - i) On the west coast of India ..Mumbai, Kandla, Mangalore, Cochin

- ii) On the east coast of India ..Chennai port, Visakhapatnam port, Kolkata port

- Where and why the rail transports the most convenient means of transportation?
 - Rail transport is the most convenient in the areas where land is flat, gentle sloped and densely populated. Railways are most suited for bulky goods and passengers.
- What is called golden quadrilateral and superhighways?
 - The Golden Quadrilateral Super highway are a network of roads that connect the four major cities of India – Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata, which are located in a quadrilateral shape on the map.
- Write about Atal Tunnel
 - Atal tunnel is the world's longest highway single cube tunnel At the elevation of 3048 metres, located in the Pir Panjal range of Himalayas, which connect Manali and Kulu valley and Sissu in Lahaul of Himachal Pradesh
- Observe the Map and answer the questions



- What does the map show?
 - National Highways in India.
- Name the national highway which connects Calcutta and Chennai.
 - National highway - 5.
- Name the cities which is connected by the National highway 8?
 - Mumbai-Delhi.
- Which cities are connected by national highway number 4?
 - Mumbai, Chennai.
- Observe the map and answer the following question



India: Major Ports and Some International Airports

Prepare list of port towns on west and east coasts.

HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1 MARK

- Who hosted the congress of Vienna?
 - Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.
- The series of four prints showing democratic and social republics were made by...
 - French artist Frederic Sorrieu.
- The ideas of La Patrie (Father land) La Citoyen (citizen) are the concepts related to...
 - German Revolution
 - French Revolution
 - American Revolution
 - industrial revolution
- 1804 civil code was related to
 1. Napoleon 2. Charles II
 3. Ferdinand 4. Metternich
- Match the following
 - Global agricultural economy () A-1929
 - First World War () B-1914-18
 - Great Depression () C-1890
 - i - c , ii - b, iii - a,
- Who started A Secret Society called Young Italy?
 - Guiseppe Mazzini
- Who was the father of Italian unification
 - Guiseppe Mazzini
- Who was the architect of The German unification process?
 - Otta von Bismark
- What is the meaning of suffrage?
 - Suffrage means right to vote.
- Who described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order?
 - Metternich

11. Find out the wrongly matched pair:
 A) Giuseppe Mazzini – German unification
 B) Zollverein – Customs union
 C) Treaty of Vienna – 1815
 A. Giuseppe Mazzini – German unification
12. "When France sneezes Europe catch cold", said by
- A. Metternich
13. Complete the information regarding Napoleonic Code.
 (i) All privileges based on birth were abolished.
 (ii) Equality before law was established.
 (iii) ?
 A. The right to property was secured.
14. Fill in the second pair based on the item in the first pair
 Germany: Germania :: France:?
 A. Marianne
 William I: Germany :: Victor Emmanuel:
 A. Italy
15. The concept of modern state was based upon –
 A) Monarchy (B) Conservatives (C) Powers in Sovereign control (D) None
 A. C
16. Arrange the given countries from East to west India Japan France Turkey
 A. Japan, India, Turkey, France.
17. Find out the mismatched pair from the following.
 A-Frederic sorrieu - Artist -
 B-Earnest Renan - philosopher
 C-Andreas Rebmann - Historian
 D-Friedrich list - professor of economics
 A) Andreas Rebman
18. What was Zollverein? How was it responsible for economic unification of Germany?
 A) It was a German Customs Union which abolished tariff barriers.

19) Name two underground organisations established by Giuseppe Mazzini.

A) Young Italy and young Europe.

20) Which world-famous event is regarded as clear expression of nationalism?

A) French Revolution

A) Napoleonic code-1804

- Reform in rural administrative system
- Improvement in urban centers.
- Improvement in trade

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the role of women in the Nationalist Movement in Europe?
- The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years.
 - Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
 - Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the election of the Assembly.
 - When the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.
- 2) The French Revolution left an indelible mark on the world history. "Evaluate this statement.
- A) **Effects on France :-**
- Establishment of a democratic setup.
 - A new society based on equality fraternity and brotherhood
 - New code of conduct
 - Economic unification
 - Equality before law
 - Safeguarding proprietary rights

Effects on the world: -

- Rise of the middle class
- Era of liberalism begins
- Role of culture and language
- Greek war of independence

3) The ideals of the French Revolution are still relevant in present day India. Explain how.

- A. A. The ideals of the French Revolution—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—inspired India's struggle for freedom and the drafting of its Constitution
- B. The Indian Constitution guarantees liberty and equality to all citizens through Fundamental Rights and the principle of equality before the law (Article 14)
- C. The spirit of fraternity, rooted in the Preamble, promotes social harmony and national integration in India
- D. These values continue to shape Indian society, politics, and laws, making India a more inclusive and democratic nation

4. Rewrite the paragraph in your own words.

A. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent program for a unitary Italian republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of the of his goals. The failure of revolutionary experience apprising both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia- Piedmont under its ruler king Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian States through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region a unified Italy offered them the possibility of development and political dominance.

A) In the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini wanted to make Italy one united country with a republican government.

B) He started a secret group called Young Italy to spread this idea among the people.

C) The revolts he inspired in 1831 and 1848 failed, so the job of unifying Italy went to Sardinia-Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II.

D) The rulers of Sardinia-Piedmont supported unification because it would increase their power and help Italy develop.

4. Observe the map and analyse it.



Italian states before unification, 1858.

