

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-23)
SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS - IX

HISTORY
CHAPTER-1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate'?
 - a. Mirabeau
 - b. Abbe Sieyes
 - c. Jean-Paul Marat
 - d. Olympe de Gouges
- ii. Who led the representatives of the Third Estate in Versailles from 20th June 1789?
 - a. Mirabeau
 - b. Abbe Sieyes
 - c. Louis XVI
 - d. Both a and b
- iii. Who were not considered 'passive citizens'?
 - a. Women
 - b. Children
 - c. Non-propertied men
 - d. 25 year old men who paid taxes
- iv. Which of the following decisions was taken by the Convention?
 - a. Declared France a constitutional monarchy
 - b. Abolished the democracy
 - c. All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote
 - d. Declared France a Republic
- v. Which of the following statements is false about the Third Estate?
 - a. The Third Estate was made of the poor only.
 - b. Within the Third Estate some were rich and some were poor.
 - c. Richer members of the Third Estate owned lands.
 - d. Peasants were obliged to serve in the army or build roads.

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): During the eighteenth century, France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.
Reason (R): The emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage.
 - 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) : A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers.
Reason (R): This was to make themselves a part of the fashionable section of 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.

The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers were

employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

- i. How does a subsistence crisis happen?
 - a. Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains.
 - b. Food prices rise and the poor cannot buy bread.
 - c. Things became worse due to drought or hail.
 - d. All of the above
- ii. Where were most of the workers employed as?
 - a. Artisans
 - b. Labourers
 - c. Small scale businessmen
 - d. None of the above
- iii. Why was there a rapid increase in the demand for food grains in France?
 - a. Due to war
 - b. Because of flood
 - c. Due to increase in population
 - d. None of those
- iv. What problem did the French people face?
 - a. Wages of workers did not keep pace with the rise in prices.
 - b. Gap of rich and poor narrowed.
 - c. Prices of the basic commodities were under control.
 - d. None of the above

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What was 'Marseillaise'?
- ii. Who consisted the third estate?
- iii. What was the slogan of the French revolutionaries?
- iv. What was feudal system?
- v. What was the role of the philosophers in the French Revolution?
- vi. Which laws were made to improve the status of women in the French society?
- vii. What compelled Louis XVI to raise taxes in France?
- viii. How did peasants contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution? Explain.
- ix. Explain any five features of the constitution of 1791.
- x. What was convention? What was its main role in France?

Q5. Map Based Question

On the Outline Political map of France locate and label the following places.

- i. Bordeaux
- ii. Nantes

CHAPTER-2 SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?
 - a. Nationalists
 - b. Conservatives
 - c. Liberals
 - d. Radicals
- ii. How can you say that the liberals were not democrats?
 - a. They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise.
 - b. They felt that only men of property should have a right to vote.
 - c. They believed that women should not have right to vote.
 - d. All of the above

- iii. Who conspired in Italy to bring about a revolution?
 - a. Bismarck
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Giuseppe Mazzini
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Why did the support of people to the Tsar for war gradually started decreasing?
 - a. Because of rising prices.
 - b. Army was sick and tired of war.
 - c. Because Tsar Nicholas II refused to consult the main parties in Duma.
 - d. None of the above.
- v. Who started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia?
 - a. Lenin
 - b. Stalin
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Rasputin

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 Russian Social Democratic Workers Party had to operate as an illegal organization.
Reason (R) : All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.
 - 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): Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
Reason (R): They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.
 - 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 Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property. Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management. Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility. In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements. They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy. To assert the change, new uniforms were designed for the army and officials, following a clothing competition organised in 1918 – when the Soviet hat (budeonovka) was chosen.

The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the Assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the Assembly. He thought the All Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain conditions. In March 1918, despite opposition by their political allies, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk. In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state.

- i. Identify the important steps taken by the Bolsheviks.
 - a. Most industry and banks were nationalized.
 - b. Land was declared social property.

- c. Peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- d. All of the above
- ii. Dividing the large houses according to family requirement was an important step taken by
 - a. The Mensheviks
 - b. Constituent Assembly
 - c. The Bolsheviks
 - d. The Duma
- iii. Why did Lenin dismiss the Constituent Assembly?
 - a. It maintained old laws.
 - b. All Russian Congress of Soviet was more democratic than an assembly.
 - c. The members were mainly the Mensheviks.
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Which of the following reason correctly described that Russian became a one-party state?
 - a. Constituent Assembly banned all the parties except the Bolsheviks.
 - b. Lenin was the leader of Bolsheviks.
 - c. The Bolsheviks only participated in the election to the All Russian Congress of Soviet.
 - d. None of the above

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What new name was given to Bolshevik Party?
- ii. What were Lenin's 'April Theses'?
- iii. Who was the Prime Minister of Russia when October Revolution began?
- iv. What was Petrograd Soviet?
- v. How did the Mensheviks resist the protest of the Bolsheviks?
- vi. What were the views of liberals about the transformation of society in the 18th century?
- vii. What was the global influence of Russian Revolution?
- viii. What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918-1920? Give any three points.
- ix. Why did 'the Kerenskii government' in Russia fall?
- x. How did industrialization change the lives of people in Europe? Explain.

Q5. Map Based Question

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

Allied Powers - France, England, Russia, U.S.A.

CHAPTER-3 NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The Treaty of Versailles signed at the end of World War I, was harsh and humiliating for Germany, because
 - a. Germany lost its overseas colonies, and 13 per cent of its territories.
 - b. It lost 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark, Lithuania and was forced to pay compensation of 6 billion pounds.
 - c. The western powers demilitarized Germany and they occupied resource-rich Rhineland in the 1920s.
 - d. All of the above
- ii. Which of the following bodies was set up to try and prosecute the Nazi war criminals at the end of World War II?
 - a. International Military Tribunal
 - b. British Military Tribunal
 - c. Allied Military Tribunal
 - d. Allied Judicial Court
- iii. What was the most important result of the Spartacist League uprising in Germany in 1918-19?
 - a. The Weimar Republic crushed the rebellion.

