

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS - X

HISTORY

CHAPTER - 1 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means
 - a. strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
 - b. strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
 - c. strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
 - d. equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.
- ii. Which of the following definition is correct of Utopian society?
 - a. A vision of society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
 - b. A vision of society that existed in ancient age.
 - c. A vision of modern society in USA.
 - d. A vision of society that exists at all places.
- iii. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism?
 - I. The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the ottoman empire.
 - II. The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.
 - III. British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.
 - a. I and II b. II and III c. Only II d. Only I
- iv. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?
 - a. Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
 - b. Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
 - c. Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
 - d. Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.
- v. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Germania?



- a. Heroism and Justice
 - b. Folk and Cultural Tradition
 - c. Austerity and Asceticism
 - d. Revenge and Vengeance
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
- Statement I: Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by Italian princely house.
- Statement II: The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain .
- a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.

- b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct.
- c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- d. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
Reason (R) : Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation building.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : The balkan area become an area of intense conflict.
Reason (R) : The balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Socially politically a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The member of this class was united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in eastern and Central Europe the pattern of land holding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by Serfs.

- i. Which class was considered the dominant class on the European continent ?
- ii. What did the majority of population comprise of?
- iii. The given passage describes the social and political life of which class? Explain.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe?
- ii. Mention any two features of the ideology of liberalism of the 19th century.
- iii. Describe any two economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.
- iv. Examine the 'National State Building' process in Germany after 1848.
- v. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had in corporate revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.' Analyse the statement with arguments.
- vi. Describe how the events in France affected the different cities in Europe.
- vii. Describe the political condition of Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.
- viii. The decade of 1830s known as the decade of great economic hardship in Europe. why? Explain your answer with any two reasons.
- ix. How did Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain with examples.

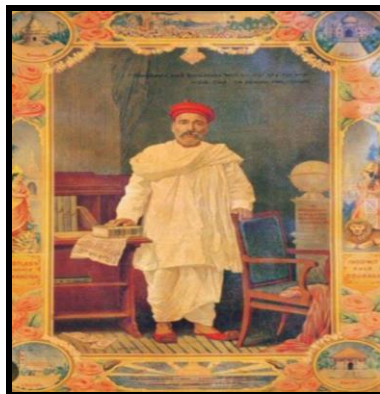
- x. Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century.

CHAPTER - 2 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of the following is 'TRUE' for Simon Commission?
 - I. It was constituted by the Tory Government of Britain.
 - II. The Commission did not have a single Indian member.
 - III. When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.
 - IV. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.
 - a. Only I & II
 - b. Only II & III
 - c. Only III & IV
 - d. All the mentioned above
- ii. Which of the following situations in India were the result of the First World War?
 - a. There was widespread anger in villages due to forced recruitment.
 - b. Custom duties were increased.
 - c. Income taxes were introduced.
 - d. All of the above - mentioned situations took place as a result of the First World War.
- iii. Bana Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?
 - a. Khilafat Movement
 - b. Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
 - c. Peasants' Movement of Awadh
 - d. Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam
- iv. The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission as per _____.
 - a. Inland Emigration Act of 1859
 - b. Inland Emigration Act of 1866
 - c. Inland Emigration Act of 1879
 - d. Inland Emigration Act of 1869
- v. Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
 - a. Symbol of Ashoka's Pillar
 - b. Shri Krishna Rath in Mahabharat
 - c. The Rising Sun
 - d. Symbol of Unity



- vi. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because
 - a. There was no British Member in the Commission.
 - b. It demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.
 - c. There was no Indian Member in the Commission.
 - d. It favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.
- vi. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the events occurred.
 1. Chauri-chaura
 2. Khilafat Movement
 3. Second Round Table Conference
 4. Civil Disobedience Movement
 - a. 1-2-3-4
 - b. 3-2-1-4
 - c. 2-1-4-3
 - d. 4-2-3-1

- vii. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Statement (I) : In India rise of nationalism is associated with the anti -colonial movement.
Statement (II) : The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together.
- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - Both Statement are incorrect.
 - Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- Assertion (A)** : Non-cooperation movement slowed down in cities.
Reason (R) : Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people cannot afford to buy. Alternative British institutions were slow to come up.
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A)** : Mahatma Gandhi decided to take up the Khilafat issue.
Reason (R) : After many leaders were arrested, violent clashes broke out at many places in India and women and children were beaten up.
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active.

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Nonviolence is the supreme dharma.' It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own.'

- Why did Gandhiji consider non violence as supreme dharma?
- How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?
- Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- Why did some leaders of the Congress oppose the idea of a Non - Cooperation Movement?
- How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.
- Explain the ideas of Gandhiji as he expressed in the famous book 'Hind Swaraj' regarding non - cooperation.
- Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in another way and participated in the non- cooperation movement differently. Justify your statement.

- v. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nation wide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three.
- vi. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? How did the movement unite the country? Explain.
- vii. Describe the incidence of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre .
- viii. Plantation workers head there on understanding of Mahatma Gandhi ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement.
- ix. Why growth of Nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti- colonial movement?
- x. Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the nationalist movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him.

Q5. Map Based Questions

On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these places.

- i. Indian National Congress Sessions :
 - a. Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
 - b. Madras (1927)
 - c. Nagpur (1920)
- ii. Important Centres of India National Movement.
 - a. Kheda (Gujarat)
 - b. Champaran (Bihar)
 - c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
- iii. Jallianwala Bagh
- iv. Dandi March

CHAPTER- 3 THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Around 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the which of the following civilisations?
 - a. Indus valley
 - b. China valley
 - c. Egyptian valley
 - d. Puga valley
- ii. Reason for decline of cotton textile export from India to Britain in the early 19th century:
 - a. Imposition of tariff on cotton import into Britain
 - b. Quality of cotton textile was poor
 - c. Shortage of raw cotton in India
 - d. Cotton producers had found other buyers
- iii. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West - bound from which of the following countries silk cargoes along this route?
 - a. Indian
 - b. Chinese
 - c. American
 - d. Portuguese
- iv. When the export of cotton textile to Britain declined, India did not lose much. Why?
 - a. Because demand for Indian cotton textile in America increased.
 - b. Because South-East Asian countries welcomed Indian cotton textiles.
 - c. Because India's home market had adequate number of buyers for Indian textile.
 - d. Because China opened a market for Indian textile.
- v. Which of the following did not take part in the First World War?
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Germany
 - c. France
 - d. England
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
 Statement I: During Great Depression most part of the world experienced catastrophic decline in production, employment, income and trade.
 Statement II: The Great Depression began in 1919 and remained for 11 years .
 - a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
 - c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
 - d. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : The Silk Routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
Reason (R) : The name 'Silk Routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Market alone could not guarantee full employment.
Reason (R) : Government had to step in to minimise fluctuations of price and output.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

