

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-23)
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. Romanticism refers to a
- a. Religious Movement
 - b. Political Movement
 - c. Cultural Movement
 - d. Literary Movement
- ii. Find the incorrect option.
- a. The Napoleonic Code was introduced in 1805.
 - b. The 1830s, were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.
 - c. Count Camillo de Cavour was Central figure in the Unification of Italy.
 - d. Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
- iii. Find the incorrect option.
- a. The Conservative Regime was set up in 1815.
 - b. Conservatives were autocratic in nature.
 - c. Conservatives wanted to abolish monarchy system.
 - d. Conservatives believed in social hierarchy.
- iv. Match the following.

List-I

- A. 1804
- B. 1815
- C. 1797
- D. 1821

Options:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| c. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| d. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

List-II

- 1. Greek struggle for independence began
- 2. Napoleonic wars began
- 3. Treaty of Vienna
- 4. Civil Code

- v. Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Germania?



- a. Revenge and Vengeance
- b. Austerity and Asceticism
- c. Folk and Cultural Tourism
- d. Heroism and Justice

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): Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payment.
- 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): In the areas conquered by Napoleon the reactions of the local population were mixed.
Reason (R): Increased taxation, censorship etc. outweighed the advantages of administrative changes.
- 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.

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French Artist prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

- Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
 - French artist
 - German Artist
 - Italian Artist
 - British Artist
- In which year did Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of four prints?
 - 1845
 - 1843
 - 1848
 - 1841
- Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified _____ as a female figure.
 - Liberty
 - Justice
 - Equality
 - Peace
- Which of the following is correct with respect to 'utopian vision'?
 - Homogenous society
 - Monarchical society
 - Ideal society
 - Ideal society unlikely to exist

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- Describe any two economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.
- What did paintings by Frederic Sorrieu depict?
- What are the advantages of a nation?
- Compare Cavour and Bismark.
- Discuss the causes of the Silesian weavers' uprising.
- Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century.

- vii. Describe the process of unification of Great Britain.
- viii. What do you understand by absolutist?
- ix. Describe how the events in France affected the different cities in Europe.
- x. Describe the condition of the aristocracy and peasantry in Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.

CHAPTER-2 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of the following statements are true about Satyagraha?
 - a. Satyagraha is not a physical force.
 - b. It is the weapon of the strong.
 - c. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary.
 - d. Both a and c
- 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. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj' 1909?
 - a. Bhagat Singh b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. Subash Chandra Bose d. Mahatma Gandhi
- 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 was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?
 - a. Pressure from the British Government b. Second Round Table Conference
 - c. Gandhiji's arrest d. Chauri-Chaura incident

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): Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
Reason (R): Students and Teachers began trickling back to Government Schools and Lawyers joined back work in Government Courts.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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): 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.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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.

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 resistance. 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.

- i. Who is this great man who spoke these words?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. B. R. Ambedkar
 - c. Jawahar Lal Nehra
 - d. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- ii. Name two methods used by him during the struggle for independence?
 - a. Non violence
 - b. Satyagraha
 - c. Active resistance
 - d. Both a. and b.
- iii. For what purpose the Satyagraha was used by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa?
 - a. To fight against the racist regime
 - b. To get his demands fulfilled
 - c. To get the support of people
 - d. To oppose the government
- iv. What has been called the Supreme Dharma?
 - a. Non-violence
 - b. Psychological force
 - c. To be always truthful
 - d. Satyagraha

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Why did some leaders of the Congress oppose the idea of a Non-Cooperation Movement?
- ii. What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
- iii. What does ‘idea of Satyagraha’ highlight?
- iv. What were the three stages of Non-Cooperation Movement?
- v. Discuss any three causes that led to revolt in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- vi. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? How did the movement unite the country? Explain.
- vii. How did the First World War create a new economic and political situation in India? Explain with examples.
- viii. Explain the response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. What did freedom mean for them?
- ix. Why was the Khilafat Committee formed in Bombay?
- x. Write a short note on Swaraj Party.

Q5. Map Based Question

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

- i. Indian National Congress Sessions:
 - a. Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
 - b. Madras (1927)
- ii. Important Centres of Indian National Movement
 - a. Kheda (Gujarat) – Peasant Satyagraha
 - b. Amritsar (Punjab) – Jallianwala Bagh Incident
 - c. Champaran (Bihar) – Movement of Indigo Planters

CHAPTER-3 THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The assembly line method is associated with the name of

- a. Henry Ford
 - b. Rosa Parker
 - c. Barry Parker
 - d. E.T. Paul
- ii. What was the main reason behind the world shrank?
- a. European sailors found a sea route
 - b. Production increase for European market
 - c. Europe become the centre of the world trade
 - d. None of these
- iii. By which crucial influences Post-war reconstruction was shaped?
- a. The US emerged as the dominant country in the western world
 - b. The collapse of capitalist world
 - c. The emergence of Soviet Union as a world power
 - d. Both a and c
- iv. What do you mean by Rinderpest?
- a. A disease
 - b. A medicine
 - c. A place
 - d. A philosophy
- v. Which of the following was the most powerful weapon used by Spanish to conquer America?
- a. Atom Bomb
 - b. Navy
 - c. Germs
 - d. Poisonous gas

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 but R is the 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 First World War was a war like no other before.
Reason(R): The First World War was mainly fought in Europe.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is the 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.