- b. The Spartacist founded the Communist Party of Germany.
 - c. The Weimar government accepted the demands of the Spartacist League.
 - d. Both a and b
- iv. What was the slogan coined by Hitler when he followed his aggressive foreign policy?
- a. Messenger from God
 - b. Conquer the World
 - c. One people, one empire and one leader
 - d. We are Aryans, the real rulers
- v. What was Hitler's ideology of 'lebensraum' or living space?
- a. Multi-storied buildings should be built in Germany to increase the living space.
 - b. The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation.
 - c. New territories had to be acquired for settlement.
 - d. Both b and c

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) :Nazism became a mass movement only after the Great Depression.
Reason (R) : The Great Depression created heavy discontent 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 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): Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's world view.
Reason (R) : Hitler was inspired by the writing of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.
- 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 war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially. From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of debtors. Unfortunately, the infant Weimar Republic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire. The republic carried the burden of war guilt and national humiliation and was financially crippled by being forced to pay compensation. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November criminals. This mindset had a major impact on the political developments of the early 1930s. The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine. The media glorified trench life. The truth, however, was that soldiers lived miserable lives in these trenches, trapped with rats feeding on corpses. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling, and witnessed their ranks reduce rapidly. Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

- i. Which war had a devastating impact on the entire continent, both psychologically and financially?
- a. The Civil War in Russia
 - b. The First World War
 - c. The Second World War
 - d. None of these

- ii. Identify the 'November Criminals'.
 - a. Socialists
 - b. Catholics
 - c. Democrats
 - d. Conservatives
- iii. Which of the following statements regarding the influence of the First World War is true?
 - a. After war soldiers were honoured more than civilians.
 - b. Politicians thought that man should be aggressive, strong and masculine.
 - c. The trench life was glorified.
 - d. All of the above
- iv. Why democracy became a fragile idea after the First World War?
 - a. It could not survive in the instabilities of Europe due to interwar between different countries.
 - b. Politicians discarded the concept of democracy.
 - c. Society was not prepared to accept the idea.
 - d. Both b and c

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What was Jungvolk?
- ii. What was Genocidal war?
- iii. What was Article 48 of Weimer Republic?
- iv. Which incident persuaded the USA to join the war?
- v. Explain the three fold plan of Hitler becoming chancellor of Germany to consolidate the Nazi power.
- vi. Describe the events leading to the economic crisis in Germany.
- vii. Trace any three main features of the foreign policy of Hitler.
- viii. Write any five clauses of Treaty of Versailles.
- ix. What was the great economic depression and what were its impacts?
- x. "The Nazi regime used language and media with great effect." Justify the statement.
- xi. What steps were taken by Adolf Hitler for the destruction of democracy?
- xii. What did Hitler do to overcome the economic crisis that badly hit the German economy?

Q5. Map Based Question

On the Outline Political Map of World locate and label the following places

Axis Powers-Germany, Italy, Japan

CHAPTER – 4 FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Name the present state of India in which Bastar is located.
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Chhattisgarh
 - d. Andhra Pradesh
- ii. Name the country which occupied Indonesia during the Second World War.
 - a. Russia
 - b. Britain
 - c. Japan
 - d. North America
- iii. Which trees are used for building ships?
 - a. Teak & Sal
 - b. Palm & Sheesham
 - c. Mangrove & Sheesham
 - d. Teak & Mangrove
- iv. Name the act which was passed in 1865 to save forests.
 - a. The Imperial Forest Act
 - b. The Indian Forest Act
 - c. The Colonial Forest Act
 - d. The Imperial and Colonial Forest Act

- v. How many tigers were killed between the years 1875-1925?
- a. About 80000 tigers
 - b. About 90000 tigers
 - c. About 85000 tigers
 - d. About 100000 tigers

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 expansion of railway became a major reason of deforestation.
Reason (R): The introduction of railways was an important chapter in the history of mankind, but it also turned to be a disaster for the forests.
- 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): There was rapid expansion of cultivation during colonial rule.
Reason (R): The British directly encouraged the production of commercial crops and demand for these crops increased in nineteenth century.
- 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.

A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatas, and Halbas. They speak different languages but share common customs and beliefs. The people of Bastar believe that each village was given its land by the Earth, and in return, they look after the earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival. In addition to the Earth, they show respect to the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain. Since each village knows where its boundaries lie, the local people look after all the natural resources within that boundary. If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they pay a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange. Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchman and each household contributes some grain to pay them.

- i. Name the different communities that live in Bastar.
- a. Maria and Muria Gonds
 - b. Garo and Khasi
 - c. Dinka and Pokfulam
 - d. Miao and Haenyeo
- ii. What do the people of Bastar believe?
- a. They are slaves.
 - b. Each village is given its land by the Earth.
 - c. Their lands are reserved.
 - d. They are the king of their land.
- iii. What is dand?
- a. Reward
 - b. A small fee
 - c. Punishment
 - d. Religious Tax
- iv. How do some people of Bastar protect their forests?
- a. By looking after the boundaries themselves
 - b. By putting a tax on the entry
 - c. By engaging watchman
 - d. None of these

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Who were the people who move from one place to the other to herd their sheep, goat and cattle?
- ii. Name the forest act according to which forests was divided into three categories.
- iii. Java was in the possession of which colonial power?

- iv. Who was the Inspector General of Forest in India?
- v. Who was Richard Harding?
- vi. What is scientific forestry? Why was it introduced?
- vii. What are the main reasons for rapid disappearance of forests?
- viii. How did the changes in forest management in colonial period affect the life of plantation owners?
- ix. Explain any five ways in which the lives of the villagers were affected by the Forest Acts.
- x. How did the construction of Indus Valley Railway network cause a heavy destruction to the forests of Sindh and Punjab?
- xi. Describe the events that led to the revolt in Bastar against the British.
- xii. How forest products are useful for Tribal people? Explain with examples.