- A) 1. In the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states.
2. The northern Italy was under Austrian Habsburgs.
3. The central Italy was ruled by the Pope.
4. The southern Italy was under the Bourbon kings of Spain

5. Observe the map and analyse it



- A) 1. The map explains the Unification of Germany.
2. Prussia took on the leadership of the unification.
 3. Bismarck was the architect of the unification.
 4. Three wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark and France – completed the process of unification.
 5. On 18 January 1871, proclaimed the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I.
 6. Berlin is the capital of Germany

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

8. MARKS QUESTIONS

- 1) The Salt march was the effective symbol of resistance against colonisation. Justify.
- A. ● Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
- He declared that the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive phase of British rule.
 - Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating the demand to abolish the salt tax. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers.
 - He reached Dandi, violated law and made salt.
 - This March developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
2. The First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India. Justify.
- A. ● During the First World War, to finance the defence expenditure, customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.

- The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India which resulted in acute shortages of food.
- Also, there was an influenza epidemic.
- The hardships of people did not end after the war.
- Thus, they united under leaders to find a new way of struggle.

3. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- A. ● The Non-cooperation movement was the political campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.
- He wanted to revoke Indians cooperation from British government with aim of persuading them to grant self-governance or swaraj.
 - With a call from Gandhiji nationwide protest against the British done in large extent.
 - But in some areas, it turned into violence.
 - Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places such as Chauri Chaura incident.
 - He felt that satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles.
 - Thus, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement
4. List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.
- A. ● The different social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921 were the urban middle class comprising lawyers, students, teachers and headmasters, peasants, tribals and workers.

- The middle class joined the movement because the boycott of foreign goods would make the sale of their textiles and handlooms go up.
- The peasants took part in the movement because they hoped they would be saved from the oppressive landlords, high taxes taken by the colonial government.
- Plantation workers took part in the agitation hoping they would get the right to move freely in and outside the plantations and get land in their own villages.

THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD

1 MARK QUESTIONS

- 1 What were the two power blocs between which the First World War fought?
 - A. The Allies - Britain, France, Russia and US and The Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
- 2 What are Bretton Woods twins?
 - A. The agreement signed in 1944 for creating stability in post-world war -II destruction. This laid to the establishment of IMF and World Bank
3. Expand IMF? –
 - A. International Monetary Fund
4. What is 'El Dorado' in South Africa famous for?
 - A: 'El Dorado' is the fabled city of gold in South America
5. Which countries were considered as Axis Powers during the Second World War?
 - A. Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy

6. Which countries were considered as Allies during the Second World War?
 - A. Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Us
7. Arrange the following countries from west to east.

France, Portugal, America, China/ Germany

 - A. America, Portugal, Germany, China.
8. Which of the following is the direct effect of Great Depression on Indian Trade?
 - a) Peasants and farmers suffered.
 - b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934.
 - c) Peasants' indebtedness increased.
 - d) Led to widespread unrest in rural India.
 - A. b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934. 10.
9. The aim of world Bank establishment was ...
 - a) finance rehabilitation of refugees
 - b) finance post war construction.
 - c) finance industrial development.
 - d) help third world countries.
 - A. b) finance post war construction
- 10 Great depression began in this country
 - A. USA
11. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the com laws?
 - a) Restricted the import of corn to England
 - b) Allowed the import of com to England
 - c) Imposed tax on com
 - d) Abolished the sale of com
 - A. a) Restricted the import of corn to; England
11. Expand NIEO
 - A. New Internal Economic order

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is the aim of G-7 Countries?

A) The G-77 countries were a group of developing countries joined together in 1964 to protect their interests. The G-77 was formed to make the global economy fairer for developing nations.

2. Why was World war - I called the first Industrial war?

A. Since it saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. These were all products of modern largescale industries.

3) What are the movements or flows within international economic exchange?

A. The three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange are: i) Trade flows ii) Labor flows iii) Capital flows

4) Mention the effects of the great depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.

A. 1) The Great Depression started in 1929. It affected Indian trade India's exports and imports nearly halved. Prices plunged. Wheat prices fell by 50 percent.

5) Observe the map to answer the questions.



1. Name the seaports on the East Coast of India

A. Masulipatnam, Madras.

2. Which Indian seaports are nearest to Africa?

A. Goa and Surat

6. Observe the map to answer the questions



1 What does the map show?

A European countries who colonised Africa.

2. By whom Egypt was colonized?

A British

3. Give examples for the France colonies.

A Algeria, Morocco

4. Nigeria was a colony of ____

A. British

5. Name the northern boundary of Africa.

A Mediterranean Sea

6. Name the southernmost country in Africa.

A. South Africa.

7. What were the two power blocs between which the First World War fought?

A. ● The Allies - Britain, France, Russia and US

● The Central Powers - Germany, Austria- Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

8 What were silk routes?

A Silk routes were the vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world

9 Arrange the following countries from west to east.

France, Portugal, America, China, Germany

A China, Germany, France, Portugal, America.

10 What were the Corn Laws? –

A The laws made by Britain which restricted the import of corn to Britain are known as Corn Laws.

4-THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1 Analyse the living conditions of the workers during the industrialisation.

- A.
- During industrialization in the 18th and 19th centuries, the living conditions of workers were very poor.
 - Workers were paid very low wages, and many had to work for long hours.
 - Many workers moved to cities for jobs. They lived in overcrowded, dirty houses with lack of basic facilities.
 - There were no regular jobs. Workers could be hired and fired anytime.
 - The working and living environments were unhygienic, leading to diseases.
 - The industrialization period brought jobs, but workers suffered greatly

2. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer to hand labour over machines?

A.

- Some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines because:

- Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair, and needed huge capital investments.
- Labour was available at low wages at that period of time.
- In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.
- Market demands of variety of designs and colour and specific type could not be fulfilled by machine made clothes. Intricate designs and colours could be done by human-skills only.
- In Victorian age, the aristocrats and other upper-class people preferred articles made by hand only.

3. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

- A.
- India witnessed increased industrial production during the First World War due to following reasons:
 - British industries became busy in producing and supplying war-needs. Hence, they stopped exporting British goods or clothes for colonial markets like that in India.
 - It was a good opportunity for Indian industries to fill in empty Indian markets with their products. It was done so.
 - Indian factories to supply the war needs to British, like - jute bags, cloth or army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddle, etc.
 - The increased demands of variety of products led to the setting up of new factories and old ones increased their production.
 - Many new workers were employed, and everyone was made to work longer hours.

3 Analyse why the women workers in Britain attacked the spinning Jenny?

- A. ● Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny because it speeded up the spinning process, and consequently, reduced labour demand.
- This caused a valid fear of unemployment among women working in the woollen industry. Till date, they had survived on hand spinning, but this was placed in peril by the new machine.

4 Why did the English East India Company appointed Gomastas to supervise weavers in India

A. The English East India Company appointed Gomasthas for:

- To eliminate the existence of traders and brokers and establish a direct control over the weavers.
- To eliminate weavers from dealing with other buyers by means of advances and control. In this manner, weavers who took loans and fees in advance were obligated to the British.

5 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1 Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

- A) Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association were three most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion. Therefore, he said the fight for Swaraj was a fight for liberty of speech, press, and freedom for association.

2 "Some people fear the effect of easily available printed books." ..Examine the statement.

A) The cause of fear was that due to the spread of literacy among the common people they may lose their position or authorities.

- Some people feared that this may lead to the spread of rebellions and irreligious thoughts. For example -
- In India, the Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on Indian press and various local newspapers. Also, some religious leaders and some people from upper castes expressed their fear.

3 What was the contribution of printing press in spreading knowledge in Europe?

- A. ● The printing press helped spread knowledge in Europe in two main ways.
- The printing press made books cheaper and easily available, so more people could read.
 - It helped in spreading new ideas and knowledge quickly across Europe.
 - These are the major contributions of Printing press in spreading knowledge in Europe.

4. What was Erasmus's idea on printed book?

- A The Latin scholar was not favour of printed books. As per him print books spread easily but very few of them have useful information. He believed too many books could create confusion instead of real knowledge.

8 MARKS QUESTIONS

5. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

- A) ● The print culture immensely helped the growth in the growth of nationalism in India in the following ways -

- Through vernacular press, oppressive methods of colonial rule were reported.
- The misrule of government and its initiative on curbing the freedom of press spread the nationalist ideas that demanded freedom of press.
- Nationalist feelings and revolutionary ideas were secretly spread by the dailies like - The Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Indian Mirror, Kesri, The Hindu, Bombay Samachar etc. Through these newspapers national leaders always tried to mobilize public opinion of Indian masses and unite them for the cause of nationalism.
- The print culture helped in educating the people who then started to be gradually influenced by the reformist and nationalist ideas of the various Indian leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Tilak, Subhas Bose and Gandhiji etc.

3) Read the paragraph and comment.

- A. Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time this was fast production
- Gutenberg revolutionized printing with his great invention, the printing press.

- He was born into a merchant family and grew up on an agricultural estate.
- He was familiar with wine and olive presses from childhood.
- He mastered stone polishing, goldsmithing, and making lead moulds.
- The olive press inspired the design of the printing press.
- He used moulds to cast metal letters for printing.
- By 1448, he perfected the printing system.
- His first printed book, the Bible, took three years to produce 180 copies.

POLITY

1. POWER SHARING

8 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

A) **Prudential Reason:**

- Power sharing helps in reducing the conflict between various social groups. Hence, power sharing is necessary for maintaining social harmony and peace.
- In India, seats are reserved for the weaker sections of society. Example: reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- This allows the weaker sections also to participate in the running of the Government.

Moral Reason: -

- It upholds the spirit of democracy.
- In a truly democratic setup, the citizens too have a stake in governance.

- In India, the citizens can come together to debate and criticise the policies and decisions of the government.
 - This in turn puts pressure on the government to rethink its policies and reconsider its decisions.
2. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these. (OR) Evaluate the power sharing system in India.
- A Power sharing means dividing power among different groups and levels to avoid conflict and maintain unity in the country.

Power sharing forms are of 4 types.

1. Horizontal Division of Power: Power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India.
 2. Vertical Division of Power: Power can be shared among governments at different levels (Federal). Example: India.
 3. Community government: Power may also be shared among different religious and linguistic groups. Example: Belgium.
 4. Power-sharing among political parties: Two or more parties form an alliance and if they win, power can be shared among them. Example: NDA and UPA governments.
- 3 The two illustrations on power sharing of Belgium and Sri Lanka gave us inputs on inputs of power sharing. Trace them in your own sentences.
- A. The two stories of Belgium and Sri Lanka teach us the importance of power sharing in a democracy.

Belgium's model of power sharing:

- Belgium is a small country with people who speak Dutch, French and German.

- They gave equal representation to French and Dutch-speaking people in the central government.
- A separate government was created for each region and community.
- These steps avoided conflict, kept the country united, and peace.

Sri Lanka model of power sharing: –

- Sri Lanka has two major communities – Sinhala (majority) and Tamil (minority).
- The Sinhala leaders did not share power with the Tamils.
- This caused anger and protests by Tamils, which turned into a civil war leading to loss of lives and suffering.

2-FEDARILISM

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Find out odd one:
 - A. Defence of the country,
 - B. Foreign Affairs,
 - C. Police, D. Banking:

A. C. Police.
2. Which language was identified as the official language?

A. Hindi.
3. How many languages are included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?

A. 22 languages.
4. Based on the first pair fill the second pair.
Coming together federations: USA ::
Holding together federations: ____

A. India / Spain / Belgium.
- 5.. Rewrite the following countries from West to east based on their location. (Japan, Brazil, France, China.)