After discovery of America, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere. Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. Legends spread in 17th century about South America's fabled wealth. Many expeditions set off in search of EL Dorado, the Fabled city of gold. By the mid-16th century, Europe defeated America. The European conquest was with the germs of smallpox that they carried on their person that killed America's original inhabitants on a large scale. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against smallpox spread by Spanish conquerors. It spread deep into the continent. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. Poverty and hunger were common in Europe until the 19th century and cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. Religious conflicts were common, and religious disorders were persecuted. Therefore, thousands fled Europe for America.

- i. Mention the metals which were located in Peru and Mexico.
- ii. Smallpox in America was spread by whom.
- iii. Explain conquest, disease and trade.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What goods were exported and imported from silk routes?
- ii. How did dependency on potatoes kill the poorest peasants of Ireland?
- iii. Why did thousands of people flee from Europe to America?
- iv. Give three examples to show that the pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.
- v. Why were the Europeans attracted towards Africa in the 19th Century?

CHAPTER-4 THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Why were workers in England hostile to machines and new technology?
 - a. They did not know how to use these.
 - b. They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood.
 - c. The workers were too poor to buy new machines.
 - d. They were scared of machines.

- ii. Why were there frequent clashes between the gomastha and the weavers?
- The weavers hated foreigners.
 - The gomasthas allowed the weavers to sell goods at a good price.
 - Gomasthas were outsiders without long term social link with the village.
 - None of the above.
- iii. Which of the following countries faced labour shortage in the nineteenth century?
- America
 - Britain
 - France
 - Germany
- iv. Who set up the first Indian Jute Mill in Calcutta?
- G.D. Birla
 - Seth Hukumchand
 - Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata
 - Dwarkanath Tagore
- v. What were the problems faced by the cotton weavers in India?
- Export market had collapsed
 - They did not have good quality cotton
 - Imported goods were cheap
 - All of these

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. Assertion (A): The consolidation of East India Company power after the 1760s did not initially lead to a decline in textile exports from India.
Reason (R): British cotton industries had not yet expanded and Indian fine textiles were in great demand in Europe.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- ii. Assertion (A): From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined.
Reason (R): After the First World War, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied. The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these. A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

- Where and when did the earliest factories come up?
- Name the person who created the cotton mill in India.

iii. How did series of inventions in the 18th century increase the efficacy of production process?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What led to the rise of Bombay and Calcutta ports in the 19th century? Explain.
- ii. Who was sepoy?
- iii. Name a few leading early Indian entrepreneurs of India in the 19th century.
- iv. Who were jobbers? Explain their functions.
- v. List various problems faced by the Indian weavers in 19th century.
- vi. How was infrastructure developed after the 1840s?
- vii. Describe major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century.
- viii. Why did the port of Surat lose its importance in the 18th century?
- ix. 'Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain'. Give three reasons for this.
- x. Discuss the plight of the weavers with the advent of the East India Company.

CHAPTER - 5 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Arrange the following in correct sequence.
 1. James Augustus Hickey Began to edit Bengal Gazette
 2. Era of Manuscripts
 3. Vernacular Press Act
 4. Print came to India

a. 2 - 4 - 1 - 3	b. 3 - 2 - 1 - 2
c. 4 - 1 - 2 - 3	d. 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
- ii. In ancient India which of the following material was used for writing manuscripts?

a. Parchments	b. Vellum
c. Palm leaves	d. Paper
- iii. How is Bharat Mata Portrayed in the given picture?



- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. Ascetic | b. Divine |
| c. Spiritual | d. All of these |
- iv. Which one of the following statements is true?
 - a. A children press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1757.
 - b. Penny magazines were especially meant for men.
 - c. Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century.
 - d. Women did not like to read and write.
 - v. Which of the following refers to print revolution?
 - a. Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing.
 - b. Revolt of people against printed matters
 - c. Inventions of printing press
 - d. Handwritten manuscripts for printed books

- vi. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.
Statement I: Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th Century as western powers established their outposts in China.
Statement II: Beijing became the hub of the new print culture, catering to western style schools.
- Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
 - Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
 - Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
 - Both (i) & (ii) are correct

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- Assertion (A)** : With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.
Reason (R) : Printing reduced the cost of books and they became easily available.
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A)** : When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers.
Reason (R) : Government had to step in to minimise fluctuations of price and output.
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper - also invented there - against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

- Name the nations where the earliest print technology was developed.
- How the books were printed in China from 594 AD?
- Discuss the relationship between the bureaucratic system of China and the production of printed materials.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- Write about the different innovations in the printing technology during the 19th century.
- How did Gutenberg personalise the printed books suiting to the tastes and requirement of others?
- Highlight any three circumstances that led to the Intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture.
- Which method of hand - printing was developed in China?
- What was the significance of printing for people to spread their ideas?

- vi. How did the print revolution influence the lives of workers?
- vii. How did the British pass certain regulations to control freedom of press in India?
- viii. How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples.
- ix. Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from nineteenth century onwards.
- x. "The imperial state in china, was the major producer of printed material." Support this statement with examples.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER - 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. 'M' give his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. which of the following clues provided by 'M' would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil?
Clues:
I. It is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.
II. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.
III. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules.
IV. It is a well- drained loamy soil.
a. Clue I
b. Clue I and III
c. Clue I and II
d. Clue IV
- ii. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilized are _____ resources.
a. Renewable
b. Developed
c. National
d. Potential
- iii. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels known as
a. Bad Land
b. Gullies
c. Deltas
d. None of the above
- iv. Which of the following statements(s) is/are an example of over-utilisation of resources?
P : The degradation of quality of land, air and local water sources.
Q : The Malayan tigers being classified as a critically endangered species.
a. Only P
b. Only Q
c. Both P and Q
d. Neither P and Q
- v. Which of the following resources are considered as stock resources?
a. Resources such as water, solar energy.
b. Resources which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have a appropriate technology to access these resources.
c. Resources which have been surveyed and their quality has been determined for the utilisation.
d. Resources which are found but have not utilised.
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Land is a resource of utmost importance..
Statement II: Land can be used for various purposes like agriculture and industry .
a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
d. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.
Reason (R) : Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land. This process is known as wind erosion.
- Reason (R)** : Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India which has in enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example the state of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lack in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels. Resource planning is a complex process which involves : (i) identification and inventory of resource across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources. (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate Technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resources development plans. (iii) matching the resources development plan with overall National Development Plans.