CHAPTER-5 PASTORALISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The Maru Raikas herded
 - a. Camels
 - b. Goats
 - c. Sheep
 - d. All the three
- ii. Why were some forests classified as 'protected'?
 - a. In these the customary grazing rights of pastorals were granted but their movements were severely restricted.
 - b. They were protected by the pastoralists.
 - c. The colonial officials believed that grazing destroyed the saplings and young shoots of trees that germinated on the forest floor.
 - d. Both a and c
- iii. Which seasonal movements affect the Dhangars of Maharashtra?
 - a. Cold and snow
 - b. Climatic disturbance
 - c. Drought and flood
 - d. Alternate monsoon and dry season
- iv. Raika pastoral community belongs to
 - a. Himachal Pradesh
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Jammu and Kashmir
 - d. Maharashtra
- v. Where are the Banjaras found?
 - a. Odisha
 - b. Punjab, Rajasthan
 - c. Assam
 - d. Jammu & Kashmir

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): Pastoralists are important in India.
Reason (R): Pastoralists help in the maintenance of ecological balance.
 - 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): The Forest Act changed the lives of pastoralists.
Reason (R): Droughts made a severe effect on pastoral tribes.
 - 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.

Several households come together for this journey, forming what is known as kafila. They crossed the Pir Panjal passes and entered the valley of Kashmir. With the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides were lush green. The variety of grasses that sprouted provided rich nutritious forage for the animal herds. By end September the Bakarwals were on the move again, this time on their downward journey, back to their winter base. When the high mountains were covered with snow, the herds were grazed in the low hills. In a different area of the mountains, the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh had a similar cycle of seasonal movement. They too spent their winter in the low hills of Shivalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April they moved north and spend the summer in Lahul and Spiti.

- i. What is Kafila?
 - a. Households who come together for journey
 - b. The travellers
 - c. The villagers
 - d. The tourists
- ii. Which pass the kafila has to cross to enter Kashmir?
 - a. Namcha Baruwa
 - b. Pir panjal
 - c. Kongka
 - d. Jalori
- iii. At which place did Gaddi shepherds spend their winters?
 - a. Low Hills of Shivalik Range
 - b. Himalayan Range
 - c. Konkan Range
 - d. None of these
- iv. Why do shepherds come down to lower hills during winters?
 - a. They are habitual of moving
 - b. In search of food and water
 - c. To avoid the cold winters of high mountains
 - d. None of these

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. When did European imperial powers divide Africa into different colonies?
- ii. Where is the Serengeti National Park located?
- iii. What does the word Maasai mean?
- iv. Where did the Gaddi shepherds belong to?
- v. What factors had to be kept in mind by the pastoralists in order to survive?
- vi. What kind of life did the chiefs appointed by the colonial government lead?
- vii. Write a short note on Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir.
- viii. What happened to the animal's stock when pasture lands were turned into cultivated lands?
- ix. How did the Forest Acts change the life of pastoralists?
- x. What was the impact of frequent drought on the pasture lands of Maasai community?
- xi. Where do the Raikas live? Mention characteristics of their economy and life?
- xii. How did the Indian pastoralists cope with the changes that were brought about by the British colonial officials?

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 1 INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which line divides India into approximately two equal parts?
 - a. Equator
 - b. Tropic of Cancer
 - c. Tropic of Capricorn
 - d. None of these
- ii. What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?
 - a. Eighth position
 - b. Seventh position
 - c. Sixth position
 - d. Second position

- iii. Which of the following is the oldest route of contact between India and other countries of the world?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. Ocean routes | b. Maritime contact |
| c. Land routes | d. Air routes |
- iv. Which of the following has reduced India's distance from Europe by 7000 km?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Indira Gandhi Canal. | b. Panama Canal |
| c. Suez Canal | d. Buckingham Canal |
- v. Which of the following longitudes is selected as the Standard Meridian for India?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. 68°7' E | b. 82°30' E |
| c. 97°25' E | d. 23°30' |

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 is located in Northern hemisphere.
Reason (R) : Tropic of Capricorn divides India into two halves.
- | |
|---|
| 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): No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.
Reason (R): It justifies the naming an Ocean after it.
- | |
|---|
| 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.

India is a vast country lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere. The main land extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. It is clear that India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

- i. To which direction the Andaman and Nicobar islands lie from the Indian mainland?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Southwest | b. Southeast |
| c. Northeast | d. Northwest |
- ii. India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world?
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. 2.9% | b. 3.2% |
| c. 2.4% | d. 4.2% |
- iii. Where do the Lakshadweep islands lie?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Indian Ocean | b. Bay of Bengal |
| c. Arabian Sea | d. None of these |
- iv. Which of the following influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from south to north?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Longitudinal extent | b. Latitudinal extent |
| c. Standard Meridian | d. All of these |

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. In which year did 'Indira Point' submerge under water due to Tsunami?
- ii. What is the total area of Indian landmass?
- iii. Name the place situated on three seas of India.
- iv. "India has a large coastline which is advantageous." Explain.
- v. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
- vi. What is meant by Indian standard time? Why do we need a standard meridian in India?
- vii. India has had strong geographical and historical links with its neighbours. Explain.
- viii. What are India's unique locational features?
- ix. Why is India called a subcontinent?
- x. Write a short note about the neighbours of India.

Q5. Map Based Question

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

- i. Tropic of Cancer
- ii. Standard Meridian

CHAPTER-2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The soil containing calcareous deposits is locally known as _____.
 - a. Bhangar
 - b. Khadar
 - c. Bhabar
 - d. Kankar
- ii. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?
 - a. Anai Mudi
 - b. Doda Betta
 - c. Ooty
 - d. Mahendragiri
- iii. What is the northern part of the western coast called?
 - a. Konkan
 - b. Kannad plain
 - c. Malabar coast
 - d. Coromandel coast
- iv. What are the mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar collectively called?
 - a. Himachal
 - b. Uttarakhand
 - c. Purvanchal
 - d. None of the above
- v. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northern-most range?
 - a. The Himadri
 - b. The Himachal
 - c. The Shivaliks
 - d. The Purvanchal

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): Although only the southern part of India lies in tropical region, the whole area has tropical climate.
Reason(R): Himalayan mountain ranges protect it from the northerly cold winds.
 - 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): The Indian desert receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.
Reason (R): It has arid climate with low vegetation cover.