A. Brazil, France, China, Japan
- 6 Special status to the states is sanctioned with this article

A. Article 371

7. Rewrite the following countries From North to North to South.
Nigeria, Algeria, South Africa, United Kingdom
- A. United Kingdom Nigeria Algeria South Africa
8. Which percentage of reservations are allocated for women in local bodies?
- A. $\frac{1}{3}$ percent.
- 9 Which state was created on language basis for the first time?
- A. Andhra Pradesh
10. Based on Information in first pair Complete the second pair.
USA: federal government: Sri Lanka :
- A. United
11. Categorize the following under Union list or Concurrent list
(i) Currency (ii) Education
- A (i) Currency – Union List
ii) Education – Concurrent List
12. Identify the correct statement / statements regarding the routes through which federations have been formed.
- a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
- (b) Second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government
- c) Both the above
- d) None of the above
- A. (c) Both the above

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

- 1 Mention any two features of federalism.
- A: (i) There are two or more levels of government.
(ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.

2. 'There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.' Name the two routes by giving one example of each.

- A: (i) Coming together federations – USA
(ii) Holding together federations – India.

3 What is federalism?

- A: Federalism is a system of government under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

4.. What is Unitary Government?

- A Federalism is a system of government under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

5 What is the importance of judiciary in a federal government?

- A: The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

6. What is decentralization?

- A. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

7 Mention the three tier system prevailing in India.

- A. i) Union Government
ii) State Government
iii) Local Government

8. List of the items in State List, Central List, Concurrent list. Residuary powers.

- A. State List, –Public health, police...
Central List, Defence, currency.
Concurrent list. –Education, marriage.
Residuary powers. Cyber laws...

3. GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

- Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
 - Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.
 - The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- State different forms of communal politics with one example each.
 - The expression of communal superiority in everyday beliefs.
 - The desire to form a majoritarian dominance or a separate state.
 - The use of religious symbols and leaders in politics to appeal to the voters.
- State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.
 - No constituency in India has only one caste in majority
 - People from the same caste do not always vote for the same party.
 - Voters also consider issues like development, good governance...
- State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India Rights and problems faced by women today.
 - Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India
 - Even today, most people marry within their own caste.
 - Untouchability has not ended completely.
 - Economic status is closely linked to the caste system.
 - Caste-based violence and crimes still happen in many parts of the country.

- What are called feminist moments?
 - The women movement in which series of Social, political campaigns demanding equal rights opportunities, equal treatment for women, a aiming to an oppression; achieve gender equality and equal political status.
- What is urbanisation?
 - Movement of people from rural to urban areas which leads to the growth of cities and towns are known as Urbanization.
- Women representation is low in India comment?
 - Till the number of women in legislative houses are low due to various reasons like discrimination, low female literacy and lack of economic independence.
- How do you say that India is a secular state?
 - Secularism means separating state from religion that means the state has no official religion.
- What is meant by communalism in politics? provide a real-life example.
 - A situation when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions is called communalism.

Ex. Asking votes on the basis of religion.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

- Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
 - In India, women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways:
 - They are not provided adequate education. Thus, the literacy rate among women is just 54%.
 - Most of the labour done by them is unpaid. Where they are paid for their work, they receive lesser wages than men.
 - Due to the preference for the boy child, female foeticide is practiced in many parts of the country.

2. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

- India is among the bottom group of nations in the world in women representation.
- Women's representation has always been less than 10% in Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Assemblies.
- On the other hand, the situation is different in the case of local government bodies.
- As one-third of seats in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) is reserved for women, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

3. Write four slogans on measures to minimise caste system?

- A.
- The only one caste that is humanity.
 - There is no cast in blood
 - White or black All humans are equal
 - Equality for one is equality for all
 - Break the chain and embrace the equality

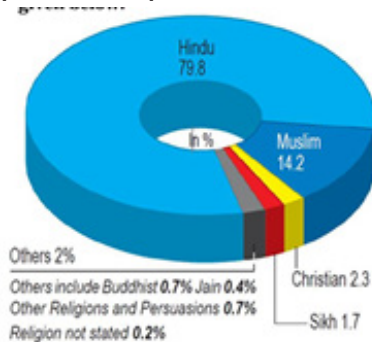
4. Write four slogans to promote equality rights.

- A.
- Equal rights equal Might
 - Equality for all –justice for everyone
 - Break the chains of inequality
 - women rights are human rights

5. Write the slogans to promote religious equality.

- A.
- Humanity is a mighty religion
 - Religion is about the love not division
 - Unity in diversity Equality in humanity.

6. Graph based questions



A. What does the pie chart shows?

A Population of different religious communities in India in the year 2011

B. Which religion has majority in India and what is its percentage?

A. Hinduism with 79.8%

C. What is the percentage of Muslim in India?

A. 14.2%

D. Name the second largest religion in India?

A. Muslim

E. What is the percentage of Christians in India?

A. 2.3%

F. Name the minority religions mentioned in the graph.

A. Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain...

7. Observe the graph and analyse it.

A.

- This pie chart shows the population of different religious communities in India as per Census 2011. Hindus are the majority community in India, making up 79.8% of the total population

- Muslims are the largest minority, forming 14.2% of the population.

- Other religious groups include:

- Christians – 2.3% ● Sikhs – 1.7%

- Buddhists – 0.7, Jains – 0.4%

- Others – 2%

- The graph highlights that India is a multi-religious country

- To maintain harmony the government must treat all citizens equally

8. Observe the given Bar Graph. Analyse the graph.

- The bar graph shows the percentage of women in national parliaments in different regions of the world.

- India has very low representation of women in its Parliament – only 11.8%, which is much lower than the world average of 24%.

- Nordic countries have the highest percentage of women in Parliament at 42.3%.
- Other regions like the Americas (29.5%), Europe (26.4%), and Sub-Saharan Africa (23.7%) are also much higher than India.
- Even regions like Asia (19.8%), Arab States (18.6%), and Pacific (15.6%) perform better than India.
- This graph highlights large disparities between regions
- Women's equal participation is essential to achieve the Sustainable Development.