All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked. From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases. As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilisations with present-day West Asia. For more than a millennia, cowries (the Hindi cowrie or seashells, used as a form of currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa. The long-distance spread of disease carrying germs may be traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.

- i. In ancient times who travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment?
- a. Travellers
 - b. Traders
 - c. Priests
 - d. All of them

- ii. The meaning of Cowrie is
 - a. Seashell
 - b. Nutshell
 - c. Walnut Shell
 - d. Korn shell
- iii. The long-distance spread of disease-carrying germs may be traced between
 - a. Silver-twelfth Century
 - b. Eight-fourteenth Century
 - c. Seventh-thirteenth Century
 - d. Ninth-sixteenth Century
- iv. Besides goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions travellers also carried
 - a. Gold
 - b. Germs and diseases
 - c. Silver
 - d. Currency notes

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Who discovered the vast continent, later known as America?
- ii. Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles?
- iii. Why Indian workers were forced to migrate in search of work as indentured workers in the 19th century?
- iv. Name a few important persons who have descended from indentured labour migrants from India.
- v. Explain the effects of the coming of rinderpest to Africa.
- vi. Describe one feature of 'assembly line' method.
- vii. Describe two effects of the Great Depression on India.
- viii. What was the Group of 77? Why was it formed? Describe its aim and activities.
- ix. Describe the effects of the Bretton Woods system.
- x. What are IMF and World Bank also known as? Why did they shift their attention to the developing countries?

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

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but 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): 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.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but 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 history of many business groups goes back to trade with China. From the late eighteenth century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India. In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists. In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.

- i. The first cotton mill came up in India in
 - a. Poona in 1854
 - b. Ahmedabad in 1854
 - c. Bombay in 1854
 - d. Calcutta in 1854
- ii. Which of the following was not a popular destination of Indian industrialists in 19th century?
 - a. China
 - b. Middle east and East Africa
 - c. Burma
 - d. Central European Countries
- iii. Find out the incorrect statement from the following.
 - a. Large part of opium produced in India was sent to China not to Europe.
 - b. Main purpose of opium trade was to acquire tea to sell in European market.
 - c. Opium trade helped to develop industries in India.
 - d. Indians were the major players in trade with China as compared to European traders
- iv. Find out the correct statement from the following.
 - a. Colonial government encouraged Indians to sell opium in China and Chinese tea in Europe.
 - b. Colonial government encouraged Indians to sell manufactured goods in Europe.
 - c. Colonial government encouraged Indians to sell raw material and food grains in Europe.
 - d. Opium was having huge demand in Africa for medicinal purpose and produced by India.

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. Which of the following refers to print revolution?
 - a. Invention of printing press
 - b. Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing
 - c. Revolt of people against printed matters
 - d. Handwritten manuscripts for printed books
- ii. Which of the following statements does not support the view of some historians that Print Culture was the basis for the French Revolution?
 - a. Print culture led to the spread of ideas of enlightened thinkers and encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition.
 - b. It led to a public culture of debate, discussion, new ideas of social revolution.
 - c. Print did not directly shape the people's minds but opened up the possibility of thinking differently.
 - d. It aroused hostility against democracy, its mentality and mocked it.
- iii. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?
 - a. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c. Jyotiba Phule
 - d. Bankim Chandra
- iv. Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'Biliotheque Bleue'?
 - a. An author
 - b. Low price small books
 - c. Monuments
 - d. None of these
- v. 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.

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): With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.
Reason (R): Printing reduced the cost of books and they became easily available.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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): When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers.
Reason (R): More people could read and form opinions on his theories, this helped the scientific temper grow.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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 power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defence of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

Printing created an appetite for new kinds of writing. As more and more people could now read, they wanted to see their own lives, experiences, emotions and relationships reflected in what they read. The novel, a literary form which had developed in Europe, ideally catered to this need. It soon acquired distinctively Indian forms and styles. For readers, it opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives. Other new literary forms also entered the world of reading.

- i. Which of the following acts was related to suppression of the Press?
 - a. Rowlatt Act
 - b. Vernacular Press Act
 - c. GOI act, 1935
 - d. Defence of India Act
- ii. What need did the novel form in England catered to?
 - a. They produced novels based on Indian trade and history.
 - b. They produced novels and literature dealing with emotions and real life experiences of Indians.
 - c. They produced literature which presented European lives to Indians.
 - d. They produced literature which presented inter-continental culture and practices.
- iii. Why did the British government suppress the press?
 - a. Did not want people to think differently.
 - b. To keep the things in their control.
 - c. Were insecure from the press.
 - d. Such criticism could affect their trade monopoly.
- iv. What was indicated regarding the print culture by the creative new appetite of writing and reading?
 - a. Print culture made people see themselves in a new light.
 - b. Print culture made people aware of their own locality.
 - c. Print culture gave birth to new ideas, brought people closer and made them more confident about their identity and existence.
 - d. It made them wonder about how other people lived.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What were the drawbacks of manuscripts?
- ii. What are Chapbooks?
- iii. What kind of books were available in India before the introduction of print culture?
- iv. Which method of hand-printing was developed in China?
- v. 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. How did the printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books?
- x. Give any three reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China?

GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER-1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton?
a. Regur soil
b. Laterite soil
c. Desert soil
d. Monsoon soil
- 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. Match the following.

List I

- A. On the basis of origin
B. On the basis of exhaustibility
C. On the basis of ownership
D. On the basis of status of development

List II

1. Individual, community, national and international
2. Biotic and abiotic
3. Potential, developed, stock and reserve
4. Renewable and Non-renewable

Options:

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	2	1	4
b.	2	4	1	3
c.	1	2	3	4
d.	4	3	2	1

- v. Match the following.

List A

- A. Humans
B. Parks and burial grounds
C. Coal mines and railway
D. Running water and wind

List B

1. National resources
2. Community owned resources
3. Continuous resources
4. Biotic resources

Options:

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	2	3
b.	4	2	1	3
c.	1	2	3	4
d.	1	3	2	4

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 but 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 but R is the 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 has varied relief features- landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils. Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan River systems- the Indus, the Ganga and Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and Kaveri rivers. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley, the soils are coarse.

- i. Which is the most common soil found in the northern India?
 - a. Black soil
 - b. Desert soil
 - c. Alluvial soil
 - d. Laterite soil
- ii. Alluvial soil is very useful for growing _____.
 - a. Rice, wheat and sugarcane
 - b. Tea, coffee and cashews
 - c. Pulses, sugarcane and cotton
 - d. None of the above
- iii. Soil is a _____.
 - a. Renewable resource
 - b. Potential resource
 - c. Non- renewable resource
 - d. None of these
- iv. Khadar is a type of _____ alluvial soil.
 - a. Old
 - b. New
 - c. Moderate
 - d. None of these

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.
- ii. Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crops of cashew nut?
- iii. What are the factors that determine the use of land?
- iv. What is conservation of resources?
- v. Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important?
- vi. What is the classification of alluvial soil on the basis of their age? Mention their characteristics.
- vii. "Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.
- viii. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement.
- ix. What is soil erosion? State how it can be prevented.
- x. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of state of development.

CHAPTER-2 FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The Himalayan yew is
 - a. An insect
 - b. A medicinal plant
 - c. A mammal
 - d. A bird
- ii. The Buxar Tiger Reserve is seriously threatened by
 - a. Iron ore mining
 - b. Oil exploration
 - c. Dolomite mining in that area
 - d. Volcanic eruption in that area

- 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. The Mundas and Santhals of Chhota Nagpur region worship which one of the following trees?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Mahua | b. Mango |
| c. Peepal | d. Tamarind |

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 Asiatic cheetah is nearly extinct.
Reason(R): It is due to decline of available habitat and prey.
- | |
|---|
| a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| b. Both A and R are true but R is the 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 but R is the 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.

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An All India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles - freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

- i. Which act was implemented in 1972?
- | |
|---|
| a. The Indian Wildlife Act |
| b. The Indian Environment Act |
| c. The Indian Forest Act |
| d. The Indian Environmental Impact Assessment Act |
- ii. Who demanded the National Wildlife Protection program?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. The politicians | b. The conservationists |
| c. The forest dwellers | d. The common masses |

- iii. Which animals have been recently given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India?
 - a. The Indian elephant, Bengal Tiger, the vulture and the snow leopard, etc.
 - b. The Indian elephant, Bengal Tiger, the great Indian bustard and the cheetah, etc.
 - c. The Indian elephant, Black buck, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc.
 - d. The Indian elephant, Bengal Tiger, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc.
- iv. The central government has announced projects for the protecting of which of the following set of species?
 - a. The Asiatic lion, Vulture and Snow leopard.
 - b. The Indian elephant, Asiatic lion and Gangetic dolphins.
 - c. The Gharials, Tiger and the Asiatic lion.
 - d. The Indian elephant, dolphins and Bengal tiger.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is the share of India in the total number of species in the world?
- ii. Which states have less than 10% of their area under forests?
- iii. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?
- iv. What is the approximate number of species of animals found in India?
- 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. List various provisions made by "The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972" for protecting habitats.
- viii. Which agency manages forests in India? Name three broad categories in which the forests are classified.
- ix. "The destruction of biodiversity is highly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity." Give four facts to support this 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. Which of these is not a source of fresh water?

a. Glaciers and ice sheets	b. Groundwater
c. Rivers	d. Oceans
- 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. Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in

a. Manipur	b. Meghalaya
c. Mizoram	d. Madhya Pradesh
- 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.

a. Tidal power	b. Nuclear power
c. Thermal power	d. Hydroelectric power

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.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but 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): 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.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but 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.

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- i. What were 'guls' or 'kuls'?
 - a. They were water diversion channels.
 - b. They were road diversion channels.
 - c. They were local people of Rajasthan.
 - d. These were the only two wells available in Rajasthan.
- ii. Where is rooftop rainwater harvesting practiced commonly?
 - a. Jaisalmer
 - b. Bengal
 - c. Rajasthan
 - d. Western Himalayas
- iii. India tracing the sophisticated hydraulic structures since which era?
 - a. Ancient era
 - b. Modern era
 - c. Mesozoic era
 - d. Christian era
- iv. What is the most common use of rooftop rainwater harvesting?
 - a. To store water for growing vegetables
 - b. To store drinking water
 - c. To supply water in industries
 - d. To store water for cattle only

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What kind of resource is water?
- ii. Which is the major source of freshwater in India?
- iii. Which river is called as 'river of sorrow'?
- iv. On which river Salal Dam is built?