- 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 oldest landmass, (the Peninsula part) was a part of the Gondwana land. The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single land mass. The convectional currents split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, towards north. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosynclines known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya. The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. In due course of time this depression, gradually got filled with deposition of sediments by the rivers flowing from the mountains in the north and the peninsular plateau in the south.

- i. What caused Gondwana Land split into a number of pieces?
 - a. An earthquake
 - b. Tsunami
 - c. Convectional currents
 - d. None of these
- ii. What is a landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to?
 - a. Coast
 - b. Island
 - c. Peninsula
 - d. None of these
- iii. Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwana land?
 - a. Asia and Africa
 - b. Europe and Asia
 - c. Europe and Africa
 - d. Australia and South America
- iv. Which of the following countries or continents was not a part of the ancient landmass of Gondwana land?
 - a. India
 - b. Australia
 - c. Europe
 - d. South America

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What was Gondwana land?
- ii. What are Duns?
- iii. What are the three types of plate movements on the earth?
- iv. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.
- v. Give a brief account on the importance of the Ganga plain.
- vi. Differentiate between The Himalayan region and The Peninsular plateau.
- vii. What is a delta? Name some deltas of the Indian subcontinent.
- viii. Why are northern plains agriculturally productive parts of India? Explain.
- ix. Distinguish between Bhabar and Terai.
- x. "The land of India displays great physical variations." Justify the statement with five examples.

Q5. Map Based Question

On the Online Political Map of India locate and label the following.

- i. Mountain Ranges: The Satpura, The Aravalli
- ii. Mountain Peaks- K2, Kanchan Junga
- iii. Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau

CHAPTER-3 DRAINAGE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which type of lakes contain water only during the rainy season?
 - a. Oxbow lakes
 - b. Lagoons
 - c. Lakes in basins of inland drainage
 - d. Glacial lakes
- ii. Which one of the following lakes is a saltwater lake?
 - a. Wular lake
 - b. Sambhar lake
 - c. Barapani lake
 - d. Dal lake
- iii. Which river is called the Dihang when it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh?
 - a. The Ganga
 - b. The Brahmaputra
 - c. The Godavari
 - d. The Kaveri
- iv. Which of the following is the result of concern over rising pollution in our rivers?
 - a. Banning hydroelectric projects
 - b. Various river action plans
 - c. Rainwater harvesting
 - d. None of the above
- v. Which of the following lakes is formed as a result of tectonic activity?
 - a. Wular Lake
 - b. Kolleru Lake
 - c. Loktak Lake
 - d. Dal Lake

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 Narmada and the Tapi are west flowing rivers and drain into the Arabian Sea.
Reason(R) :It is due to tilting of the peninsular block from southeast to the northwest direction.
 - 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): River pollution is increasing day by day.
Reason (R) : Sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers.
 - 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 main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

The Narmada rises in the Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh. It flows towards the west in a rift valley formed due to faulting. On its way to the sea, the Narmada creates many picturesque locations. The 'Marble rocks', near Jabalpur, where the Narmada flows through a deep gorge, and the 'Dhuadhar falls, where the river plunges over steep rocks, are some of the notable ones. All tributaries of the Narmada are very short and most of these join the main stream at right angles. The Narmada basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

- i. Which are the only long rivers that flow West and make estuaries?
 - a. Narmada and Tapi
 - b. Krishna and Kaveri

- c. Ganga and Yamuna
- d. Mahanadi and Kaveri
- ii. The drainage basin of the Narmada is not shared by which of the following state?
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Both a and b
- iii. In which direction do most of the major rivers of the Peninsula flow?
 - a. Westwards
 - b. Eastwards
 - c. Southwards
 - d. Northwards
- iv. From where does the Narmada rise?
 - a. Western Ghats
 - b. Brahmagiri Range
 - c. Gobind Sagar
 - d. Amarkantak Hills

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is a gorge?
- ii. Give full form of GAP & NRCP.
- iii. Name the tributaries which join Indus in Kashmir.
- iv. Write a short note on the Krishna Basin.
- v. What are the major sources of river pollution?
- vi. Write a short note on National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).
- vii. Write a short note on the Sunderban delta.
- viii. How do urbanization and industrialization cause river pollution? Suggest three measures to control river pollution.
- ix. Explain the term water divide with example.
- x. What types of lakes are found in India? Give suitable examples.
- xi. Why are the rivers considered as the lifeline of human civilization?
- xii. What do you know about the Ganga River System?

CHAPTER-4 CLIMATE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?
 - a. Silchar
 - b. Mawsynram
 - c. Cherrapunji
 - d. Guwahati
- ii. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India?
 - a. Cyclonic depression
 - b. Retreating monsoon
 - c. Western disturbances
 - d. Southwest monsoon
- iii. What prevents the southwest monsoon winds from escaping India?
 - a. The Indian deserts
 - b. The Himalayas
 - c. Low pressure over Central Asia
 - d. None of these
- iv. Which of the following is a component of westerly flow?
 - a. North-easterlies
 - b. Jet streams
 - c. South-west monsoon
 - d. Kaal Baishakhi
- v. By which of the following dates do southern parts of our islands receive their first monsoon showers?
 - a. First week of April-May
 - b. First week of May-June
 - c. First week of June
 - d. Mid-October

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 tropical monsoon type climate.
Reason(R): India is located exactly between the tropical latitudes.
 - 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): Himalayas act as a barrier to cold winds that blow from central Asia.
Reason(R): It prevents the northern India from becoming freezing cold.
 - 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 cold weather season begins from mid-November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to the north. The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is between 24° - 25° Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°-15° Celsius. Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common in the north and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall. During this season, the northeast trade winds prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and hence, for most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land. In the northern part of the country, a feeble high-pressure region develops, with light winds moving outwards from this area. Influenced by the relief, these winds blow through the Ganga valley from the west and the northwest. The weather is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble, variable winds. A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. Although the total amount of winter rainfall locally known as 'mahawat' is small, they are of immense importance for the cultivation of 'rabi' crops.