- i. What is essential for developed region?
- ii. Which processes are involved in resource planning?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence in all forms of life. Analyse the statement.
- ii. Human beings use resources indiscriminately. What are its results? Mention any two results.
- iii. What are the factors that determine the use of land?
- iv. "Resource planning is a complex process". Justify the statement with arguments.
- v. Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important soil of India? State any four characteristics of this type of soil.
- vi. What is the classification of alluvial soil on the basis of their age? Mention their characteristics.
- vii. Which geographical factors are responsible for the evolution of black soil? Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton?
- viii. Why is there a need for planning resources in India?
- ix. What is soil erosion? How do human activities and natural forces cause soil erosion?
- x. "In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three examples.

Q5. Map Based Questions

On the Outline Political map of India :

Identify: Major Soil Types.

CHAPTER - 2 FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The Chipko Movement was associated with _____.
 - a. Womens' rights
 - b. Political rights
 - c. Forest conservation
 - d. Rights of adivasis
- ii. Which of the following is a part of list of protected species?
 1. Tiger
 2. Butter
 3. Kashmir stag
 4. Indian elephant
 - a. Only 1 & 3
 - b. Only 1 & 4
 - c. Only 2 & 4
 - d. All of the mentioned above
- iii. Which one of the following is not responsible for the decline in India's biodiversity?
 - a. Mining activities
 - b. Hunting and poaching
 - c. Forest fire
 - d. Afforestation
- iv. We need to conserve our forests and wildlife
 - a. To preserve the ecological diversity
 - b. To preserve the genetic diversity
 - c. For maintenance of aquatic biodiversity
 - d. So that we are able to over - extract plant and animal species
- v. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?
 - a. Joint Forest Management
 - b. Beej Bachao Andolan
 - c. Chipko Movement
 - d. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Statement I: We need to conserve our forests and wildlife.

Statement II: Rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has been observed .

 - a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
 - c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
 - d. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Since 1951, over 5000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects.
Reason (R) : Clearing of forest is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar project in Madhya Pradesh which would inundate 40000 hectares of forest.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Forests play a key role in the ecological system.
Reason (R) : Protected forests are protected from any further depletion.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

We share this planet with millions of other living beings, starting from micro organisms and bacteria lichens to Banyan Trees, elephants and blue whale. This entire Habitat that we live in has immense biodiversity. We humans along with all living organism from a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence For example the planets animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Forest play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

- i. What is the significance of forest in the ecosystem?
- ii. Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. The government has announced projects for the protection of some animals. Name those animals.
- ii. Humans are dependent on the ecological system for their existence. Explain.
- iii. Large-scale development projects and mining have contributed significantly to the loss of forest. Give reasons to support this statement.
- iv. What are permanent forest estates? Why are they maintained?
- v. Name four animals and two species of flora which are on the verge of extinction.
- vi. List six factors which have led to the decline in India's biodiversity.
- vii. In which year was the 'Indian Wildlife Protection Act' implemented in India? Describe the main thrust area of this programme.
- viii. Why do we need to conserve our forest and wildlife? Explain any two steps taken up by the government to protect forest and wildlife resources.
- ix. "The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue." Justify the statement.
- x. What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives? Give three points.

CHAPTER - 3 WATER RESOURCES

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Identify the dam with the help of following features:
 1. It has been built over the narmada river in Gujarat.
 2. It is one of the largest water resources project of India covering four states- Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan.
 3. This project could meet the requirement of water in drought - prone and desert areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
 - a. Bhakra Nangal
 - b. Sardar Sarovar
 - c. Gandhi Sagar
 - d. Tehri
- ii. Agricultural fields which are used as rainfed storage structures are called:
 - a. Kuls
 - b. Khadins / Johads
 - c. Recharge pits
 - d. None of the above
- iii. Identify the appropriate reason for a shift by farmers to intensive and commercial crops.
 - a. It is more profitable
 - b. The demand for commercial crops has increased
 - c. The provision of irrigation facilities
 - d. Introduction of Green Revolution
- iv. Which of the following social movements is/are a resistance to multi-purpose projects?
 - a. Narmada Bachao Andolan
 - b. Tehri Dam Andolan
 - c. Chipko Movement
 - d. Both a and b

- v. In India _____ contributes approximately 22 percent of the total electricity produced.
- Tidal power
 - Nuclear power
 - Thermal power
 - Hydroelectric power
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
 Statement (I) : In Gujarat, the sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.
 Statement (II) : Inter-state water disputes are also becoming less common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project..
- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - Both Statement are incorrect.
 - Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their success to achieve the purposes for which they were built.
Reason (R) : Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Today, the dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.
Reason (R) : Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Multi-purpose projects, launched after independence with their integrated water resources management approach were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the temples of modern India; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the villages economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

- What did Pt. Nehru refer to as multi purpose projects?
- Give two examples of multi purpose projects.
- Give some advantages of constructing dams.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- The practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline in western Rajasthan. Give reason.
- State any two environmental movements which were started against multi-purpose projects and large dams.

- iii. Name any two social movements which have been launched against the multipurpose projects.
- iv. How has agriculture aggravated the problem of water scarcity in India? Explain.
- v. 'Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water but there is still scarcity of water across the globe.' Explain giving three reasons.
- vi. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but still facing water scarcity? Explain with the help of three relevant examples.
- vii. "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population". Justify.
- viii. What is a multi-purpose river project? Give four objectives of these projects.
- ix. Describe the factors that are responsible for the various objections against the multi-purpose projects.
- x. 'Construction of dams on rivers has caused environmental degradation." Give reasons to support this statement.