4. POLITICAL PARTIES

1. MARK QUESTIONS

- Who is the founder of Bahujan Samajwadi Party?
 - Kanshi Ram.
- Which is the oldest Party in India?
 - Indian National Congress established in the year 1885.
- What is the guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janata party?
 - Integral Humanism.
- Arrange the given countries from West to East based on their location.
 - China, Turkey, Portugal, USA.
- Who is the present president of India and vice president of India?
 - President of India -Mrs. Draupadi Murmu, Vice President -Sri C.P. Radha Krishnan.
- Define the meaning of a political party?
 - A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government
- What is two party system
 - In this system, in a country, two parties have prominent popularity in people and dominant place either in rule

or in opposition in democracy. Few other parties may exist but have less influence in politics.

8. What is coalition government?

- When no single party gets majority in general election, more than two parties come together to form a government is called Coalition govt.

9. Define the term the state party Give some examples.

- In any general election if a party Minimum 6% of Valid votes and 2 MLA seats That party is called that party is recognised as State party.

Example. TDP, YCP & Janasena

10. Define National party.

- A party that gets recognition as a state party in at least four states or get valid votes of minimum 6% General election and 4 MP seats in a country Is called National Party

Example : Indian National Congress, BJP, AAPc.. etc

8 MARKS QUESTIONS

- What are the functions of political parties to perform in a democracy /
 - The functions performed by the political parties are:
 - Contesting of elections
 - Introducing various policies and programmes for the people.
 - Playing an important role in decision-making to legislate and execute.
 - Forming and running the government
 - Playing the role of opposition and keeping a check on the ruling party.
 - Moulding and forming the public's opinion on various issues.
- What are the challenges faced by political parties?
 - Some challenges faced by political parties include:

- Lack of internal democracy – If there is a concentration of power in the hands of one or only a few ministers in the party, it gives rise to internal conflicts.
 - Dynastic Succession – Under this, the leader of the party sets a lineage, and members of the same family succeed one after another. This affects the chances of other ministers in the party to gauge an effective position in the party.
 - Use of Money and muscle power – This reduces the scope for smaller and regional parties to carve a niche for themselves. These powers can mostly be seen in use during the election period where parties' rich candidates can gain more votes using both of these.
3. Suggest some reforms to strengthen party so that they can perform Their functions effectively.
- A. The various reforms that a political party can make are:
- A provision within a political party to tackle internal conflicts.
 - Increased representation in the party for women candidates.
 - Anti- defection law
 - The parties should not promote candidates having criminal records.
 - Promote state funding of elections so that candidates coming from a poor background stand an equal chance to win.
5. What are the characteristics of a political party
- A. ● Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
- They agree on some policies and programmes for the society, with a view to promoting the collective good.
 - The characteristics:

- They have members who share the same interests in policies and programmes.
- They seek to introduce policies which are for the welfare of the citizens.
- There are three components – leader, active members and followers.

5. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversity?

A. ● Equal Treatment of All Groups

 - Majority Should Not Rule Unfairly. It should also protect the rights of minorities.
 - Power Sharing is Important like Belgium
 - People Must Respect Diversities in the country.
2. What are the expected and actual outcomes of democracy in various aspects in India?

A. **Accountable Government:** - Elections make rulers responsive.
Economic Growth:-Focuses on welfare and development.
Reduced Inequality:- Cuts poverty via inclusive policies.
Social Harmony:- Respects diversity and minorities.
Individual Dignity:- Ensures freedom for all citizens.
3. How can you say democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative?

A. Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of governments because.

- Gives Equality and Freedom
- Protects People's Interests
- Accountable and Responsible Government
- Encourages Peaceful Solutions
- Democracy may have some problems, but it is fairer and more transparent than any other form of government.

4. What are the common features of democracy?

- A. 1. Free and fair elections.
2. Protection of fundamental rights
3. Rule of law
4. Universal adult franchise

5. Write 4 slogans to promote democracy?

- A. 1. Your Voice, Your Power!
2. Democracy: Power to the People!
3. Freedom's Key, For You and Me.
4. Your Vote. Your Pride
5. Rights for All, Big and Small

6. How does democracy produce an accountable responsive and legitimate government? (or) Democracy is a legitimate government. Elucidate.

- A. 1) **Accountable Government:** In democracy, the government is answerable to the people. People can question leaders
- 2) **Responsive Government:** A democratic government tries to listen to people's needs and problems.
- 3) **Legitimate Government:** A democratic government is elected by the people, so it has the right to rule (legitimacy). It follows the Constitution and laws
- 4) **Democracy gives power to the people,** so it is always better than any other forms of government.

7. "Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens." Support your answer.

A. I partly disagree this statement.

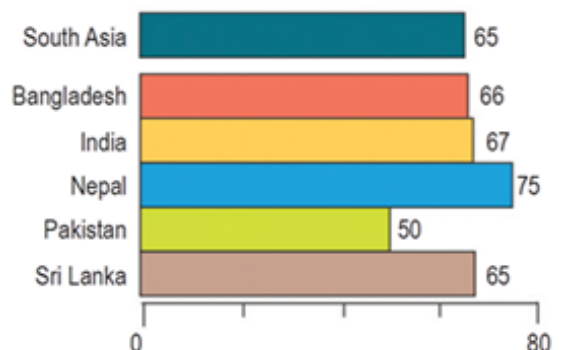
- In many democratic countries, a few people are very rich, but many remain poor.
- Many people still lack food, jobs, education, and healthcare, even though democracy promises equality.
- Sometimes, elected governments make policies that help businesses more than poor people.
- Though democracy gives equal voting rights, real economic equality is difficult and slow.
- Still Democracy provides all the possible freedom and social security to the citizens.

7. Mention the merits of Democracy.

A. Merits of Democracy:

- People have the power
- Equality: All citizens are treated equally
- Accountability – The government is answerable to the people.
- Protects Rights – It ensures freedom of speech, religion, and expression.

8 Observe the given graph and analyse



Belief in the efficacy of vote is placed above the calculus of utility Those who say that their vote makes a difference.

ECONOMICS

1.DEVELOPMENT

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is development?
 - A. It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.
2. What is national development?
 - A National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard. of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care, social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.
3. Mention any two national development goals of India.
 - A: (i) Corruption free society.
(ii) High per capita income.
- 4.. What is average income or per capita income?
 - A
 - The share of individual in national income is per capita income.
 - Per Capita Income = $\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$
- 5 Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?
 - A) Bangladesh B)Sri Lanka
C) Nepal D)Pakistan
 - A. Sri Lanka
6. Expand IMR.
 - A. Infant Mortality Rate.
7. Expand HDI.
 - A. Human Development Index.
8. Arrange the following countries from East to West according to their location. (Egypt, China, England, Japan.)
 - A. Japan, China, Egypt, and England.

9. Expand UNDP.
 - A. United Nations Development Programme.
10. Expand HDI
 - A. Human Development Index.
11. What is average income?
 - A. The total income of the country divided by its total population is known as average income.
12. Per Capita Income is calculated in
 - A. Dollars.
13. Kerala IMR: 7 :: Haryana IMR
 - A. 30
14. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives?
 - A. 1) Equality 2) Respect 3) Security
4) Freedom

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.
 - A.
 - Average income is an important criterion for development.
 - As we know that money is basic and most vital factor for any country as it allows its citizens to fulfill their requirements.
 - If the average income of a country is on a higher side, then chances of development will be better, if the average income of a country is on lower side then chances of the development will be less possible.
 - Hence, average income is an important criterion for development.
2. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

A. World bank uses per capita income for measuring development while UNDP uses many other factors like infant mortality, healthcare facility education level which help in improving the quality of life and helps in making the citizens more productive

3. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

- A. ● The issue of sustainability is important for development because development must be in tandem with the future.
- If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time.
 - Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved.
 - This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

4. Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

- India is one of the most developing nations presently in the world but when we look at the figures related to Human Development Index; India is still very far from developed nations' list on several parameters
- India has shown great improvement on the life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy rate in the 2011 census.
- There are several factors in which we have to work on, some of these are:
- Lack of proper healthcare, drinking water, sanitation and nutrition especially in rural areas.
- India needs to develop facilities to improve on these parameters so that it can become a developed nation.

5. Observe the table and analyse it.

Per capita income of the selected states

STATE	PERCAPITA INCOME FOR 2018-19(In Rs)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

- A. ● Haryana has the highest per capita income of ₹.2,36,147
- Kerala comes next with a per capita income of ₹.2,04,105
 - Bihar has the lowest per capita income at ₹.40,982.
 - Haryana and Kerala are economically better than Bihar
 - Kerala is slightly lower than Haryana, but known for its higher literacy rate and better healthcare facilities, making it over-all development

6) Data regarding India and its neighbours for the year 2019

A.

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean years schooling of people aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12707	77	10.6	73
India	6681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4691	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4976	72.6	6.2	134

1) What is the Rank of India?

A. The Rank of India is 130.

2) Which country has highest expectancy at birth

A. Sri Lanka has highest expectancy at birth.

- 3) Who releases HDR?
- A. UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
- 4) What is the percapita income of India?
- A. The percapita income of India is 6681.
7. What can be some of the developmental goals for your village, town or locality?
- A. ● As we know that rural areas are very hard to improve specially where there is no literacy and no hygiene.
- It becomes very difficult task to convince people for any change as they are very conservative, and they don't want to accept changes rather than keep following their old and nonsense traditions.
- So if I say then many more important development goals should be there like sanitation, security, per capita income, education etc.

2. SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

8 MARK QUESTIONS.

- 1 Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.
- A) ● The classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful on account of the information it provides on how and where the people of a country are employed. also, this helps in ascertaining as to which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income.
- If the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, then it implies that agriculture is depleting, and the government must take measures to rectify this.
- The knowledge that the agricultural profession is becoming unpopular or regressive can only come if we know which sector it belongs to.
- Hence it is necessary to classify economic activities into these sectors for smooth economic administration and development
2. For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.
- A) For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter, one should focus on employment and GDP because these determine the size of a country's economy.
- A focus on employment and GDP helps determine two important things- per capita income and productivity.
- Hence, in each of the three sectors, employment rate and status as well as its contribution to the GDP help us understand how that particular sector is functioning and what needs to be done to initiate further growth in it.
- Yes, the other issues which should be examined are -
- Balanced regional development
- Equality in income and wealth among the people of the country.
- How to eradicate poverty
- Modernization of technology
- Self-reliance of the country
- How to achieve surplus food production in the country.
3. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- A. ● No, I do not agree with the statement that tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.

- The tertiary sector has contributed vastly to the Indian economy, especially in the last two decades.
- In the last decade, the field of information technology has grown, and consequently, the GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003.

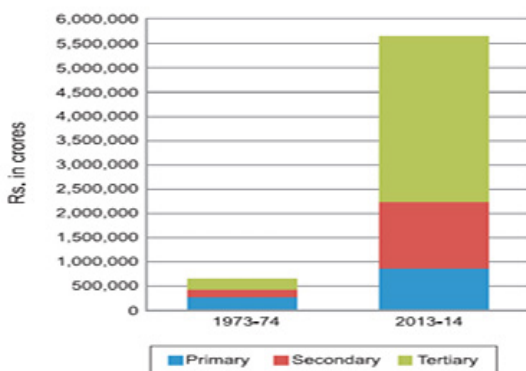
4. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

A) Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. This would be clear from the following points:

- There is no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10 - 12 hours without paid overtime.
- They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
- Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.
- There is no job security.
- Jobs are low paid the workers in this sector are generally illiterate, ignorant and unorganized. So they are not in a position to bargain or secure good wages.
- Being very poor they are always heavily in debt. So, they can be easily made to accept lower wages.

4. The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors:

Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors



- Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 2000 and 2013.
- Show the data as a bar diagram similar to Graph 2 in the chapter.
- What conclusions can we draw from the bar graph?

A. (i) In 2000, primary sector = 22.22%, secondary sector = 20.73%, tertiary sector = 57.04% In 2013,

ii) primary sector = 13.94%, secondary sector = 18.70%, tertiary sector = 67.36%

iii) We can draw the conclusion that the share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has increased by 10%, while that of the primary sector has almost halved. The secondary sector has grown by about 2% in the last 13 years.

6. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.

- A. ● The tertiary sector provides all the kind of services required for the primary and secondary sectors. It is different from other two sectors.
- This is because other two sectors produce goods but, this sector does not produce goods by itself.
 - One cannot store such resources, and no physical product is produced
 - But the activities under this sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities are an aid or support for the production process.
 - For example, transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities etc. For this reason, this sector is also known as service sector.

7. Observe the table and analyse it.

Workers In Different Sectors (In Millions)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115

Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475
Total in %	17	83	100%

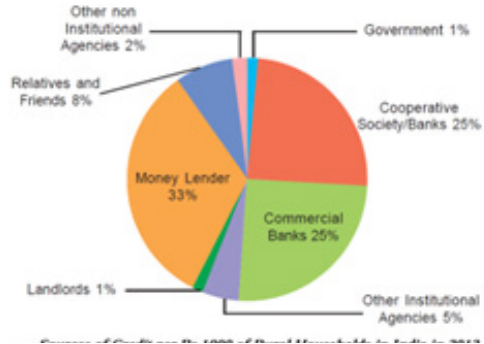
- What is the percentage of people in the unorganised sector?
A. 83%
- What is the total number of people working in the tertiary sector?
A. 128 millions
- Which sector has highest workers in organised sector?
A. Secondary
- Name any two tertiary sector activities / jobs.
A. Banking, teachers, Electrician....

3. MONEY AND CREDIT

8 MARK QUESTIONS

- What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in our own words.
A. 1) The basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor is to protect from the exploitation of informal sources.
 - To overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
 - To provide a financial resource through organizing the poor especially women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
 - To provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.
 - To promote short savings.
 - The government provides timely loans to these groups at a reasonable interest rate without collateral.
 - Due to this, the men and women of the village and urban poor become self-reliant.

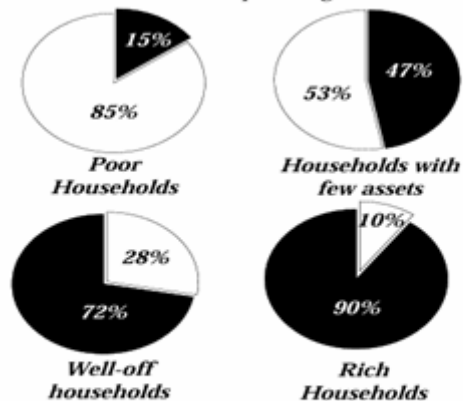
- Observe the graph and analyse.



- The graph explains about Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India.
- Commercial banks provide 25% of.
- Money lenders provide 33% of credit.
- Relatives and friends provide 8% credit.
- Only 1% credit provided by the government.
- Money lenders provide majority of the credit.
- Banks provide formal sources of credit in India

- Observe the graph and analyse it

Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?



- The given pie graphs provide us the information the loans taken by Urban households -Two types of information One is Percent of loan taken from formal sector and the other is from informal sector

11. Which one of the following organisations lay stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment?

- 1) International Monetary Fund
- 2) International Labour Organisation
- 3) World Health Organisation
- 4) World Trade Organisation

A. 4) World Trade Organisation

12. Integration of markets means

- 1) operating beyond the domestic markets
- 2) wider choice of goods
- 3) competitive price
- 4) all the above Answer:

A. 4) all the above

13. Special Economic Zones (SEZ) developed by the Government of India aim

- 1) to attract foreign companies to invest in India
- 2) to encourage small investors
- 3) to encourage regional development
- 4) none of the above

A. 3. to encourage regional development

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government?

A. Trade barriers mean levying taxes on Exports and imports in foreign trade. They are laid to protect the interest of native manufacturers and ensuring the production of a country available for the need's native consumers.

2. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain this statement. (OR) What are the effects of the globalization?

A. ● "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform".
● It has only benefitted skilled and professional person in urban not the unskilled persons.

● The industrial and service sector has much gained in globalisation than in agriculture.

● It benefitted MNCs on domestic producers and the industrial working class.

● Small producers of goods such as batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oil have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports.

(Note. Any two points of your choice)

3. Write about the impact of globalisation in India.

A. ● It has only benefitted skilled and professional person in urban not the unskilled persons

● Small producers of goods such as batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oil have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports.

4. What do you understand by globalisation? Explain your words.

A. Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders.

5. How would the flexibility in labour laws help companies?

A. ● The labour laws aimed to safeguard the interests of the labourers in terms of working hours, Fixed payments and other benefits.

● While they're at the expense of Companies profits.

● In the process providing relaxations to the companies Govt may take some steps to relax the labour laws for the sake of the companies.

● But they are hazard to the labourers in pursuing their welfare.

6. What is the difference between foreign trade and foreign investment?

A. ● Foreign trade -Trade between two or more countries in terms of goods and services is termed as foreign trade. It helps in connecting the markets of different countries across the world.

● **foreign investment** : Foreign Investment made by a MNC or a financial institution either in the capital market or in the fixed assets in another country is termed as foreign investment.

9. What are the factors playing major role in the globalisation process?

A The factors that promote the setting up of MNCs are as follows.