- i. The cold weather season begins from _____ in Northern India and stays till _____.
 - a. December, January
 - b. Mid-November, December
 - c. Mid-November, February
 - d. December, February
- ii. Which of the following is the feature of cold weather season?
 - a. Days are warm and nights are cold
 - b. Frost is common in the North
 - c. Snowfall on the higher slopes of Himalayas
 - d. All of these
- iii. During cold weather season, which type of winds prevail over India?
 - a. Horse latitudes
 - b. Westerlies
 - c. North-East trade winds
 - d. Doldrums
- iv. What do you understand by Mahawat?
 - a. A type of wind
 - b. Winter rainfall
 - c. A type of crop
 - d. A type of season

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is Coriolis force?
- ii. What is loo?

- iii. Name two branches of monsoon.
- iv. What does the word 'monsoon' imply?
- v. Why hills are cooler during summer season?
- vi. "India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as sub-tropical climates." Discuss.
- vii. What do you understand by October Heat? Explain.
- viii. What do you know about rainfall distribution in India?
- ix. Give a brief account of the condition and characteristics of the retreating monsoon.
- x. "India has diverse climatic conditions." Elaborate using suitable examples.
- xi. Distinguish between southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon.
- xii. What are the major controls of the climate? Explain them.

L-5 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?
 - a. Tundra
 - b. Tidal
 - c. Himalayan
 - d. Tropical Evergreen
- ii. In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?
 - a. Punjab
 - b. Delhi
 - c. Odisha
 - d. West Bengal
- iii. The yak, shaggy-horned wild ox and the Tibetan antelope are found in which one of the following regions?
 - a. Tibet
 - b. Uttarakhand
 - c. Himachal Pradesh
 - d. Ladakh
- iv. Why are the southern slopes in Himalayan region covered with thick vegetation?
 - a. On account of more exposure to sunlight
 - b. On account of more precipitation
 - c. On account of less exposure to colder winds
 - d. All of these
- v. Which one of the following state of India has the least percentage of its area under forest cover?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Madras
 - d. Sikkim

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 tropical rain forests are mostly evergreen.
Reason(R): These forests get abundant rainfall and have low temperature.
 - 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): Rhinoceros are found in Assam and northwest Bengal.
Reason(R): Because swampy and marshy climate suits 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.

Q3. Source Based Questions

Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Tropical Evergreen forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats and the island

groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast. They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above. Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds — trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves. As such, these forests appear green all the year round.

Some of the commercially important trees of this forest are ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. The common animals found in these forests are elephant, monkey, lemur and deer. One horned rhinoceroses are found in the jungles of Assam and West Bengal. Besides these animals, plenty of birds, bats, sloth, scorpions and snails are also found in these jungles.

- i. In which part of India tropical evergreen forests are found?
 - a. Lakshadweep Islands
 - b. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - c. Western Ghats
 - d. All of these
- ii. How much rainfall do tropical evergreen forests need to grow?
 - a. 100 cm
 - b. 200 cm
 - c. 300 cm
 - d. 400 cm
- iii. What is the multilayered structure of tropical evergreen forests made up of?
 - a. Trees
 - b. Shrubs
 - c. Creepers
 - d. All of these
- iv. Which of the following are commercially important trees of tropical evergreen forests?
 - a. Ebony
 - b. Sal
 - c. Teak
 - d. Mulberry

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are biomes?
- ii. What is virgin vegetation?
- iii. What does 'Natural Vegetation' mean?
- iv. What is an ecosystem? How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
- v. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
- vi. Explain 'natural ecosystem'. Why is any attempt to tamper with the ecosystem fraught with grave risks?
- vii. "Human beings are the integral part of the ecosystem and are largely responsible for the changes that occur around." Explain.
- viii. Write a short note on Mangrove Forests.
- ix. Compare the wildlife of the Himalayas and the wetlands of our country.
- x. What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of the country?
- xi. How do the forests play both a productive and protective role?
- xii. Give a brief description of Tropical Evergreen Forests.

Q5. Map Based Question

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

- i. National Parks: Corbett, Ranthambor, Kanha
- ii. Wildlife Sanctuaries: Sariska, Rajaji, Mudumalai

CHAPTER-6 POPULATION

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which is least densely populated state of India?
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Andhra Pradesh
 - c. Arunachal Pradesh
 - d. Karnataka

- ii. What is NPP?
 a. Nation Population Policy
 c. National Pollution Policy
- iii. In which year NPP was framed?
 a. 2005
 c. 2007
- iv. Which is the most populated state of India?
 a. Uttar Pradesh
 c. Gujarat
- v. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India?
 a. Uttar Pradesh
 c. Bihar
- b. National Population Policy
 d. National Pharmacy Policy
- b. 2000
 d. 2020
- b. Madhya Pradesh
 d. Haryana
- b. Kerala
 d. Mizoram

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): Population of a region does not change.
 Reason (R): Birth rate, death rate and migration affect the population of a region.
 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): Northern Indian Plain is thickly populated.
 Reason (R): Northern Plains are having suitability of soils, economic activity and favorable climatic conditions.
 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.

Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, mining, and quarrying etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industries, building and construction work etc. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administrations and other services.

The proportion of people working in different activities varies in developed and developing countries. Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and tertiary activities. Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engage in primary activities. In India about 64 percent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 to 20 percent respectively. There has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing industrialization and urbanization in recent times.