Q5. Map Based Question

On the outline political map of India locate and label the following dams.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Salal | ii. Tehri |
| iii. Hirakud | iv. Bhakra Nanghal |
| v. Sardar Sarovar | vi. Rana Pratap Sagar |
| vii. Nagarjuna Sagar | viii. Tungabhadra |

CHAPTER - 4 AGRICULTURE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Indian is the largest producer as well as the consumer of _____ in the world.

a. Pulses	b. Coffee
c. Tea	d. Rubber
- ii. Coffee was brought from which of the following countries to India?

a. Brazil	b. Yemen
c. Chile	d. United Kingdom
- iii. Read the given statement and choose the correct alternative from the following.

Statement 1. Agriculture is an age old activity in India.

Statement 2. Around one-third of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.

a. Statement 1 is true	b. Statement 2 is true
c. Both the statements are true	d. Both the statement are false
- iv. Kharif crops are grown

a. With the onset of monsoon and harvested in September - October
b. With the onset of winter and harvested in summer
c. With onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
d. None of the above
- v. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?

a. Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season.
b. Pulses are leguminous crops
c. They are grown in rotation with other crops
d. Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities.
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I) : Agriculture is not an old economic activity.

Statement (II) : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
c. Both Statement are incorrect.
d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Crops are grown depending on the variation in soil, climate and cultivation practices.
Reason (R) : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Jute grows well on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
Reason (R) : West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at a crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversy. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Organic farming is (also) much in vogue today because it is practised without factory-madly chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 600 million which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, and bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

- i. Give two reasons why the Green Revolution is under controversy.
- ii. Bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba have been referred to as high-value crops. Why?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. State two reasons for land degradation in India.
- ii. "Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India." Analyse the statement.
- iii. Why pulses are grown as rotation crop? Give two reasons.
- iv. Why does the government announce minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops?
- v. "Agriculture is the mainstream of the Indian economy". Explain the statement by giving three points.
- vi. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.
- vii. What are the fibre crops of India and from where are these obtained?
- viii. Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

- ix. Mention the government of India's efforts to modernize agriculture.
- x. Define plantation farming. What are its main characteristics? Name any five plantation crops of India.
- xi. Mr. Palani is from Tamil Nādu, wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.

Q5. Map Based Question

On the outline Political map of India

Identify: i. Major areas of Rice and Wheat.

ii. Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute.

CHAPTER - 5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The pair of states which has most of the petroleum deposits.
 - a. Rajasthan and Karnataka
 - b. Assam and Gujarat
 - c. Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - d. Odisha and Goa
- ii. Which of the following is 'TRUE' with respect of India's atomic energy?
 - 1. It is the major energy resource.
 - 2. It is obtained by altering the structured of atom.
 - a. Only 1
 - b. Only 2
 - c. Both 1 & 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2
- iii. Which one of the following non-conventional sources of energy is harnessed near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh?
 - a. Geothermal energy
 - b. Wind energy
 - c. Solar energy
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Identify the appropriate reason for conservation of minerals.
 - a. Mineral resources are renewable
 - b. Mineral resources are found in abundance
 - c. Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable
 - d. Mineral resources are unevenly distributed
- v. Gold, Silver and Platinum are examples of
 - a. Ferrous minerals
 - b. Non-ferrous minerals
 - c. precious minerals
 - d. Non-metallic minerals
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
 Statement (I) : Mica is a mineral made up of plates or leaves.
 Statement (II) : Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the chota Nagpur plateau.
 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.
Reason (R) : India is rich in good quality iron ore.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.

Reason (R) : Minerals have a universal use, they are used to manufacture everything we use in our day-to-day lives.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Energy is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries. Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and non-conventional sources. Conventional sources include : firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal)., Non -conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy. Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common in rural India. According to one estimate more than 70 percent energy requirement in rural households is met by these two; continuation of these is increasingly becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area. Moreover, using dung cake too is being discouraged because it consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.

- i. Why firewood and cattle dung cake are most common energy in rural India?
- ii. How India can reduce its dependence over countries for energy?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Mention some materials which can be used to produce bio-gas.
- ii. What are the twin benefits of the 'Gobar gas plants' to the farmers?
- iii. How is hydroelectricity generated? What advantages does it have over thermal electricity?
- iv. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.
- v. "Natural gas is the source of clean energy". Support the statement with examples.
- vi. What is known as a basic mineral? Why is it considered the backbone of Industrial development?
- vii. Explain the reasons for concentration of iron and steel industries in and around Chhotanagpur region.
- viii. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? What are its three major forms? Write main features of each form.
- ix. Why is coal the most important energy resource even today? Give any three reasons.
- x. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Justify your statement.

Q5. Map Based Question

On the Outline Political map of India

Identify

1. Iron ore Mines
 - i. Mayurbhanj
 - ii. Durg
 - iii. Bailadila
 - iv. Kudremukh
2. Coal Mines
 - i. Raniganj
 - ii. Bokaro
 - iii. Talcher
 - iv. Neyveli
3. Oil Fields
 - i. Digboi
 - ii. Naharkatia
 - iii. Mumbai High
 - iv. Bassien
 - v. Kalol
 - vi. Ankaleshwar
4. Locate and label Power Plants (Thermal and Nuclear)

- i. Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- ii. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
- iii. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- iv. Narora Nuclear Power Plant

CHAPTER - 6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The contribution of manufacturing to the GDP of some East Asian economies is _____.
 - a. 25 to 35 percent
 - b. 5 to 10 percent
 - c. 5 to 15 percent
 - d. Above 50%
- ii. Industrial locations are influenced by availability of _____.
 - a. Market
 - b. Labour
 - c. Raw materials
 - d. All of the above
- iii. On the basis of raw materials used, industries are classified as _____.
 - a. Public sector and private sector
 - b. Basic industries and consumer industries
 - c. Agro - based and mineral - based industries
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Which of the following may help in controlling environmental degradation?
 1. Rainwater harvesting
 2. Smoke stacks
 3. Recycling of wastewater
 4. Treating hot water
 - a. Only 1 & 2
 - b. Only 2 & 3
 - c. Only 1 & 4
 - d. All the mentioned above
- v. _____ is the only industry in the country, which is self - reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.
 - a. Agriculture industry
 - b. Textile industry
 - c. Light industry
 - d. Heavy industry

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.
Reason (R) : It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Almost all machinery can be redesigned and generators should be fitted with silencers.
Reason (R) : Old machinery produces noise and consumes high energy.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. The raw material used in this industry is bulky, and in haulage its sucrose content reduces. The mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Sixty percent mills are in

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This Industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Can you explain why this is so? In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra; this is because the cane produced here has higher sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states. Major challenges include the seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production, transport delay in reaching cane to factories and the need to maximise the use of bagasse.

- i. Why there is a high concentration of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh?
- ii. Why Sugar industries are shifting to the South and the West?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Describe the various physical and human factors responsible for the location of industries.
- ii. Classify industries on the basis of the sources of raw materials. How are they different from each other?
- iii. Describe any three major problems faced by cotton textile industry in India.
- iv. How industries are divided on the basis of capital investment?
- v. Explain any three physical factors that affect the location of any industry.
- vi. "Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other." Support the statement giving three points.
- vii. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic industry? Explain any three reasons.
- viii. "Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development". Examine the Statement.
- ix. What is NTPC? What steps have been taken by NTPC towards environment protection?
- x. Classify industries on the basis of and capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.

Q5. Map Based Question.

On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these places.

1. Cotton Textile Industries :

i. Mumbai	ii. Indore
iii. Surat	iv. Kanpur
v. Coimbatore	
2. Iron and steel plants :

i. Durgapur	ii. Bokaro
iii. Jamshedpur	iv. Bhilai
v. Vijayanagar	vi. Salem
3. Software Technology Parks

i. Noida	ii. Pune
iii. Chennai	iv. Hyderabad
v. Gandhinagar	vi. Mumbai
vii. Bengaluru	viii. Thiruvananthapuram

CHAPTER - 7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q1. Map Based Question

1. On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these Ports.

i. Kandla	ii. Mumbai
iii. Kochi	iv. Marmagao
v. Tuticorin	
2. On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these International Airports.

i. Delhi (Indira Gandhi)	ii. Amritsar (Raja Sansi international airport)
iii. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)	iv. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
v. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Boss)	

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER - 1 POWER SHARING

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Brussels was chosen the headquarters of
 - a. G-5
 - b. G-77
 - c. European Union
 - d. None of these
- ii. Which of the following is not a form of power sharing?
 - a. Horizontal division of power
 - b. Vertical division of power
 - c. Division of power among social groups
 - d. Division of power among people
- iii. The community government in Belgium is elected by
 - a. People belonging to one language community
 - b. All the citizens
 - c. All the leaders
 - d. All the community
- iv. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?
 - a. People are the source of all political power.
 - b. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
 - c. In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society
 - d. In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.
- v. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?
 1. Power is shared among governments at different levels.
 2. Power is shared among different organs of government
 3. Power is shared among different social groups.
 4. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition
 - a. 1, 2, 3, 4
 - b. 2, 3 and 4
 - c. 1 and 3
 - d. 1, 3 and 4
- vi. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power?
 - a. Power sharing between different states
 - b. Power sharing between different organs of the government
 - c. Power sharing between different level of the government
 - d. Power sharing between different political parties
- vii. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Statement (I) : Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of the government placed at same level to exercise different powers.

Statement (II) : The separation ensures that different organs can exercise unlimited power.

 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason (R) : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A) :** In democracy everyone has a voice in shaping political policies.
- Reason (R) :** India has a federal system of government.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

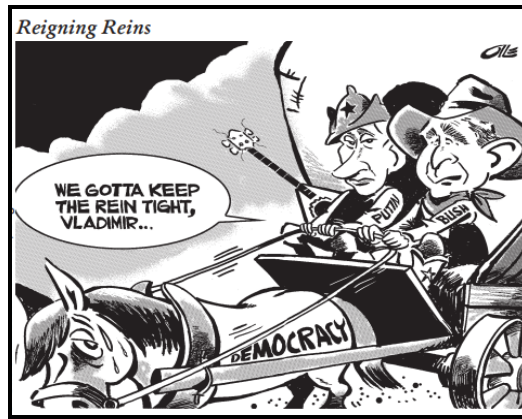
Belgium is a small country in Europe which shares its borders with France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. 59% of the population in the Flemish region speaks Dutch, another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. The remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German. Brussels, which is the capital city of Belgium, is home to 80% people who speak French while 20% speak Dutch. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. The Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of the economic development and education much later resented this fact. Hence, the tension between these two communities was very severe in Brussels.

In order to bring harmony between the two communities, Belgium took cognizance of the prevailing regional differences and cultural diversities. From 1970 to 1993, the Belgians made modifications in their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together in the same country. Some elements of the Belgian Constitution are listed below : The Belgian Constitution prescribes an equal number of Dutch and French - speaking ministers in the Central Government. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of two regions of the country. Brussels has a separate Government in which both the communities have equal representation. Apart from the Central and State Government, there is also a third kind of Government. It's called the Community Government. Thus, we can see that in Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.

- i. Which countries share its boundaries with Belgium?
- ii. What was the ethnic composition of Belgium?
- iii. What are the features of Belgium accommodation policy?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Evaluate the impact of civil war on Sri Lanka.
- ii. Mention any four steps which were taken by the Sri Lankan government to achieve majoritarianism.
- iii. What is community government? Explain the concept of community government with context to Belgium.
- iv. Explain any two important differences between the power sharing model accepted by Belgium and Sri Lanka.
- v. "Power may also be shared among different social groups". Explain by giving examples.
- vi. Evaluate the power sharing system in India.
- vii. Why is power sharing desirable? Give any three prudential reasons.
- viii. Describe the tension that existed between the Dutch and the French speaking people in Belgium.
- ix. Study the following image carefully and answer the following questions.



- a. What does the cartoon represent ?
- b. Identify the two main leaders shown here.
- x. Explain the principle of federal division of power.
- xi. How can power be shared among governments at different levels?

CHAPTER - 2 FEDERALISM

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the
 - a. Central government
 - b. Judiciary
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
- ii. Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?
 - a. India, Spain and Belgium
 - b. India, USA and Spain
 - c. USA, Switzerland and Australia
 - d. Belgium and Sri Lanka
- iii. The boundaries of several old states of India were changed in 1947 in order to
 - a. Create new states
 - b. Expand their area
 - c. Mingle them with other states
 - d. All of these
- iv. Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?
 - a. There are two or more levels of government.
 - b. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens
 - c. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified
 - d. The central government can order the state government
- v. The Union List includes subjects such as :
 - a. Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession
 - b. Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
 - c. Residuary subjects like computer software
 - d. Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
 Statement (I) : A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
 Statement (II) : The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective..
 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
 Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Belgium and Spain have 'holding together' federation.

Reason (R) : In holding together federations a big country divides its power between constituent states and national government.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A) :** The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.
- Reason (R) :** This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. The need for decentralization was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns.

- i. "Decentralisation helps in strengthening democracy". Justify by giving two reasons.
- ii. State any two steps which have been taken by the Indian Government to decentralise power sharing.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. "Federations are contrasted with unitary governments". Explain by giving examples from Sri Lanka and Belgium.
- ii. Explain two achievements and two difficulties of the local self-governments in India.
- iii. Compare the federations of 'Coming Together' and 'Holding Together' type.
- iv. Examine the controversy over Hindi and English as the official language.
- v. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy.
- vi. How is Federalism practised in India?
- vii. Describe any five features of secularism in India.
- viii. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful.
- ix. Explain the structure of the new Panchayati Raj Institutions, both in rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER- 3 GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of the following statements are true regarding Feminist Movements?
 - a. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
 - b. Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.
 - c. There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.
 - d. All of the above statements are true.

- ii. In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and _____, the participation of women in public life is very high.
 - a. Finland
 - b. Hungary
 - c. Russia
 - d. Latvia
- iii. Among the following, which countries have high participation of women in public life?
 - a. Sweden and India
 - b. Norway and Sri Lanka
 - c. Nepal and Finland
 - d. Sweden and Africa
- iv. On average, an Indian woman works _____ more than an average man every day.
 - a. three hours
 - b. two hours
 - c. One hour
 - d. None of the above
- v. The distinguishing feature of communalism is :
 - a. Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.
 - b. Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.
 - c. A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one's own religious. Community.
 - d. A secular constitution is sufficient combat communalism.
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
 Statement (I) : Stereotypical gender roles for males and females helps in avoiding conflicts.
 Statement (II) : India is a matriarchal society.
 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Universal Adult Franchise gives right to vote to everyone.
Reason (R) : Right to Vote should be given to people of upper caste and class for taking wise decision.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principle basis of social community.
Reason (R) : Communalism can take various forms in politics.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence. All this is well known. Yet issues related to women's well being or otherwise are not given adequate attention. This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has

crossed 10 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2009. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world.

India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One-third of seats in local government bodies - in panchayats and municipalities - are now reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade. But there is no consensus over this among all the political parties. The bill has not been passed.

- i. What is false about the condition of women?
- ii. What percent of total seats have been reserved for women in local bodies?
- iii. How the problems of women can be solved?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
- ii. Explain the term 'sexual division of labour'. Analyse the result of sexual division of labour in India.
- iii. Name a few political leaders and social reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society with inequalities.
- iv. Elections is all about caste is not true. Explain.
- v. Mention any three provisions of Indian Constitution which makes India a secular state.
- vi. Describe any five features of 'caste in politics' in India.
- vii. Why is caste system in India different from other societies?
- viii. What is a secular state? Explain factors which make India a secular state.
- ix. Describe relationship between religion and politics. Mention three instances. Also mention its effects.
- x. "Women in Indian society still suffer from discrimination and oppression." Support the statement with suitable examples.

CHAPTER - 4 POLITICAL PARTIES

Q1. Objective Type questions.

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country?
 - a. The legal changes
 - b. The constitutional changes
 - c. The empowerment of people
 - d. The legislation for reforms
- ii. Which of the following statements about India as a secular state is incorrect?
 - a. Allows freedom to practice any religion
 - b. There is no official religion
 - c. prohibits discrimination on religious grounds
 - d. It reserves seats for religious minorities
- iii. Who among the following recognises political parties in India?
 - a. Election Commission
 - b. President of India
 - c. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d. Supreme Court
- iv. Which one of the following is true regarding a coalition government?
 - a. Only two parties form an alliance and contest elections
 - b. Several parties compete for power

- c. The government is formed by two or more parties coming together.
- d. Several parties form an alliance and compete for power.
- v. Identify the appropriate reason for the granting of symbol to the political parties by Election Commission .
 - a. To differentiate each party from the other
 - b. To give an identify to the political parties
 - c. To be known as recognised political parties
 - d. To be associated with their respective political ideologies
- vi. Which of the following statements Is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view?

Statement i: It is possible for independent candidates to form a government.

Statement ii: Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties.

Statement iii: The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties.

Statement iv: Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority.

 - a. Statement i and ii are right.
 - b. Statement i, ii and iii are right.
 - c. Statement iii is right.
 - d. Only statement iv is right.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : India has a parliamentary system of government.
Reason (R) : Indian parliament is bicameral.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Only those parties that are recognized as national parties can contest in elections for Parliament.
Reason (R) : Recognition to a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

If several parties complete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with other, we call it multi party system. Thus in India we have a multi party system. In this system the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi party system join hands for the purpose of contesting election and winning power, it is called an Alliance or a front. For example in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary election the national democratic Alliance, the United progressive alliance and the left front. The multi party system often appears very messy and United progressive alliance and the left front. The multi party system often appears very messy and leads to political and instability. At the time this system allows a variety of interest and opinion to enjoy political representation.

- i. Which country has adopted multi-party system?
- ii. Which coalition government is in power at centre India in present?
- iii. Write the advantages of multiparty system.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is meant by bi-party or two-party system. Explain its two advantages and two disadvantages.
- ii. In what ways lack of internal democracy is seen in the political parties?
- iii. 'Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country'. Explain.
- iv. Compare and contrast multiparty system with one party system.
- v. Why it is believed that political parties need to face and overcome the challenge of dynastic succession to remain effective instruments of democracy? Explain.
- vi. Explain the steps taken by different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.
- vii. How do political parties shape public opinion?
- viii. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy.
- ix. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.
- x. "Nearly everyone of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition". Support the statement with arguments.

CHAPTER - 5 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?
 - a. Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
 - b. Open in promoting economic development
 - c. Open in reducing economic inequalities
 - d. Open to rulers elected by the people
- ii. 'Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society. This means that :
 - a. Women are actually always treated with respect
 - b. It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
 - c. Most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.
 - d. Women are now treated as equals in the political arena
- iii. On which of the issues most of the democracies have failed?

1. Corruption	2. Removal of poverty
3. Political Equality	4. Right to vote

 - a. Only 1 and 2
 - b. Only 2 and 3
 - c. Only 3 and 4
 - d. All of the above
- iv. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as
 - a. Dictatorship
 - b. Transparency
 - c. Legitimacy
 - d. Equality
- v. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that
 - a. Democracy and development go together
 - b. Inequalities exist in democracies
 - c. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
 - d. Dictatorship is better than democracy
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
Statement (I) : Democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives.
Statement (II) : Democratic government may be slow, less efficient but it is legitimate and people's own government.
 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Democracy is not simple rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority.
Reason (R) : Rule by majority does not become Rule by Majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups etc.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
Reason (R) : The majority of Indian voters are poor.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development? Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfill this expectation. If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect. When we find such significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

- i. How can the poor get a voice for a better share in a nation?
- ii. On which factors the economic growth of a country depends?
- iii. Why is democracy favoured more than any other form of government?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Explain any four issues on which democracy has failed.
- ii. Examine the forms of economic inequality in democracy.
- iii. What are the differences between democratic and non-democratic governments in the decision making progress?
- iv. Democracy is not free from corruption. Is it true?
- v. "Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives." Justify the statement.
- vi. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens?
- vii. "Democracy accommodates social diversities". Support the statement with examples.
- viii. "Democratic government is legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments.
- ix. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Justify this statement.
- x. When is democracy considered successful? Explain.

ECONOMICS
CHAPTER-1 DEVELOPMENT

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Development of an individual refers to
 - a. Mental development
 - b. Physical development
 - c. Spiritual development
 - d. Overall development
- ii. If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?
 - a. They will be displaced
 - b. Their land will be submerged
 - c. There will be no source of earnings for them
 - d. All of the above
- iii. Read the following data and answer the following that follow .

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61

- How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana?
- a. 39
 - b. 27
 - c. 38
 - d. 18
- iv. The human development report HDR published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and _____.
 - a. National income
 - b. Per capita income
 - c. Gross Domestic Product
 - d. Both a and b
 - v. Which of these statements about national development is true?
 - a. Only countries with a varied population will have high national development.
 - b. Different development goals may be conflicting for a country's development.
 - c. Any one attribute can be used to compare the national development of two countries.
 - d. National development can be measured by calculating the total income of the population.
 - vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Statement (I) : The development Goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important thing in life.
Statement (II) : A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Kerala has low infant mortality rate.
Reason (R) : It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Different people have different development goals.
Reason (R) : People want freedom, equality, security and respect.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

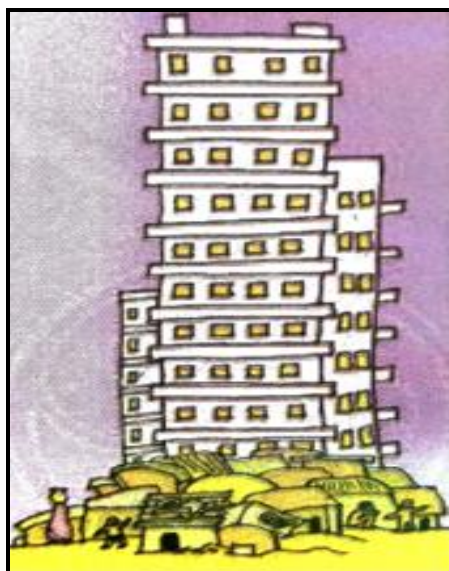
Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crop and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resources. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time even this will get exhausted.

- i. What is groundwater?
- ii. Why groundwater is overused?
- iii. Development is possible without the over use of resources in this context describe the importance of sustainable development.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Why does Kerala have low infant mortality rate?
- ii. State any two goals of development other than income.
- iii. Why do different people have different development goals?
- iv. Describe any three features of a developed country.
- v. "Development for one may be the destruction for others." Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.
- vi. India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?
- vii. "Our future is linked together." Justify.
- viii. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.
- ix. Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.
- x. Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.
- xi. Look at the picture below. What should be the developmental goals for such an area?



CHAPTER - 2 SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Object Type questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of the following gives the correct explanation of Gross Domestic Product?
 - a. The value of final goods and services is added for secondary and tertiary sectors for one year.
 - b. The value of every good and service is added up to for all the three sectors for one year.
 - c. The value of final goods and services is added up for all the three sectors for one year.
 - d. The value of goods is added for the primary sector for one year.
- ii. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the _____.
 - a. Average Production of the sector for that year
 - b. Net production of the sector for that year
 - c. Final production of the sector for that year
 - d. Gross production of the sector for that year
- iii. Read the data given below and answer the question that follows.

Workers in Different Sectors (in Million)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

- Which is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people?
- a. Organised sector
 - b. Unorganised sector
 - c. Public Sector
 - d. Tertiary sector
- iv. Which of these cannot be considered as a basic service?
- a. Growing of wheat
 - b. Transport
 - c. Educational institutions
 - d. Police station
- v. According to 2017-2018 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was
- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|
| Primary Sector | - | 44% |
| Secondary Sector | - | 25% |
| Tertiary Sector | - | 31% |
- Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in Primary Sector high? Select the most suitable option from the following :
- a. Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
 - b. Low job opportunities in Secondary Sector
 - c. Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors
 - d. Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
- Statement (I) : In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.
- Statement (II) : The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits but to promote public welfare.
- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - c. Both Statement are incorrect.
 - d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Workers are exploited in the organized sector
Reason (R) : The organized sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a state government ministry.
Reason (R) : With the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, the central ministry collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example good that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by truck or train and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godown. We also may need to talk to other over telephone or send letter (Communication) or borrow money from banks to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate service rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

- i. Which activities do not produce a goods, but they are an aid or support for the production process?
- ii. Which sector that gradually become associated with the different kinds of industries.
- iii. What are the examples of service sector?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of primary and secondary sectors". Evaluate the statement.
- ii. Which sector of economy does provide the base for all other products? Explain with the help of any two examples.
- iii. Why is organized sector preferred by the employees? Explain.
- iv. Suggest any two ways to solve underemployment situation in rural areas.
- v. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.
- vi. Explain the primary, secondary and tertiary sector by giving examples of each.
- vii. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.
- viii. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.
- ix. Highlight any five ways to increase employment in India.
- x. Mr Pawan, a village head wanted to create more job opportunities to increase the income of the people of his village under MNREGA act, Suggest any three activities, so that Mr Pawan could initiate in his village.
- xi. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

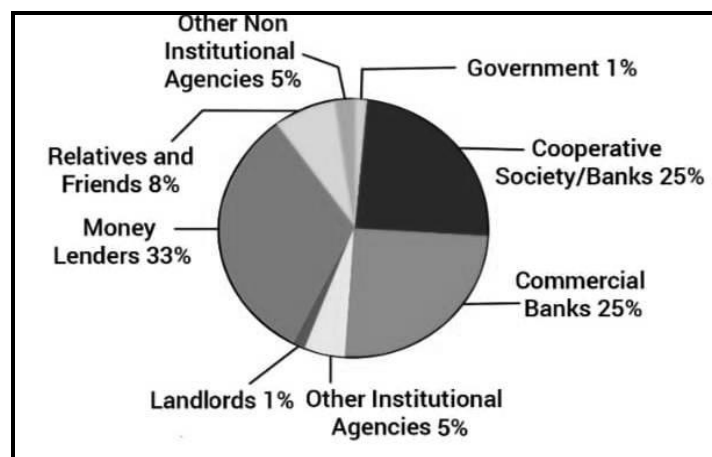
CHAPTER - 3 MONEY AND CREDIT

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following defines double coincidence of wants?
 - a. Double coincidence of wants take place, when what a person does not desire to sell is exactly other wishes to buy.
 - b. Double coincidence of wants take place, when what a person desires to sell is exactly other wished to buy.
 - c. Double coincidence of wants take place, when what a person desires to sell is exactly other wished not to buy.
 - d. Double coincidence of wants take place, when what a person does not desire to sell is exactly other wished not to buy.
- ii. What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the customers?
 - a. Banks use these deposits for charitable activities
 - b. Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans.
 - c. Banks use deposits to give bonus to their employees.
 - d. Banks use deposits to set up more branches in the country.
- iii. Ram purchased goods from Shyam worth Rupees 2000. Ram makes the payment in cash. But Shyam refuses to take the payment. Shyam cannot refuse to accept the payment in cash. Choose the best option out of the following :
 - a. The Indian law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.
 - b. The Government of India has put its signatures on the currency notes.
 - c. Picture of Mahatma Gandhi is on the currency notes.
 - d. The president of India has issued the Indian Currency.
- iv. Find the correct option .
 - a. In India State Bank of India issues currency notes
 - b. In India Government issues currency notes
 - c. In India Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes
 - d. In India president issues currency notes.
- v. Which body (authority) services the functioning of formal sources of credit in India?
 - a. Finance Ministry
 - b. Head Office of each Bank
 - c. The Reserve Bank of India
 - d. Cooperative Societies
- vi. Study the given pie chart carefully, and answer the following questions.

Graph : Sources of Credit per Rs. 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012.



Which is the most important informal source of credit as per the given pie chart?

- a. Commercial Banks
- b. Money lenders
- c. Relatives and Friends
- d. Cooperatives

- vii. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
Statement (I) : Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
Statement (II) : The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.
- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - Both Statement are incorrect.
 - Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- Assertion (A)** : Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
Reason (R) : Collateral is given as the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay the loan.
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A)** : Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.
Reason (R) : The cost to the borrower of informal loans is much lower.
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups SHGs and pool collect their savings. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from 25 to 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name; of the group and is meant to create self - employment opportunities for the members. For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs e.g. buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth, for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

- Why Self Help Groups (SHG) are growing in popularity?
- What are the reasons that prevent the poor from getting bank loans?

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- Explain double coincidence of wants with the help of an example.
- How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.
- Mention any three limitations of the barter system.

- iv. Explain the reason for necessity of supervision of formal sources of loans by the Reserve Bank of India.
- v. "Credit is useful as well as harmful, it depends on the risk involved". Support the statement with examples.
- vi. "Self Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral." Examine the statement.
- vii. Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.
- viii. In what ways, does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?
- ix. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons.
- x. Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.
- xi. A farmer has borrowed money from a money lender at a high rate of interest, as he could not pay the interest, he was forced to borrow from another landlord to settle the amount for the interest borrowed to the money lender. State the consequences he may face in this situation.

CHAPTER - 4 GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of the following statement defines Globalisation?
 - a. Movement of goods, services, technology, investments and people between countries is known as globalisation.
 - b. Movement of goods, services, technology and investments between countries is known as globalisation.
 - c. Movement of goods, services and technology, between countries is known as globalisation.
 - d. Movement of goods and services between countries is known as globalisation
- ii. Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions :
 - a. Of all the people
 - b. Of people in the developed countries
 - c. Of workers in the developing countries
 - d. None of these
- iii. It creates an opportunity the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. What does it refer to?

a. Technology	b. Globalisation
c. Investments	d. Trade barriers
- iv. Which of the following is a theme of India's G-20 presidency?

a. Save Earth	b. One Earth - One Family - One Future
c. Save Water	d. Sustainable Development
- v. Read the information and write a single term.
 "It is the process of integration or interconnection between countries." To allow free flow of trade, capital and human resource across borders

a. Trade barriers	b. Globalisation
c. Liberalisation	d. Partnership
- vi. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
 Statement (I) : Globalisation leads to increased competition in international and domestic market.
 Statement (II) : Globalisation also makes the consumer better off as they have a wider variety of goods to choose at lower prices.
 - a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.

- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both Statement are incorrect.
- d. Both statement are correct.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Two statements are given in the questions given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

- i. **Assertion (A)** : Computer and internet have entered in almost all the fields.
Reason (R) : Interenet allows one to share information on almost everything.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
- ii. **Assertion (A)** : Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.
Reason (R) : All people have benefitted from globalisation.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Globalisation and greater competition among producers both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well off section in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

- i. How globalisation beneficial for consumers?
- ii. Mention the negative impact of globalisation.
- iii. Describe the factors that helped in the process of globalization.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What do you understand by globalization? How can government ensure fair globalization to its people ? Give two points.
- ii. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform". Explain this statement.
- iii. Supposing you find two people arguing : One is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development, the other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop.? How would you respond to these arguments.
- iv. Analyze the contribution of communication technology in globalisation.
- v. Describe the role of technology in promoting globalization process.
- vi. How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.
- vii. Explain the factors that have enabled globalisation.