- Availability of raw materials at cheap rates.
- Availability of skilled labour and unskilled labour.
- Closeness to the markets.
- Safe environment.
- Liberalized government policies

10. What are the ways various MNCs Set up control or produce in other countries?

A. ● MNCs are Multi-National Corporations or companies which have set up production in more than one country.

- MNCs set up production in countries where they get possibilities of lucrative return.
- Since the MNCs are producing as well as selling in many countries, they are interlinking the economies of these countries and thus speeding up globalization.

11. What is the impact of liberalisation?

A. Liberalisation of trade and investment policies has helped the globalisation process by making foreign trade and investment easier

12. We will shift this factory to another country. It has become expensive here. analyse the picture.



A. This image shows the that big companies can easily move their business to other countries to cut cost, or the things are not profitable for them. This will cause crash the work life of labour increase unemployment.

13. What was the main aim of formation of World Trade Organization?

A. The main aim of formation of WTO is to liberalise international trade.

5.CONSUMER RIGHTS

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. If you visit a shopping complex as a consumer in your locality suppose you purchase some agro based product, Which logo do you need to find? Why?

A. We should look for Agmark symbol before buying the food items because this mark is certified by the government and assures the quality of the product.

2. Describe some of your duties as consumers if you visit a shopping complex in your locality

- A ● Check the product details, expiry date.
- Check for MRP, tax details. quality, warranty details of the product.
 - Ask for bill
 - Complain in consumer forum in case of defect problem etc.

3. Write two slogans on consumer awareness.

A. Stay vigilant- Stand up for your rights.

Ask for a bill – It's your right and will.

File a complaint if cheated Fight for right.

4. Your friend has been sold a medicine that has crossed its expiry date. What steps do you suggest him to fight as a consumer.
- A. ● When we notice the product is of expiry dated one, we should consult the shop with the purchase bill as proof and ask for replace and urge them to verify the rest of the stock ..
- If needed head to complain to the drug inspector, and file case in district consumer forum for justice.
5. What is COPRA? When was it introduced?
- A: Consumer Protection Act is popularly known as COPRA. It was introduced by the Government of India in 1986.
6. Suppose you want to buy a biscuit packet, which logo will you expect to see to be sure about its quality?
- A: The logo: Agmark by Indian Standard Institutions and verify date of expiry.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Mention two factors which cause exploitation of consumers?
- A. ● Factors which cause exploitation of consumers are:
- Lack of awareness of consumer rights among buyers.
 - Improper and inadequate monitoring of rules and regulations.
 - Individual purchase quantity is quite small.
 - Consumers are scattered over large areas.
2. What are Legal measures taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?
- A.. 1) Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) 1986: The government passed this law to protect consumers from cheating and unfair trade.
- 2) Setting up Consumer Courts: The government started Consumer Courts at district, state and national level to solve consumer complaints quickly and fairly.
- 3) Right to Information (RTI) Act: This law helps consumers ask for information from the government and public services.

- 4) Standard Marks on Products: The government made it necessary for products to have ISI, Agmark, Hallmark, etc., to ensure quality and safety.
3. How the consumer protection councils help the consumers?
- A. ● Spreading awareness about their consumer rights through poster, ads etc.
- Guiding them to file complaints if they are cheated.
 - Stop unfair practices like fake ads, fake products etc.
 - These actions would help protect consumers from exploitation and make them more aware.
4. Suggest any two measures to consumers to protect themselves from exploitation?
- A ● Reading labels carefully
- Keeping the bills and warranties carefully.
 - Check product details before buying like price, expiry date etc.
 - Be aware of your rights such as COPRA, RTI ...
 - File a complaint if cheated in the consumer court or consumer helpline.
5. Mention some rights of the consumers and write few sentences on each
- A Some of the rights of consumers are as follows:
- Right to choice – Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive that service. Under this right, a consumer may also choose any one of the various brands of a product available in the market.
 - Right to redressal – Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
 - Right to represent – The act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent in the consumer courts

INDIA MAP

1. Amaravati
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Arabian Sea
5. Aravali mountains
6. Arunachal Pradesh
7. Bangladesh
8. Bay of Bengal
9. Bengaluru
10. Bihar
11. Bokaro steel plant
12. Chennai
13. Deccan plateau
14. Gandhinagar
15. Goa
16. Gujarat
17. Hyderabad
18. Jammu
19. Jamshedpur
20. Kandla port
21. Kerala
22. Kolkata
23. Lakshadweep islands
24. Mahanadi
25. Maharashtra
26. Mangalore
27. Marma Goa
28. Mumbai
29. New Delhi
30. Noida
31. Paradip port
32. Pune
33. Punjab
34. River Ganga
35. River Godavari
36. River Indus
37. River Krishna
38. River Narmada
39. Rourkela steel plant
40. Sikkim
41. Tamil Nadu
42. Thar desert
43. Thiruvananthapuram
44. Uttar Pradesh
45. Uttarakhand
46. Varanasi
47. Visakhapatnam
48. Western ghats

49. Porbandar
50. Srinagar
51. Secunderabad
52. Meghalaya
53. Ladakh
54. Indian Ocean
55. River Mahanadi

WORLD MAP

1. Atlantic Ocean
2. Bangladesh
3. Belgium
4. Black Sea
5. Brazil
6. Britain / England
7. Canada
8. China
9. Egypt
10. France
11. Germany
12. India
13. Indian Ocean
14. Italy
15. Japan
16. London
17. Mediterranean Sea
18. Nepal
19. Nigeria
20. Norway
21. Pacific Ocean
22. Pakistan
23. Portugal
24. Red Sea
25. Russia
26. Sicily
27. South Africa
28. Sri Lanka
29. USA
30. Indonesia
31. Australia
32. Israel
33. Soudi Arabia
34. Ukraine
35. Poland
36. Mexico
37. South Korea
38. Austria
39. Argentina