- i. What do secondary activities include?
 a. Agriculture and animal husbandry
 c. Transport communication
- ii. In which activities do the maximum proportion of people of developing countries work?
 a. Primary activities
 c. Tertiary activities
- iii. Why there has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors?
 a. Growing Population
 c. Advanced Technology
- b. Manufacturing Industries
 d. All the above
- b. Secondary activities
 d. None of these
- b. Growing Industrialisation
 d. All of these

- iv. In which activity is mining included?
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. Primary | b. Secondary |
| c. Tertiary | d. Others |

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is the distribution of population according to different types of occupation is referred?
- ii. What is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population?
- iii. What is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year?
- iv. Which activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services?
- v. What is migration? What are its types?
- vi. What is age composition? Name three broad categories of population.
- vii. Explain three classifications of occupations.
- viii. What is Sex Ratio? Give reasons responsible for unfavorable sex ratio in India.
- ix. Write a short note on National Population Policy.
- x. What are the features of population change?
- xi. Write short note on Adolescent population of India. Explain the problems faced by them.
- xii. What are the factors responsible for the uneven population distribution of India?

Q5. Map Based Question

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

The states having highest and lowest density of population.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER-1 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which body in Indian political system is an example of direct democracy?

a. Zila Parishad	b. Panchayat Samiti
c. Gram Sabha	d. Vidhan Sabha
- ii. Institutional Revolutionary Party is the famous political party of which country?

a. China	b. Saudi Arabia
c. Mexico	d. Fiji
- iii. In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives?

a. India in Sri Lanka	b. USSR in Communist Poland
c. US in Iraq	d. Both b and c
- iv. What is Constitutional Law?

a. Provisions given in the Constitution	b. Law to make Constitution
c. Law to set up Constituent Assembly	d. None of these
- v. A democratic government has to respect some rules after winning the elections. Which of these points is not a part of those rules?
 - a. Respecting guarantees given to the minorities.
 - b. Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations.
 - c. Office-bearers are not accountable.
 - d. Office-bearers have some responsibilities.

Q2. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

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

- i. Assertion (A): Democracy is not a legitimate government.

Reason (R): Regular, free and fair elections are the spirit of democracy.

- 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): A democratic government is not a magical solution for all the problems.
Reason (R): Democracy as a form of government only ensures that people take their decisions.
- 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.

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. But let us focus on one of these. Can we say that the rulers are elected by the people in Pakistan? Not quite. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

- i. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?
 - a. Army participates in election.
 - b. Government is not accountable to the people.
 - c. Some parts of China are not represented at all.
 - d. Government is always formed by the Communist Party.
- ii. What was the effect of Legal Framework order that was issued by President Musharraf in August 2002?
 - a. It changed the policies of the country.
 - b. It changed the borders of the country.
 - c. It amended the constitution of Pakistan.
 - d. All of these
- iii. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by the National Security Council. Who dominates it?
 - a. Ministers
 - b. Military officers
 - c. Civil officers
 - d. The President
- iv. What is false about a dictatorship?
 - a. Final power resides with the dictator.
 - b. Cabinet works independently without any pressure of the dictator.
 - c. Most of the times same party wins the election.
 - d. Constitution is modified according to the will of the dictator.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What does referendum mean?
- ii. Which party of Zimbabwe led the struggle for independence?
- iii. "Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes." Do you agree with it or not?
- iv. How does democracy provide a platform to deal with differences and conflicts?
- v. "Democracy is the most popular form of government emerging in modern times." Justify the statement.
- vi. What is democracy?
- vii. Write down the three features of democracy.
- viii. Why was every election won by the party called PRI in China? Explain any three reasons.
- ix. Explain the major features of democracy.
- x. 'Democracy improves the power of decision making.' Explain.

CHAPTER-2 CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called _____.
 - a. Constituent Assembly Debates
 - b. Constituent Assembly Minutes
 - c. Constituent Assembly Agenda
 - d. Constituent Assembly Daily
- ii. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives. What was that assembly called?
 - a. Constitutional Assembly
 - b. Constituent Assembly
 - c. Electoral Assembly
 - d. None of these
- iii. In the constituent assembly, the first captain of the Indian hockey team _____ also had a role.
 - a. Baldev Singh
 - b. Somnath Lahiri
 - c. Jaipal Singh
 - d. K.M. Munshi
- iv. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?
 - a. USA can decide India's foreign policy.
 - b. USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here.
 - c. The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies.
 - d. Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces.
- v. Match these guiding values with their meanings.

A. Secular	(i.) Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society.
B. Republic	(ii.) Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion.
C. Fraternity	(iii.) Head of the state is an elected person.
D. Socialist	(iv.) There should be a feeling of brotherhood among all the people.

 - a. A-(iii.), B-(i.), C-(ii.), D-(iv.)
 - b. A-(ii.), B-(iii.), C-(iv.), D-(i.)
 - c. A-(i.), B-(iv.), C-(iii.), D-(ii.)
 - d. A-(iv.), B-(iii.), C-(i.), D-(ii.)

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): Constitution lays down how different organs of the government will be formed.
Reason (R) : A constitution is about institutions, not about values.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both 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): The Indian Constitution came into force with effect from 26th January 1950.
Reason (R) : 26th January is celebrated as the Republic Day.
- a. Both and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both 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.

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now. That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfill the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

i. "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye".

Who is being referred to as the greatest man?

- a. Sardar Patel
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Somnath Lahiri
- d. Baldev Singh

ii. What is the meaning of the quotation given in question one?

- a. Ending of freedom in Indian society
- b. Ending of laws in Indian society
- c. Ending of inequality in Indian society
- d. Both a and b

iii. What does 'sovereign' mean?

- a. The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.
- b. A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.
- c. Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society.
- d. People have the supreme right to make decisions on internal and external matters.

iv. "There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in India, in what way they think, how they wish to express their thoughts." This means they enjoy

- a. Liberty
- b. Secularism
- c. Fraternity
- d. Socialism

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What do you mean by secular state?
- ii. Explain the ideals of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- iii. Why do we need a constitution?
- iv. Why Preamble is called the preface of the Indian Constitution?
- v. "India emerged as an independent country amidst heavy turmoil". Justify the statement

- by explaining the challenges before the constitution makers of India.
- vi. What is Preamble? Explain any four guiding principles enshrined in Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
 - vii. Explain the term 'Liberty'.
 - viii. What is meant by 'Constituent Assembly Debates'?
 - ix. What is meant by apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks?
 - x. What are constitutional amendments? Why are they essential?

CHAPTER-3 ELECTORAL POLITICS

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of these is not a feature of Indian democracy?
 - a. India has the largest number of voters in the world.
 - b. India's Election Commission is very powerful.
 - c. In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.
 - d. In India, the losing parties refuse to accept the electoral verdict.
- ii. In India, elections for which of these bodies are held after every five years?

a. Rajya Sabha	b. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
c. Vidhan Parishad	d. Only Lok Sabha
- iii. What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to the death or resignation of a member called?

a. By-election	b. Mid-term election
c. General election	d. None of these
- iv. What are the details the candidates have to give in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?
 - a. Serious criminal cases pending against them
 - b. Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family
 - c. Educational qualification of the candidate
 - d. All of the above
- v. When on election duty, under whose control does the government officers work?
 - a. Central Government
 - b. Election Commission
 - c. District Magistrate
 - d. District Court

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): In India people do not elect their own representatives.
Reason(R): India is a democratic country.
 - 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): In India the judiciary is independent of the executive.
Reason(R): Judiciary favours the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.
 - 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.

Elections can be held in many ways. All democratic countries hold elections. But most non-democratic countries also hold some kind of elections. How do we distinguish democratic elections from any other election? We discussed many examples of countries where elections are held but they can't really be called democratic elections. Let us recall what we learnt there and start with a simple list of the minimum conditions of a democratic election:

- First, everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.
- Second, there should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
- Third, the choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
- Fourth, the candidate preferred by the people should get elected.
- Fifth, elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

These might look like very simple and easy conditions. But there are many countries where these are not fulfilled. We will apply these conditions to the elections held in our own country to see if we can call these democratic elections.

- i. People have a right to vote and every vote have equal value only in _____.
 - a. monarchy
 - b. democratic elections
 - c. non-democratic countries
 - d. All of the above
- ii. The presence of different _____ during elections, offer real choice to the voters.
 - a. parties
 - b. ballot boxes
 - c. voters
 - d. countries
- iii. Which of the following means people can choose whom they really wish without any pressure?
 - a. One vote one value
 - b. Elections at regular intervals
 - c. Free and fair elections
 - d. Candidates free to contest elections
- iv. Which is a condition for democratic elections in true sense?
 - a. Multi-party system
 - b. Everyone having a single vote
 - c. No class or caste difference
 - d. No fixed time period of election

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are electoral constituencies?
- ii. What does EPIC stand for?
- iii. What are the two merits of electoral competition?
- iv. What is the 'Model Code of Conduct' for election campaign?
- v. In what manner does the Election Commission monitor the election campaign?
- vi. What do booth capturing and rigging mean during elections?
- vii. What legal declaration is required to be submitted by each candidate who wishes to contest an election?
- viii. List the ways to regulate and ensure free and fair elections.
- ix. How was the system of reserved constituencies introduced for the SCs and STs?
- x. What is the importance of Election Manifesto?

CHAPTER-4 WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. What is 'Parliament'?
 - a. Assembly of elected representatives at the national level
 - b. A body consisting of appointed ministers
 - c. Body comprising judges
 - d. Assembly of only appointed members
- ii. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The Chief Minister
 - c. The Governor
 - d. The President
- iii. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?
 - a. The President, according to his own wishes
 - b. The President, on the advice of the PM
 - c. The President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
 - d. None of these
- iv. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?
 - a. The Supreme Court
 - b. The President
 - c. The Prime Minister
 - d. The Parliament
- v. Why do the political executives have more powers than the permanent executive?
 - a. Because hardly any expertise is required in taking policy decisions.
 - b. Because political executives consist of the direct representatives of the people.
 - c. Political leaders are more educated.
 - d. None 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): The President is the head of the state and is the highest formal authority in the country.
Reason(R): The President can make any law and people have to follow it.
 - 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): Political executives are appointed for a specific period.
Reason(R): They remain in office even when the the ruling party changes.
 - 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.

In a democratic country, two categories make up the executive. One that is elected by the people for a specific period, is called the political executive. Political leaders who take the big decisions fall in this category. In the second category, people are appointed on a long-term basis. This is called the permanent executive or civil services. Persons working in civil services are called civil servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration. The civil servant is usually more

educated and has more expert knowledge of the subject. The advisors working in the Finance Ministry know more about economics than the Finance Minister.

Sometimes the ministers may know very little about the technical matters that come under their ministry. This could easily happen in ministries like Defence, Health, Science and Technology, Mines, etc.

In a democracy the will of the people is supreme. The minister is an elected representative of the people and thus empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf. She is finally answerable to the people for all the consequences of her decision. That is why the minister takes all the final decisions. The minister decides the overall framework and objectives in which decisions on policy should be made. The minister is not, and is not expected to be, an expert in the matters of her ministry. The minister takes the advice of experts on all technical matters. But very often experts hold different opinions or place before her more than one option. Depending on what the overall objective is, the minister decides.

- i. In a democratic country two categories make up the executives. These are
 - a. Political executives
 - b. Selected executives
 - c. Permanent executives
 - d. Both a and c
- ii. Permanent executives are
 - a. Officers work under political executive
 - b. Assisting political executive in carrying out the day-to-day administration
 - c. More educated than political executive and have more expert knowledge of the subject
 - d. All of the above
- iii. Why the ministers of Finance, Defence, Health, Science and Technology, Mining, etc. are always dependent on the advisors of their ministries?
 - a. The advisors are highly educated and have relevant knowledge.
 - b. The advisors rule the department.
 - c. The advisors have great influence on common men.
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Why does the minister take all the final decisions?
 - a. The Minister is an elected representative of the people.
 - b. The Minister is empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf.
 - c. The Minister is finally answerable to the people for all the consequence of her decision.
 - d. All of the above

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is SEBC?
- ii. Who are cabinet ministers?
- iii. How does judiciary act as guardian of the Fundamental Rights?
- iv. Why is there a need for political institutions?
- v. What do integration of judiciary mean?
- vi. Why had the Mandal Commission become a debatable issue in India?
- vii. What do you mean by PIL?
- viii. "Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha". Elaborate.
- ix. What is job reservation? What is its importance?
- x. Explain the major powers and functions of the parliament.

CHAPTER-5 DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. About 600 hundred people from all over the world were put in a prison in Guantanamo Bay by the

- a. US forces
- b. Japanese forces
- c. German forces
- d. British forces
- ii. The National Human Rights Commission of India was set up in
 - a. 1993
 - b. 1994
 - c. 1995
 - d. 1996
- iii. Which book of Salman Rushdie was banned in India?
 - a. Midnight's children
 - b. Two years eight months
 - c. The Moor's last sigh
 - d. The Satanic Verses
- iv. Which of the following statements is wrong?
 - a. We have freedom to travel to any part of the country.
 - b. We have freedom of speech and expression.
 - c. Untouchability is not a punishable offence.
 - d. Everyone is equal before the law.
- v. Which of the Fundamental Rights is called 'the heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to Freedom of Religion
 - c. Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - d. Cultural and Educational Rights

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): Rights are necessary for the sustenance of a democracy.
Reason(R): Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority.
 - 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): People of India have been given the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
Reason(R): People are not free to defame others by saying false and mean things.
 - 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.

Amnesty International, an international human rights organization, collected information on the condition of the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay and reported that the prisoners were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws. They were being denied the treatment that even prisoners of war must get as per international treaties. Many prisoners had tried protesting against these conditions by going on a hunger strike. Prisoners were not released even after they were officially declared not guilty. An independent inquiry by the UN supported these findings. The UN Secretary General said the prison in Guantanamo Bay should be closed down. The US government refused to accept these pleas.

The case of Guantanamo Bay looks like an exception, for it involves the government of one country denying rights to citizens of another country. Looking at the case of Saudi Arabia and the position of the citizens with regard to their government:

- The country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers.
- The king selects the legislature as well as the executive. He appoints the judges and can change any of their decisions.

- Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organizations. Media cannot report anything that the monarch does not like.
 - There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
 - Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.
- i. Which of the following statements about Saudi Arabia is not true?
 - a. Country is ruled by a hereditary king.
 - b. The king selects the legislature as well as the executive.
 - c. Citizens cannot form political parties or political organizations.
 - d. There is freedom of religion. Every citizen has the right to choose their religion.
 - ii. What type of government does Saudi Arabia have?
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Monarchy
 - c. Dictatorship
 - d. Federal Government
 - iii. Which body exposed to the world that prisoners at Guantanamo Bay were being tortured in ways that violated US laws?
 - a. United Nations
 - b. Amnesty International
 - c. International Court of Justice
 - d. None of these
 - iv. Which of the following terms is correct for the feature of the Indian constitution stating that no person is above the law?
 - a. State of law
 - b. Application of law
 - c. Rule of law
 - d. Governance by law

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are writs?
- ii. What is Amnesty International?
- iii. Mention any two limitations of freedom of speech and expression.
- iv. What are Human Rights?
- v. Why did Dr. Ambedkar call the Right to Constitutional Remedies 'the heart and soul' of our constitution?
- vi. Write a short note on the National Human Rights Commission.
- vii. "Rights are claims of person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government." Explain the statement.
- viii. Mention the restrictions that can be imposed on various forms of freedoms granted by the Constitution.
- ix. What are Fundamental Rights? Name the Fundamental Rights provided in the Indian Constitution. Which Fundamental Right protects the rest of the Fundamental Rights?
- x. What was the Amnesty International's report regarding the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay? State the condition of prisoners according to the report of Amnesty International in Guantanamo Bay.

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER-1 THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. The Green Revolution introduced the farmers to
 - a. Cultivation of wheat and rice using HYV seeds
 - b. Cultivation of green vegetables
 - c. Cultivation of sugar cane
 - d. Cultivation of forests
- ii. The new ways of farming need
 - a. Less land
 - b. More capital
 - c. Machinery
 - d. All of the above

- iii. Which one of the following is not an effect of the modern farming?
 - a. Soil degradation
 - b. Deforestation
 - c. Decrease in groundwater
 - d. Water pollution
- iv. Where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?
 - a. Banks
 - b. Co-operative Societies
 - c. Village money lenders
 - d. Friends and relatives
- v. 'Operation Flood' is related to
 - a. Control flood
 - b. Produce fish
 - c. Dairy farming
 - d. Rain water harvesting

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): Till the mid 1960's the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields.
Reason (R): Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow dung and the other natural manure as fertilizers.
 - 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): To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as Green Revolution.
Reason (R): Multiple cropping is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.
 - 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.

Savita is a small farmer. She plans to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land. Besides seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, she needs cash to buy water and repair her farm instruments. With an estimate of her working capital requirement, she decides to borrow money from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer. He agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 per cent for four months, which is a very high rate. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs 35 per day. She knows that it's highly difficult for a small farmer to get loans and so she agrees as to the terms whatsoever. As large farmers often have their own savings from farming, they can easily arrange the required capital and therefore lend money to small farmers at a higher rate of interest. Considering all factors of production, labour is the one available in abundance. Though both land and capital are scarce, there is a basic difference between the two factors of production. Land is a natural resource, whereas capital is man-made. It is possible to increase capital, whereas land is fixed. After the harvest, a part of the crop is retained for personal consumption and the surplus is sold. However, small farmers do not have the privilege of this. Large and medium farmers sell it to the traders in the market who buy the wheat and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

- i. What does fixed capital stand for?
 - a. Tools, machines, building etc. which can be used in production over many years
 - b. Money deposited in the bank
 - c. