

SSC BOARD EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL STUDIES N - 25 (E)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Q.I [A] Fill in the blanks.

1}

- 1) Vasco-da-gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498 AD.
- 2) Italy was the birth place of the Renaissance in Europe.
- 3) Rich goldmines are located in Transvaal in South Africa.

2} Match the events with the corresponding years and draw the dateline.

1)

**A**

1. 1773 AD
2. 1776 AD
3. 1783 AD

**B**

1. The Boston Tea Party
2. The declaration of Independence was issued.
3. The Treaty of Paris was signed

2)

**A**

1. 1940 AD
2. 1943 AD
3. 1945 AD

**B**

1. Nazis defeated France
2. The heads of the Allied nation had a peace conference at Moscow
3. America used Atom Bombs

3)

**A**

1. 1922 AD
2. 1925 AD
3. 1931 AD

**B**

1. Egypt became independent
2. Iran became independent
3. Spain became a republic

1920 AD

1925 AD

1930 AD

1935 AD


1922 AD Egypt become independent

1925 AD Iran became independent

1931 AD Spain became republic

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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4)

**A**

1. 1894 AD
2. 1898 AD
3. 1905 AD

**B**

1. Beginning of the rule of Tzar Nicholas II
2. The Russian Communists workers party was formed
3. The Russo - Japanese War

5)

**A**

1. 1914 AD
2. 1920 AD
3. 1931 AD

**B**

1. The first World War began
2. The League of Nation was established
3. Japan attacked manchuria

[B] Give reasons for the following statements.

1) Italy is called the motherland of Europe.

Italy was the birth place of the Renaissance in Europe. It was the direct inheritor of the Greek and Roman civilizations and the headquarters of the Pope who was the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The learned men who escaped from Constantinople after its fall, took refuge in Italy. So prominent literateurs and artists from all over Europe emigrated to Italy. Italy was the birth place of many torch bearers of the Renaissance. Intellectual movement got impact from the cultural conflicts with the Arabs, the Germans etc who lived in Italy. A number of trading towns and universities had come up in Italy. Italy was considered to be the school of Europe.

2) Rationalism was the main feature of Renaissance.

As its basic root was reasoning the movement for renaissance was called an intellectual revolution. They discarded blind beliefs, superstitions and traditional ideas. He began to test every thought on the anvil of reasoning and logical thinking Religion had lost its iron grip over man's intellect. The study of ancient literature had widened his vision. A new questioning attitude developed. Rationality was the main feature.

3) Prince Henry of Europe is known in History as "Henry the Navigator".

Prince Henry of Portugal took keen interest in sea faring activities and had developed the science of navigation. He had organized a group of ship builders, geographers, astronomers, mathematicians and sea captains. He had new maps and charts prepared. It was because of his enthusiasm and inspiration that the Portuguese began to advance by the west coast of Africa as well as across the Atlantic ocean. Bartholomew Dias discovered 'Cape of Good Hope' in 1488.

4) The roman empire was weakened from within by the wide spread immorality in the life of the people, class wars, the dwindling trade and commerce, the licentious behaviour of the rich, the decreasing population, wars and spidemics despotic rule, cruel treatment meted out to the slaves. The huge Roman Empire did not survive the invasions of barbaric tribes like Huns, the Goths and the Vandals. The kings became weak and incompetent. In the middle ages Europe lost its wealth and its civilization degenerated. Human life became insecure and unstable. Stagnation prevailed in the fields of commerce and industry, arts and literature, science and technology. So the middle ages in Europe is called 'Dark Ages'.

5) In 1453 AD Constantinople fell in the hands of the Turk.

So the Christian scholars escaped to Italy with their ancient books. They started schools in Italy to teach the greek and Latin languages. As a result the thoughts of ancient literature and culture began to spread. As the land route was closed a new sea route had to be found. Vasco-da-gama found a new sea route of India in 1498 AD. Columbus discovered America in 1492 AD. Thus the fall of constantinople proved to be a boon to Europe.

[C] Explain the following statements.

1) Galileo was nicknamed 'The magician' of his age.

Galileo invented the telescope and discovered four satellites revolving round Jupiter. He supported the theory of Copernicus that the sun is stationary and all the planets including the earth revolved round it. He discovered the laws of pendulum. He measured the temperature of the atmosphere with his thermometer. He discovered the water balance and sky clock. Hence he is nicknamed 'The Magician of his time'.

2) Necessity became the mother of inventions.

The turks conquered constantinople in 1453 AD. So this route of trade with Asia was blocked. So it became necessary for European to discover new sea routs to the east. They could not do without spices and the condiments got from the Far Eastern countries. So the adventurous sailors discovered new sea route. Thus necessity became the mother of discoveries.

3) The Industrial Revolution gave birth to class wars.

During Industrial Revolution the rich people established factories. Workers joined these factories and became labourers. Thus two classes. The capitalist and the labourers came into existence. Labour unions were established. They fought for the right of the workers. Hence Industrial Revolution gave birth to class wars.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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- 4) Hitler was over ambitious and adopted the policy for the expansion of German territory. Narrow minded nationalism grew in strength. He raised the slogan "Germany is where Germans are". He created the vast state of greater Germany.
- 5) Some European countries followed imperialist policy and prospered by strengthening their hold over the under developed countries. Dictators like Hitler and Mussalim wanted to rule the world. The league of nations could not check the aggressive policies of the more powerful countries. These countries started exploiting the weaker countries.

[D] Write short notes.

- 1) Social consequences of the Industrial Revolution.

Industrial cities grew but villages were deserted and cottage industry broke down. Young men who went to cities had to stay in slums and unhygienic atmosphere and became victims of vices. Joint family system was disrupted. Industrial Revolution gave birth to vices and malpractices.

- 2) Factors leading to geographical discoveries.

- i) Fall of constantinople
- ii) Effect of crusades
- iii) Effects of Renaissance
- iv) Effect of knowledge from the Arabs
- v) The Reformation
- vi) Wealth, Prestige, Preaching
- vii) Contribution of adventurous sailors.

(elaborate the above points)

- 3) Factors leading to Industrial Revolution

- i) Renaissance and geographical discoveries
- ii) Establishment of colonies
- iii) Inventions
- iv) Adventurous industrialists
- v) Transport facilities
- vi) Social co-operation

(elaborate the above points)

- 4) Goods of higher quality began to be produced on a large scale at low cost and greater speed with the help of machines. Cottage industries were ruined as they could not compete with machines in quality and price. Village workers lost their liberty and became labourers in factories. They were exploited. Economic inequality increased.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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Capitalist system began to grow fast. The rich became richer and resulted in class conflicts. Labourers became conscious of their rights. Labour organizations were established. National income increased as Trade and commerce developed. Means of transport and communication developed. Banks were established.

### 5) Results of geographical discoveries.

Development of trade and commerce. Progress in bookkeeping and banking. Navigation developed as a science. It led to capitalism, colonialism, imperialism and Industrial Revolution. Centres of slave trade established in America. Spread of Christianity in the newly discovered areas. Spread of European culture around the world. Cultural synthesis of eastern and western culture.

### Q.2 [A] Answer the following questions.

- 1) Feudalism was a particular type of political, social and economic system based on relationship of ownership of land.
- 2) The movement for the revival of ancient learning, art literature and education during the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries is known as Renaissance.
- 3) Cardus prepared ether from sulphuric acid and alcohol.
- 4) Literatures like Petrarch, Shakespeare and artists like Michael Angelo and Leonardo-da-vinci were the chief torch bearers of the Renaissance period.
- 5) Leonardo-da-vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael were the artists of the renaissance period.

### (b) Explain the following terms.

- 1) Crusades : The wars which were fought towards the end of the eleventh century to free the Christian places of pilgrimage like Jerusalem from the hands of the Muslim Turks is known as crusades.
- 2) The Renaissance : The movement for the revival of ancient learning, art, literature and education during the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries is known as the Renaissance.
- 3) Reformation : Reformation was a powerful agitation against tyranny, corruption, exploitation and hypocrisy which had entered the Catholic Church.
- 4) Indulgences were letters from the pope as a representative of God granting sinners freedom from punishment.
- 5) Feudalism : The new political, social and economic system in Europe based on the foundation of loyalty, service and protection through the medium of land.

[B] Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1) According to the Trade law's imposed on the colonists by the British government, they had to sell iron ore, sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, indigo etc. to England only. They could not sell these things to other countries even if they paid high prices for them. The colonists were prohibited to smelt iron or run iron furnaces. They could not produce or export them. The trade laws were unjust. They had to suffer great loss. So they opposed this act..
- 2) The French administration became corrupt. The offices of the administration were sold. A person who got a catchet from the king could arrest and punish any person. There was no integration in the central and provincial administration. Laws were not same in the country. The powers of different courts were not clearly defined rules for recruitment in the army was not clear. The lords got high post in the army by giving bribes. Foreigners were recruited in the army.
- 3) The Austrian Prince, archduke Ferdinand and his wife were murdered by a Yugoslavian youth in Sarajevo in Bosnia on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914. This was the immediate cause of the First World War. Bosnia was part of Serbia. So Austria accused Serbia of murder and declared war on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1914 AD. Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria joined Austria. England joined with France and Austria.
- 4) To meet part of the expenditure of the seven years war the British Parliament passed. 'Stamp Act' in 1765 AD. The American colonists opposed the stamp Act and declared that the British government had no right to impose any tax on the colonies as there were no representative of the colonies in the parliament. They raised the slogan "No taxation without Representation". The British government repeated the stamp act in 1766 AD.
- 5) According to the trade laws imposed by the British government, the colonists had to sell iron, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo etc only to British merchants. They could not sell these articles to other countries even if they fetched a higher price. The colonists could not smelt iron. They could not produce or export iron. The trade laws were unjust. The colonists suffered economic losses on a large scale. They opposed the unjust trade laws.

[C]

- 1) Gandhiji stayed in South Africa for 21 years. He experienced harsh treatment there due to the policy of colour discrimination. Gandhiji unified Indians to oppose the whites through Satyagraha and non-violence.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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- 2) The governing class enjoys all the rights and the governed class cannot enjoy even the fundamental rights. The governed class exploited by the capitalist society. In the religious, social and political fields same conditions prevails.
- 3) Principles of Panchasheel were enunciated by Jawaharlal Nehru. When India and China signed a peace Pact regarding Tibet - 1954 AD. The five elements of Panchasheel are co-operation, equality, co-existence, sovereignty, peace. Many countries of the world have accepted these principals including the 82 member nations of U.N. who attended the conference held at Bandung in 1956.
- 4) Man went through the trauma of two devastating wars in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and realized the value of peace. If the third world war takes place the victorious nations will not be able to live a healthy life as lethal weapons and poisonous gases would be used freely. The league of Nations was established at the end of the first world war to maintain peace and security in the world. Today the U.N.O. is established to maintain world peace.
- 5) The whole world is a family. We are the children of the same god and it should be our ideal to make the world one large family of nations. If people of the world give up enmity, jealousy and hatred and accept the feeling of love and sympathy, if they accept the ideal of universal brotherhood, the ideal of one family may be realized.

[D] Write short notes.

- 1) Since ancient times India has nurtured this sentiment. The world is a family. To achieve this ideal every man has to become world citizen, he must sacrifice his selfish interest for the happiness of others. Leave narrow mindedness and be broad minded. He must get out of parochialism and build up relations.
- 2) The main aim of the principles of Panchasheel is the maintenance of world peace and bringing about a friendly co-operation and progress. These principals have been universally accepted. These principals have been incorporated in India's foreign policy. India has attained a respectable position among the nations of the world.
- 3) India is one of 30 members who form the Executive Committee of the UNICEF. Regional office of UNICEF are in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. India contributes to increase the reserve fund. B.C.G. vaccine used on a large scale. India helps to distribute milk powder, nutrition food. India has started training centres for healthy bringing up of children, flood control, education. He started D.D.T. factory in Delhi with the help of UNICEF.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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- 4) After the first world war the league of nation was established to restore and preserve world peace in 1919 AD. But it failed and the second world war was fought. It caused a great loss to life and property. So the U.N.O. was formed to establish world peace. The U.N. tries to improve the social and economic conditions of member nations. The U.N. sees to the cultural and political program of the member nations and to strengthen internal co-operation. The U.N. has so far succeeded in achieving this noble objective.
- 5) UNESCO : - This organization was established in 1946 AD and its head quarters in situated in Paris. The main objective to bring about co-ordination among the nations of the world in scientific and cultural activities. It strives to make primary education universal. It provides encouragement to scientists in their research work and conducts activities for the welfare of mankind. It has done great service to mankind by issuing 'A declaration of Human Rights' in 1948 AD.

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

- 1) Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly of the U.N. - 1952 AD.
- 2) Those rights which are necessary for a human being to achieve an all round progress are called Fundamental Rights.
- 3) Simla pact was signed between India and Pakistan in 1971 AD when Pakistan was defeated the second time.
- 4) Nepal is situated between India and China. Hence it is considered as a buffer state.
- 5) Co-existence means to live side by side with the other nations of the world helping and taking help from each other Nations should show respect for each others rights as equal partners in world affairs.

[B]

- 1) Those rights which help to achieve all round progress are Human Rights. Eg. 1) The right to live one's life. 2) The right to equality 3) The right to freedom, 4) The right to be protected from exploitation 5) The right to be protected from exploitation 6) Cultural and educational right
- 2) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity a sovereignty 2) Mutual non aggression 3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs 4) Mutual Benefit and equality 5) Peaceful co-existence.
- 3) 1) To make payment of foreign currency to member nations to conduct international trade. 2) Removes temporary deficit by supplying the necessary foreign exchange on loan. 3) To fix rates of exchange and stabilize exchange rates 4) Gives loans at low rate of interests.



## QUESTIONNAIRE

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- 4) Inter dependence means mutual co-operation among the nations of the world.No country of the world is self reliant in all matters. The countries of the world depend on each other in cultural, social and economic matters. America had to depend on other countries for obtaining capital and technology India exports tea to England. India depends on other countries for its machines and supply of war planes, submarines etc. This is called interdependence of nations.
- 5) ‘The Black Ash’ formed by some women helped the victims of government’s cruelty. The Pan African congress opposed the policy of Apartheid. Some white students opposed Apartheid. Many countries have criticised the policy of colour bar. The U.N. passed a resolution asking South Africa to abandon the policy of colour bar. India too criticised the policy of colour bar.

[C] Explain the following terms.

- 1) Figure that is obtained by dividing total national income by total population.
- 2) The government measures relating to the revenue expenditure and depts are called the Budgetary Policy.
- 3) A country with 6000 per capita gross national income or more dollars is a developed country.
- 4) Seasonal unemployment. Certainwork is carried out during a particular season, but for the rest of the year they are unemployed. This is called seasonal unemployment. People engaged in agricultural activities remain unemployed during certain part of the year.
- 5) Transitional unemployment. When tastes change, new production techniques are discovered, some industries decline. The employees in these industries remain temporarily unemployed. This is called ‘Transitional unemployment’.

[D]

- 1) Modern economy is based on division of labour which can be simple division of labour or complex division of labour.
- 2) In simple division of labour, the worker himself produces the commodity or service in its entirety.
- 3) When a factor of production can be shifted from one part or region of the country to another to get a better income, it is said to have regional mobility.
- 4) Adam Smith is called the father of Economics.
- 5) Market comes into existence when a buyer and a seller of any specific goods or service establish mutual contact to make a deal.

Q.4 [A]

- 1) Natural wealth and factors of production are not distributed equally among all the countries of the world. If there is total lack of specific factors of production in a country eg. England does not possess slopy land with adequate rainfall necessary for the production of tea. The English imports tea through international trade.
- 2) Some of the restrictions are removed and some are made liberal. The foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been liberalized many industries are now opened in private and the public sector. They are given freedom to get capital and technology from India or abroad. Thus there is possibility of increasing productivity, reducing production expenses, improving quality and accelerating Indian economy.
- 3) The remuneration of the workers is more in a place where there is scarcity of workers. The remuneration is less where the workers are easily available. If the workers go to a place of scarcity from a place of plenty, after some time the proportion of workers becomes equal at both the places and so their salary etc also becomes equal. If there is geographical immobility in workers the difference in their remuneration is seen.
- 4) A man in search of a job may easily move from Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad if rise in wages is higher or salary difference is remarkable. Thus he possesses internal mobility. But a worker is not easily ready to move from one country to another because he has to separate from family and relatives. Foreign journey is expensive. It is a strange land with different language, social customs, food etc. The worker is filled with anxiety. Thus a worker does not have as much international mobility as he has internal mobility.
- 5) If countries of the world produce goods according to their suitability and buy goods from other countries through international trade, their productive efficiency grows on account of division of labour, the capability of factors of production increases and the world gets its advantage. The consumer gets commodities or services cheaper, and of superior quality goods.

[B] Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Punjab 2) Dantiwada 3) Andhra Pradesh 4) Gram Sevak
- 5) Black lava 6) Assam 7) Tamilnadu 8) U.K. 9) Frost 10) Portuguese
- 11) 1853 AD 12) Three 13) Calcutta 14) 07 15) 1960 16) Allahabad
- 12) 20 lakh 18) pavan Hans 19) Barauni 20) Fax 21) Sea routes
- 13) Kandla 23) Grofed 24) 1953 25) STD

**[B] (II) Write short notes**

- 1) Forests help to conserve and increase humidity in atmosphere. It prevents the expansion of desert. Roots of trees hold up soil. Forest help to control floods. It reduces air pollution. It increases ground water. Provides food for animals and birds. Forests based industries of making baskets, mets toys etc.
- 2) It provides livelihood to people who reside in coastal areas. Fish is used as food. Eg. Oil is extracted from sharks. Dried fish are used as manure. Oysters yield pearls.
- 3) Non-conventional sources of energy. conventional resources like coal, mineral oil, and atomic energy will be exhausted in the future due to its increasing use. Hence the need for non-conventional source of energy like Biogas, solar energy, wind energy, geo-thermal power and tidal power, urban wastes etc. Gobar gas plants are started in rural areas. Large wind farms are installed in Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Orissa. Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat for tidal power production.
- 4) Types of forests :
  - i) Evergreen forests : These are found in regions which receive more than 200 cms of rainfall. Tarai region in the foot hills of Himalayas. Eastern mountainous areas. Eastern a western ghats. Bamboo, coconut, so same sand rosewood are important trees.
  - ii) Monsoon or deciduous forests : These forests are found in those regions having 100 cms to 200 cms of rainfall. These are found in Vindhyachal and Satpura ranges. Chhota Nagpur Platean Lower slopes of Himalayas. Inner slopes of Eastern and western ghats. Here trees shed their leaves in Autumn, Teak, saal, moura are major trees.
  - iii) Tidal forests : These are found in coastal areas and in deltas. Where tidal water remains stagnant. They are located in delta of Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, krishna rivers. Mostly Cher and Sundari trees are fond here.
  - iv) Coniferous forests : These are found in the high altitudes in the Himalayas. These are chid, pine and for trees.
  - v) Arid or semi arid forests : They occur in those regions of India where rainfall is very scanty. Acacia (babool) jujube are the main trees which have small leaves.
- 5) Forests products : Trees like teak and saal give timber which is strong and durable. Boxes for packing tea, medicines etc are made from soft wood of pine and chid. Turpentine is made from child tree sandal wood oil is extracted from sandal trees. Bamboo is used in making paper and rayon. Sundari trees is hard and durable and is used for making boats.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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Products like lac, resin, and gum are found in Indian forests. Herbal plants and fruits are available.

[C]

- 1) There are best fertile plains. Climate is favourable all the year round. Climate variations, Irrigation facilities, Perennial rivers, large quantity of water, Indian farmers are skilled and industries.
- 2) Dung of animals is use an manure which is not adequate. Poor farmers cannot purchase costly chemical fertilizers. As more than one crop is taken land loses its fertility.
- 3) Governments helps needy farmers by providing monetary loans, money lending and subsidy. Farmers are given concessions to purchase chemical fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, pumpsets or tractors.
- 4) Tea require 200 cm of rainfall and 21° C 31° C temperature ad slopy soil with iron elements.
- 5) Tobacco requires 100 cms of rainfall and 20 C temperature. It grows best in black lava or loamy soil.

[D]

- 1) Plateau - Vast table land at a height of 180 metres from sea level and less than 900 m height.
- 2) Peninsula - land surrounded on three sides by water.
- 3) Irrigation - System through which water is provided artificially is called irrigation.
- 4) Mavthu : In Gujarat rainfall during the winter is considered to be unseasonal and is called mavthu locally.
- 5) Desert region : Dry and generally uninhabted area with sandy soil is desert area.

Q.5 [A]

- 1) Benefit of the Himalayas : It serves as a natural wall, protecting the northern border of India. It protects India from cold winds in winter coming from central Asia. It helps to bring rain. Rivers of northern India get abundant water throughout the year so irrigation is possible. The rivers have brought alluvial deposits and have formed large fertile plains. Forests provide timber and herbal plants for medicines. Animals like musk deer and Yak are found in the Himalayas.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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- 2) Favourable conditions for the development of fisheries. India has 7517 kms of coastline. There is about 43,000 kms of continental shelf on either coast and large quantities of fish are found. Veraval is an important fishing port. India enjoys a long and dry season favourable for fishing. Indian fishermen are skilled experienced and courageous.
  
- 3) Eastern coastal plain is situated on the east coast of India between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats. It is divided into two parts, the northern part is called Northern Circar. The southern part is called coromondal plains. Big ports like Chennai, Masulipatanan, Vishakhpatanam are located here.
  
- 4) Himalayan mountain range. It extends from eastern Arunachal Pradesh to western Kashmir. It is the loftiest range in the world. The highest peak is Mt. Everest (8848 m). The other high peaks are Mt. Godwin Austin, Mt. Nanga Parbat, Mt. Nanda Devi. There are three parallel ranges in the Himalayas. Shivalik the southern most range. The dense terai forests are situated here. Second range is known as 'Central Himalayas. Famous hill stations like Srinagar, Shimla etc are located here. The third range is known as greater Himalayas. Some famous passes are Jelopala, Shipki and Karakoram.
  
- 5) Malwa plateau : A valley developed by Narmada and son rivers is in the central part of this plateau. It divides the plateau into two regions. The northern region is known as Malwa plateau. Aravalli range is situated in the north west of Malwa Plateau. That is the oldest mountain range of India Gurushikhar (1722) metres in Mt. Abu range is the highest peak. Mt. Abu is a famous hill station. Vindhya range is located to the south of Malwa Plateau. It is known as the Kaimur range in the east. Chambal and Betwa rivers originate in Vindhya range join river Yamuna. River son emerging from maikal range joins river Ganga. Luni and Banas rivers originate in Aravalli fall in the Rann of Kachchh. While rivers Sabarmati and Mahi flow into the gulf of Khambhat.

[B]

- 1) When snow fall occurs in the Hmalayas during winter, very cold and heavy air blows towards the plains of northern India, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

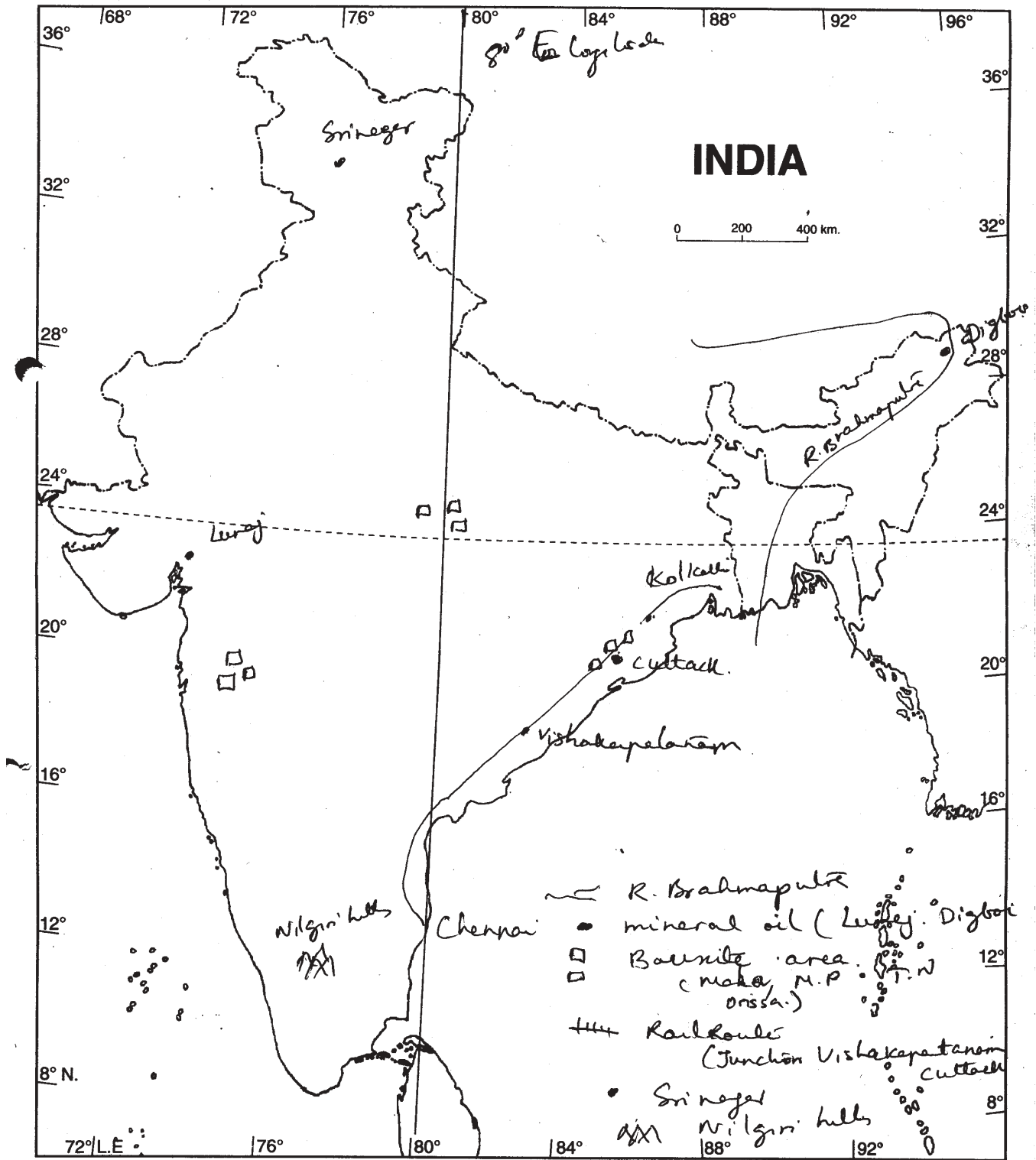
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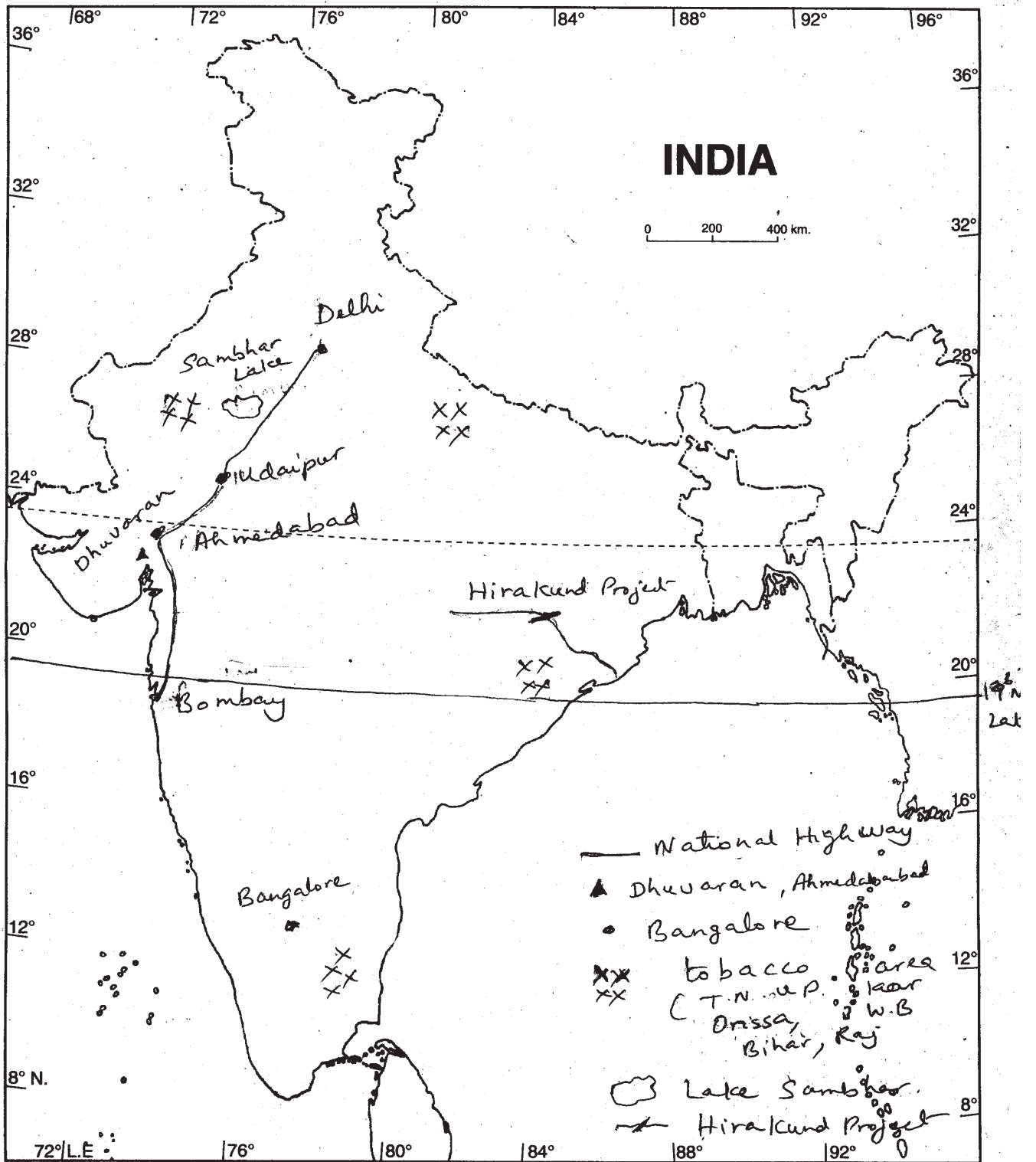
- 2) **Bombay is situated near the sea coast and enjoys an oceanic type of climate. The climate is hot and humid. Nagpur lies in the interior of India and has a continental type of climate. The climate in Nagpur is extreme ,very hot in summer and very cold in winter.**
  
- 3) **The south western winds blowing from the Indian ocean touch Mangalore first and then they reach Bombay. The moisture in these winds decreases as it moves from south to north. Hence Mangalore receives more rain than Bombay.**
  
- 4) **North east winds blow in winter. These winds are dry but when they blow over the Bay of Bengal they pick up moisture and give rain to Tamil Nadu and the coromandal coast on the eastern side of India. So coromandal coast receives rain in winter.**
  
- 5) **Southern India is a peninsula and major portion is a plateau. As the ocean is not very far, the entire southern India experiences oceanic climate. Due to high attitude the temperature remains low.**

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QUESTIONNAIRE

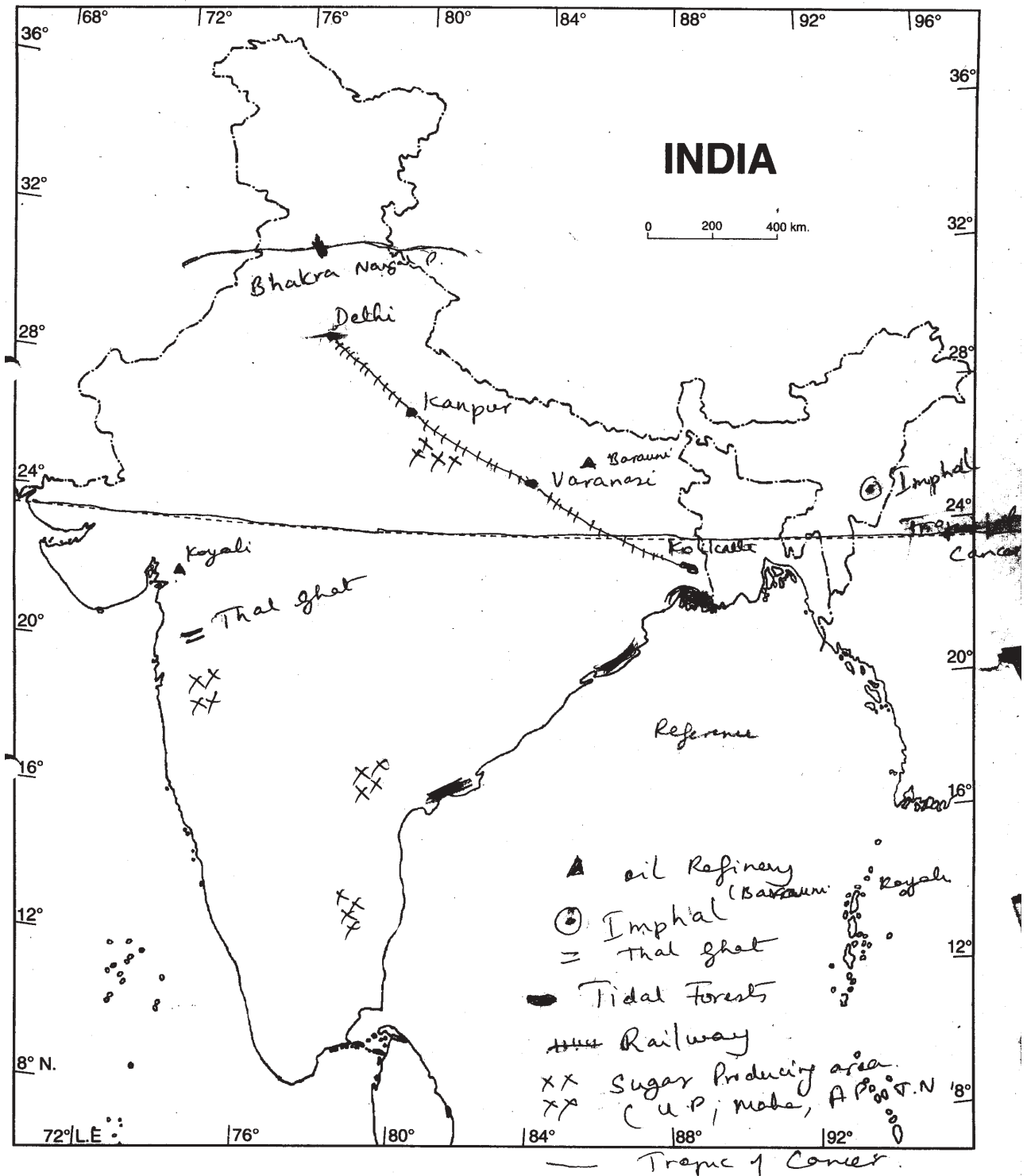


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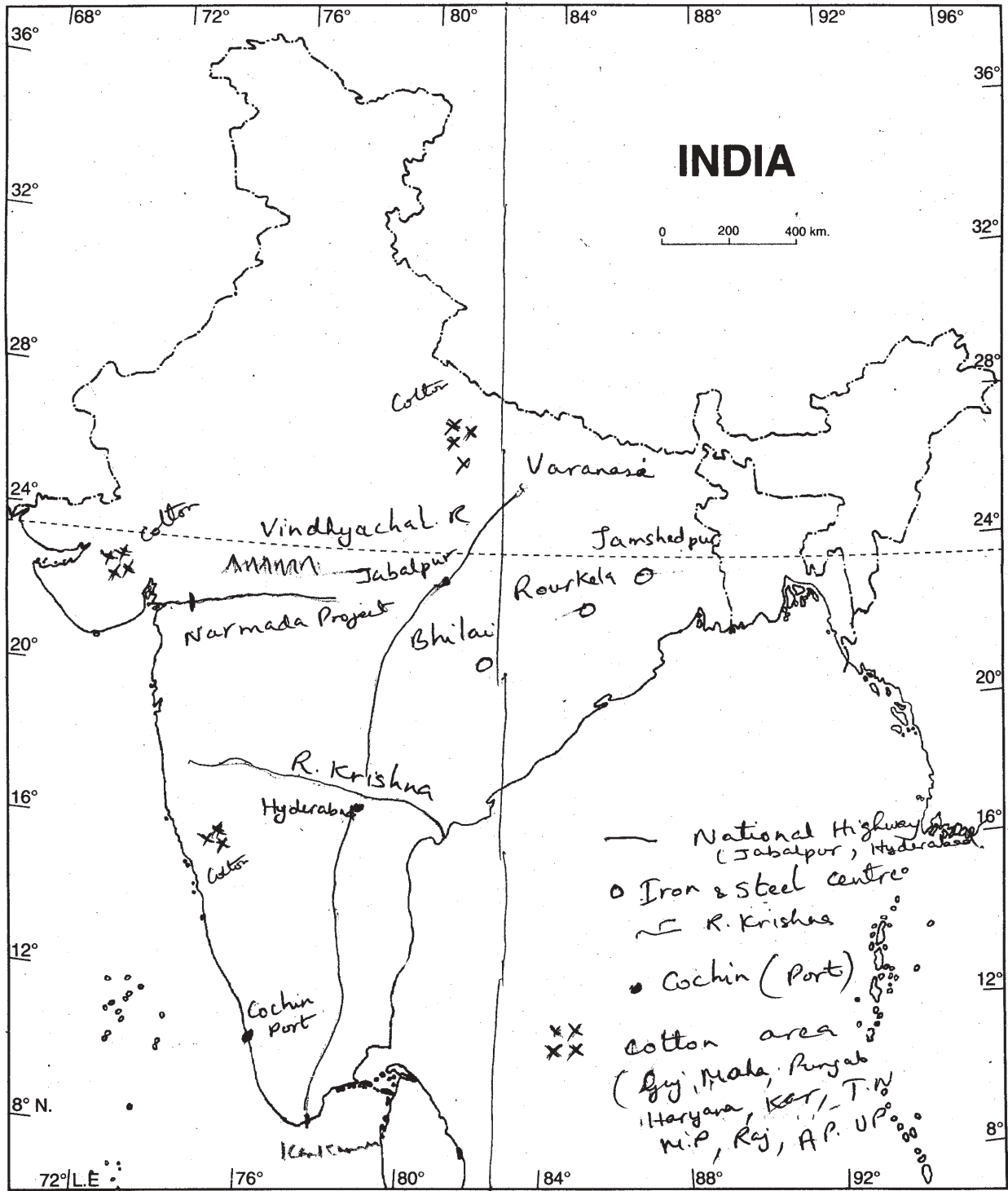




# QUESTIONNAIRE



QUESTIONNAIRE



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