- v. Give some facts and figures about the water resources in the world.
- vi. Write three sources of fresh water.
- vii. Explain three causes of water scarcity.
- 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. Nagarjuna Sagar
- iv. Tungbhadra

CHAPTER-4 AGRICULTURE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?
 - a. Pulses
 - b. Millets
 - c. Jowar
 - d. Sesame
- ii. Coffee was brought from which of the following countries to India?
 - a. Brazil
 - b. Yemen
 - c. Chile
 - d. United Kingdom
- iii. This variety of coffee is grown in India and known for its flavour.
 - a. Robusta
 - b. Madrasi
 - c. Arabica
 - d. Deccan
- 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.

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 but R is the 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 but R is the 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.

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal, coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

- i. Tea, coffee, banana, _____ and rubber are major crops which come under _____.
 - a. bajra; shifting agriculture
 - b. sugarcane; shifting agriculture
 - c. sugarcane; plantation farming
 - d. wheat; horticulture
- ii. In commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. Identify which state the following crops mainly belong to.

Crops	States
A. Sugarcane	1. Assam
B. Tea	2. Karnataka
C. Rubber	3. Uttar Pradesh
D. Coffee	4. Kerala

Choose the correct option.

- a. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- b. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- c. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- d. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
- iii. Which commercial crops are cultivable in laterite soil?
 - a. Rubber and sugarcane
 - b. Cotton and jute
 - c. Barley and gram
 - d. Tea and coffee
- iv. Which of the following statements is incorrect in context of plantation farming?
 - a. It is practiced in areas where population pressure on land is high.
 - b. It has an interface of agriculture and industry.
 - c. It requires well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas.
 - d. None of the above

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Which fibre crop is called the golden fibre?
- ii. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers.
- iii. Name three important wheat-producing states of India.
- iv. What is the PDS programme of the Government of India?
- v. Why does the government announce minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops?
- vi. "Agriculture is the mainstream of the Indian economy". Explain the statement by giving three points.
- vii. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.
- viii. What are the fibre crops of India and from where are these obtained?
- ix. Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.
- x. Mention the government of India's efforts to modernize agriculture.
- xi. Define plantation farming. What are its main characteristics? Name any five plantation crops of India.

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. Aluminium is obtained from
 - a. bauxite
 - b. limestone
 - c. copper
 - d. manganese
- 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. Which one of the following states, is the largest producer of copper in India?
 - a. Odisha
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Madhya Pradesh
 - d. Gujarat
- v. Gold, Silver and Platinum are examples of
 - a. Ferrous minerals
 - b. Non-ferrous minerals
 - c. Precious minerals
 - d. Non-metallic minerals

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 but R is the 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 but R is the 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 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 is most common in rural India. According to one estimate, more than 70 percent of 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. Which of the following statement is true about conventional energy resources?
 - a. They cause minimum pollution.
 - b. They are available in limited quantity.
 - c. Cattle dung is the most used energy in the world.
 - d. There are sufficient reserves of conventional energy sources.
- ii. Which of the following resources does not generate energy?
 - a. Coal
 - b. Fuel
 - c. Natural gas
 - d. None of these
- iii. Which of the following energy is the non-conventional source of energy?
 - a. Firewood
 - b. Tidal energy
 - c. Natural gas
 - d. Petroleum
- iv. Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common energy in rural India because
 - a. They are easily available.
 - b. They are non-conventional.
 - c. They produce high energy.
 - d. They are in high demand.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

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

Q5. Map Based Question

On the Outline Political map of India locate and label the following.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. Namrup Thermal Power Plant | ii. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant |
| iii. Kakrapara Nuclear 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. _____ are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Cooperative sector industries | b. Heavy industries |
| c. Light industries | d. Public sector companies |
- 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): Aluminum 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 but R is the 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 but R is the 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.

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because–

- Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

i. How do manufacturing industries help in agriculture?

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| I. Modernize the agriculture | |
| II. Reduce heavy dependence of people on agriculture | |
| III. Provide the people jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors | |
| a. Only I | b. II and III |
| c. I, II and III | d. I and III |

- ii. What are the benefits of export of manufactured goods?
 - a. Expand trade and commerce
 - b. Bring MNCs to our country
 - c. Eradicate poverty
 - d. Other countries prosper
- iii. Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of development because they
 - a. Bring in foreign exchange
 - b. Eradicate unemployment and poverty
 - c. Help the country prosper
 - d. All of these
- iv. India's prosperity lies in _____ and diversifying its manufacturing industries.
 - a. Decreasing
 - b. Increasing
 - c. Changing
 - d. Reducing

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are Consumer Industries? Give an example.
- ii. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment.
- iii. Name the physical factors that affect location of industries.
- 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. Explain the importance of IT and electronics industry in India.
- ix. What is NTPC? What steps have been taken by NTPC towards environment protection?
- x. Classify industries on the basis of ownership and capital investment.

Q5. Map Based Question

On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these Software Technology Parks.

- i. Noida
- ii. Pune
- iii. Chennai
- iv. Hyderabad

CHAPTER-7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No. 1?
 - a. Kolkata-Amritsar
 - b. Ranchi-Kolkata
 - c. Delhi-Amritsar
 - d. Varanasi-Kanyakumari
- ii. Which one of the following is not an advantage of pipeline transportation?
 - a. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and gas from fields to refineries.
 - b. Solids can be transported in slurry form through pipelines.
 - c. Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses or delays.
 - d. Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high.
- iii. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?
 - a. Mumbai and Nagpur
 - b. Silchar and Porbandar
 - c. Mumbai and Kolkata
 - d. Nagpur and Siliguri
- iv. Which one of the following States is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Gujarat
 - d. Uttar Pradesh
- v. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
 - a. Internal trade
 - b. International trade
 - c. External trade
 - d. Local trade

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): Mass communication promotes national integration and provides entertainment.
Reason (R): It strengthens democracy in the country by providing news to the masses. They feel attached to the country and a feeling of nationalism arises in them.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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): Tourism promotes national integration.
Reason (R): Millions of people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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.

Railways are the principle mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. The Indian Railway is now reorganized into 16 zones. The distribution pattern of the Railway network into country has been largely influenced by physiographic economic and administrative factors. The Northern plains with their vast level and, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favorable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds pose some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

- i. Which is the most principle mode of transportation in India?
 - a. Waterways
 - b. Railways
 - c. Airways
 - d. Roadways
- ii. Which factors have influenced the distribution pattern of Railway network?
 - a. Physiographic factors
 - b. Economic factors
 - c. Social factors
 - d. Both a and b
- iii. Why is it favourable to lay the network of railways in the northern plains?
 - a. Vast land
 - b. High population density
 - c. Rich agricultural resources
 - d. All of these
- iv. What purpose railway does not solve for the people of India?
 - a. People go for business, sightseeing and pilgrimage.
 - b. Binds the economic life of the country.
 - c. Decreases the development of the industry and agriculture.
 - d. Integrating force for the people of country.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Which factors are responsible for distribution pattern of railways network in the country?
- ii. Why Indian railway network is mostly concentrated in Ganga Plains?
- iii. Why is the Indian Railways called the lifeline of the country? Give any three suitable reasons.
- iv. Why is there the need for transport system? Mention any one reason.
- v. What are the problems of Indian Railway?

- vi. What are the factors for growing importance of the roadways ? State two factors.
- vii. State any two points of importance of mass communication.
- viii. What is trade balance? What are its two components? Explain.
- ix. Give reasons why India has been able to develop her trade and extend her boundaries.
- x. "Road and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other." Justify the statement.
- xi. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development." Analyze the statement.
- xii. What are border roads? Mention two reasons why they are important.
- xiii. Explain the importance of railways as a means of transport.
- xiv. "Tourism has a great importance in the economy and cultural development of India". Justify the statement.

Q5. Map Based Question

- i. On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these Ports.
 - a. Kandla
 - b. Marmagao
 - c. Kochi
 - d. Paradip
- ii. On the Outline Political map of India locate and label these International Airports.
 - a. Delhi (Indira Gandhi)
 - b. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
 - c. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)

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 Belgium there is a third type of government apart from the central and state government. What is this government known as?
 - a. Regional government
 - b. Provincial government
 - c. Community government
 - d. Local government
- v. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists.

List I

Forms of Power Sharing

- A. Power is shared among different organs of the government.
- B. Power is shared among governments at different levels.
- C. Power is shared among different social groups.
- D. Power is shared by two or more political parties.

List II

Forms of Government

- 1. Community Government
- 2. Separation of Powers
- 3. Coalition Government
- 4. Federal Government

	A	B	C	D
a.	1	2	3	4
b.	2	4	1	3
c.	3	2	1	4
d.	4	3	2	1

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): Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.
Reason (R): It gradually increases the feeling of distrust among the people.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is the 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 but R is the 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 of these countries share its boundaries with Belgium?
 - a. Netherlands, France, Germany and Luxembourg
 - b. India, France and Germany
 - c. Netherlands, France and Britain
 - d. None of these
- ii. What was the ethnic composition of Belgium?
 - a. 40% speak Dutch, 59% speak French and 1% speak German
 - b. 59% speak Dutch, 40% speak French and 5% speak German

- c. 59% speak Dutch, 40% speak French and 1% speak German
 - d. None of these
- iii. How Belgium leaders set up harmony between two communities?
- a. The Belgium leaders recognize the existence of regional differences.
 - b. The constitution of Belgium was amended 4 times between 1970s and 1993s.
 - c. Both a and b are correct.
 - d. a is true but b is false.
- iv. What are the main features of Belgium accommodation policy?
- a. Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in central government.
 - b. Some powers of central government given to the state government.
 - c. Apart from central and state government there is a third kind of government i.e. community government.
 - d. All of these.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What does the term majoritarianism signify?
- ii. What is civil war?
- iii. What is the concept of community government in Belgium?
- iv. Name the country where the constitution was amended four times to accommodate the regional difference and cultural diversities.
- v. Name the two major ethnic communities of Sri Lanka.
- vi. How can power be shared among governments at different levels?
- vii. Differentiate horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.
- viii. Evaluate the power sharing system in India.
- ix. Why is power sharing desirable? Give any three prudential reasons.
- x. Describe in brief the language policy of India.

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. Indian official language is
 - a. Hindi
 - b. English
 - c. Urdu
 - d. None of the above
- 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 country does not have federal system?
 - a. Belgium
 - b. India
 - c. Myanmar
 - d. The United States of America
- v. Match the list I with list II and select the correct answer using the options given below the lists.

List I	List II
A. Union of India	1. The President
B. State	2. Sarpanch
C. Municipal Corporation	3. Governor
D. Gram Panchayat	4. Mayor

Options:

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	2	3
b.	2	3	4	1
c.	1	3	4	2
d.	3	4	1	2

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.
- 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): 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.
- 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.

Rural local government is popularly known as Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in a village or ward. Gram Panchayat is the decision-making body for the entire village. The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat. When a Gram Panchayat is grouped together, they form a Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal. The member of Panchayat Samiti representatives are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla district Parishad. Members of the Lok Sabha, MLAs of the district, some other officials of other district-level bodies are the members of Zilla Parishad.

- i. Local rural government is popularly known as
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Panchayati Raj | b. Zilla Parishad |
| c. Gram Sabha | d. Mandal Samiti |
- ii. Panchayat works under the supervision of _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. Block Samiti | b. Gram Sabha |
| c. Panchayat Samiti | d. None of these |
- iii. A few Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form_____.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Zilla Parishad | b. Gram Sabha |
| c. Panchayati Raj | d. Panchayat Samiti |

- iv. Which institution is responsible to approve annual budget and review the performance of Panchayat?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Gram Sabha | b. Gram Parishad |
| c. Zilla Parishad | d. Block Samiti |

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is federalism?
- ii. Which two constitutional amendments of 1992 deal with the local self-government?
- 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. "The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country." Justify the statement.
- 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-4 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. Patriarchal society means _____.

a. a society dominated by men
b. a society dominated by women
c. a society where there is equality between men and women
d. None of the above
- 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 Equal Remuneration Act, of _____ provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

a. 1986	b. 1976
c. 1966	d. 1972

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 but 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): Stereotypical gender roles for males and females increase conflicts.
Reason (R): India is a patriarchal society.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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 per cent 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?
 - a. They have to face harassment.
 - b. They are victims of domestic violence.
 - c. They are never exploited in the society.
 - d. They do not get adequate attention.
- ii. How the problems of women can be solved?
 - a. When more women will be elected as representatives.
 - b. When they will have control on power.
 - c. When men will help the women.
 - d. Both a and b
- iii. What percent of total seats have been reserved for women in local bodies?
 - a. One-fourth
 - b. One-tenth
 - c. Half
 - d. One-third
- iv. In India seats are reserved for women in
 - a. Lok Sabha
 - b. Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - c. State Legislative Assembly
 - d. Cabinets

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is sexual division of labour?
- ii. What is the literacy rate among men and women in India?

- iii. State any one feature of communalism.
- iv. Name a few political leaders and social reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society with inequalities.
- v. "Political mobilisation on religious line is frequent form of communalism". Elaborate.
- vi. Mention any three provisions of Indian Constitution which makes India a secular state.
- vii. What were Gandhiji's views regarding religion and politics? Explain.
- viii. Why is caste system in India different from other societies?
- ix. What is a secular state? Explain factors which make India a secular state.
- x. Describe relationship between religion and politics. Mention three instances. Also mention its effects.
- xi. "Women in Indian society still suffer from discrimination and oppression." Support the statement with suitable examples.

CHAPTER-6 POLITICAL PARTIES

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party?
 - a. Party name
 - b. Election funds
 - c. Election symbol
 - d. Manifesto
- 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 countries has one party system?
 - a. China
 - b. Indo-China
 - c. Japan
 - d. Germany

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 but 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 but 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 can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run. We can also think about it by looking at the non-party based elections to the Panchayat in many states. Although the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a panel of its candidates. Thus it is exactly what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representatives of democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

- i. Which of these statements is not in favour of political parties?
 - a. Political Parties help to develop a public opinion.
 - b. No independent candidate can make any promise to the people.
 - c. Independent elected representatives are only responsible for their own constituency.
 - d. Political Parties help to inculcate insecurity among the people
- ii. 'Political Faction' means a group of individuals within a political party that share a_____. Identify.
 - a. Balanced view
 - b. Common political purpose
 - c. Regional and communal diversities
 - d. Ideal political structure
- iii. Consider the following statements about political parties and choose the correct option.
 - I. Political Parties are a necessary condition for democracy.
 - II. Political Parties help the government to make policies.
 - III. Political Parties justify or oppose the representative governments.Options
 - a. Only I
 - b. Both I and II
 - c. Both II and III
 - d. All of these
- iv. Which of the following describes representative democracy?
 - a. It is not a common form of democracy in the modern age.
 - b. It involves direct participation.
 - c. It involves indirect participation through elected representatives.
 - d. It was the most prevalent form of democracy in the Colonial Era.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Name the oldest political party of India.
- ii. How many political parties have been registered by the Election Commission of India?
- iii. Define defection.
- iv. What is the role of an 'Opposition Party'?
- 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. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Why can't modern democracies exist without political parties? Give any three reasons.
- x. Explain the necessity or role of Political Parties in a democracy.

CHAPTER -7 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. Consider the following statements. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes?
 - a. These do not have to bother about public opinion.
 - b. These take less time at arriving at a decision.
 - c. Principle of individual dignity has legal force.
 - d. These often suppress internal social differences.
- 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. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?
 - a. Regular, free and fair elections
 - b. Open public debate on major policies
 - c. Citizens' right to information about the government
 - d. All of the above

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 societies across the world were historically male dominated societies.
Reason (R): Equal treatment of women is not a necessary ingredient of a democratic society.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but 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 but 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 a slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be a 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?
 - a. When they will be given a proper representation.
 - b. When they will get a chance to participate in the decision-making process.
 - c. When they will be given adequate resources and facilities.
 - d. Both a and b
- ii. On which of the following factors the economic growth of a country depends?
 - a. Territory or area of the country
 - b. Cooperation among the various nations
 - c. Size of the country's population
 - d. All of these
- iii. Why should the gains of economic growth be evenly distributed?
 - a. To make an economically even society
 - b. To promote the idea of social justice
 - c. To reduce inequality in the society
 - d. To make the government successful
- iv. What can poor countries do to receive a greater share in the world's wealth?
 - a. They should take initiatives to strengthen their internal democracy.
 - b. They should get united to fight for the cause.
 - c. They should exploit their own available natural resources.
 - d. Both a and b

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Why are decisions delayed in democracy?
- ii. What is meant by transparency?
- iii. What is meant by economic equality?
- iv. Democracy is not free from corruption. Is it true?
- v. "Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives." Justify the statement.
- vi. "Democracy accommodates social diversities." Support the statement with examples.
- vii. "Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy." Explain.
- viii. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement.
- 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. Human Development Index HDI level in India can be improved through
 - a. Better health care
 - b. Education facilities
 - c. Better life expectancy
 - d. Both a and b
- 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. The total number of children attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called
 - a. Net attendance ratio
 - b. Literacy rate
 - c. Gross enrolment ratio
 - d. Level of education

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 but 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 but R is the not 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.

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things those human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average

person is likely to earn. Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1035 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2012 was just US\$ 1530 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

i. Which of the following is the most important component for comparing different countries?

- a. Population
- b. Income
- c. Per capita income
- d. Resources

ii. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.

- a. Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- b. The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- c. The average income includes the value of property held.
- d. The average income is the same as per capita income.

iii. Per capita income is

- a. Income per person
- b. Income per family
- c. Income per earning person
- d. Income per month

iv. Countries with higher income are _____ than others with less income.

- a. Less developed
- b. More developed
- c. Less strong
- d. More organized

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. Why does Kerala have a better human development ranking than Maharashtra in spite of lower per capita income?
- vii. "Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities." Support the statement with suitable arguments.
- viii. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.
- ix. "Although the level of income is an important indicator of development, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development." Justify the statement.
- x. Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.

CHAPTER - 2 SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. What is the secondary sector?
 - a. Production of goods by exploiting natural resources.
 - b. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.
 - c. Activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
 - d. Mineral excavation

- ii. Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.
- Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
 - Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.
 - Produce goods by exploiting natural resources.
 - None of the above
- iii. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the_____.
- Average Production of the sector for that year
 - Net Production of the sector for that year
 - Final production of the sector for that year
 - Gross production of the sector for that year
- iv. Which of these cannot be considered as a basic service?
- Growing of wheat
 - Transport
 - Educational institutions
 - Police station
- v. Match the following.

List I

- Selling woollen garments
- Rearing of sheep
- Manufacturing of Raymond coats
- Preparing woollen fibres

List II

- Private sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary sector
- Primary sector

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	4	1	2
b.	1	3	2	4
c.	1	2	3	4
d.	1	4	3	2

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.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is the not correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - 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.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is the not 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 secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.

- i. Manufacturing activities such as making of bread from wheat flour is grouped under _____.
 - a. Primary sector
 - b. Secondary sector
 - c. Tertiary sector
 - d. Quaternary sector
- ii. Which of the following is an activity of secondary sector?
 - a. Extraction of natural resources
 - b. Providing services to the customers
 - c. Distribution of goods to the market
 - d. Manufacturing of goods
- iii. If a woman has stopped going to the fields for cultivation and now she weaves clothes so she has shifted from _____ sector to _____ sector.
 - a. Primary, Secondary
 - b. Primary, Tertiary
 - c. Secondary, Tertiary
 - d. Secondary, Primary
- iv. Secondary sector is also known as
 - a. Manufacturing sector
 - b. Industrial sector
 - c. Service sector
 - d. Both a and c

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Through which act is Right to Work implemented?
- ii. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come?
- iii. What do final goods and services mean?
- iv. Railway is an example of which sector?
- v. Suggest any one way to solve underemployment situation in rural areas.
- vi. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.
- vii. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.
- viii. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.
- ix. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.
- x. Highlight any five ways to increase employment in India.

CHAPTER-3 MONEY AND CREDIT

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Who issues the currency notes in India?
 - a. Currency notes are issued by the Finance Commission.
 - b. All the nationalized banks can issue the currency notes.
 - c. Only Reserve Bank of India can issue currency notes.
 - d. Any individual or organization can issue currency notes with the permission of the govt.
- 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. What is the main source of income of a bank?
 - a. Bank charges that the depositors pay for ; keeping their money safe is the main source of the bank's income.
 - b. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.
 - c. Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.
 - d. The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.
- iv. Which among the following options will be the cheapest source of credit in rural areas?
 - a. Bank
 - b. Friends and relatives
 - c. Money-lender
 - d. Finance Company
- v. Which body (authority) supervises 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

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

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.

- i. Fill in the blank from the given options.

In Self Help Groups, _____decide the savings and loan activity option.

- a. Reserve Bank of India
 - b. Members
 - c. Co-operatives
 - d. Rural Banks
- ii. 85% of the loans taken by the poor households in the rural areas are from which of the following sources?
Identify the source from the given options.
- a. Cooperatives
 - b. Government Bank
 - c. Informal Sources
 - d. Local bank
- iii. Which of the following aspect is correct regarding the Self Help Groups? Identify the correct option.
- a. They have mainly encouraged rural women to obtain credit.
 - b. They have helped women to become self-reliant.
 - c. They have helped women to discuss on relevant issues like health.
 - d. All of the above
- iv. Why Self Help Groups SHGs are growing in popularity? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.
- a. As they provide loans at a nominal rate of interest.
 - b. They create self-employment opportunities for its members.
 - c. As members of SHGs require collateral to get loans.
 - d. Both a and b

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit.
- ii. What is debt-trap?
- iii. Why are deposits with the bank called demand deposit?
- iv. Explain the meaning of 'Currency'.
- v. Explain the reason for necessity of supervision of formal sources of loans by the Reserve Bank of India.
- vi. What is SHG? Write its objective.
- vii. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?
- viii. Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.
- ix. Explain why the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary.
- x. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons.
- xi. Why is it difficult for the poor households to get the benefits of formal sources of credit?

CHAPTER- 4 GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as
 - a. Globalisation
 - b. Privatisation
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Liberalisation
- ii. Which one of the following refers to investment?
 - a. The money spent on religious ceremonies
 - b. The money spent on social customs
 - c. The money spent to buy assets such as land
 - d. The money spent on household goods
- iii. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade?
 - a. Tax on import
 - b. Quality control
 - c. Sales tax
 - d. Tax on local trade

- iv. Which of the following industries have been hard hit by foreign competition?
 - a. Dairy products
 - b. Leather industry
 - c. Cloth industry
 - d. Vehicle industry
- v. "MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production". Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below.
 - a. Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour
 - b. Proximity to markets
 - c. Presence of a large number of local competitors
 - d. Favourable government policies

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): Ford Motors is an MNC.
Reason (R): It is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is the not correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true
- ii. Assertion (A): MNCs can exert a strong influence on product at distant locations.
Reason (R): MNCs set up partnership with local companies, use local companies for supplies, compete with local companies or buy them.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is the not 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.

Chinese manufacturers learn of an opportunity to export to India, where toys are sold at a high price. They start exporting plastic toys to India. Buyers in India now have the option of choosing between Indian and the Chinese toys. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs, Chinese toys become more popular in the Indian markets. Within a year, 70 to 80 percent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys. Toys are now cheaper in the Indian markets than earlier. What is happening here? As a result of trade, Chinese toys come into the Indian markets. In the competition between Indian and Chinese toys, Chinese toys prove better. Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys at lower prices. For the Chinese toy makers, this provides an opportunity to expand business. The opposite is true for Indian toy makers. They face losses, as their toys are selling much less.

- i. The Chinese toys have made a global presence in Indian markets too. If India bans Chinese products in their market then what will it imply?
 - a. It will decrease the competition in the Indian markets.
 - b. It will be an unhealthy business practice.
 - c. It will impact economic as well as political relations between the two nations.
 - d. Both b and c
- ii. What is the basic function of foreign trade with reference to the given case?
 - a. It connects markets of different countries.
 - b. It creates opportunities for only the buyer to approach foreign goods.
 - c. It connects markets of two countries only.
 - d. Foreign trade connects developed countries only.

- iii. What will happen if tax is imposed on Chinese toys?
 - a. Chinese toymakers will benefit.
 - b. Indian toymakers will prosper.
 - c. Chinese toys will remain cheap.
 - d. Indian consumers will buy more Chinese toys.
- iv. How have markets been transformed in recent years?
 - a. Goods become cheaper and have many choices to the user.
 - b. Lower job opportunities for people.
 - c. High competition among the makers of goods and services.
 - d. Both a and c

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Mention two benefits that local companies get when they set up production units in association with the MNCs.
- ii. What are SEZs?
- iii. Analyze the contribution of fast transportation in globalization.
- iv. What is trade barrier?
- v. Analyze the contribution of foreign investment in globalization.
- vi. Assess any three advantages of globalization.
- vii. "Due to globalization, competition and uncertain employment prevails." Comment.
- viii. "Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India around 1991." Justify the statement.
- ix. Assess any three advantages of multinational corporations.
- x. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.
- xi. How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.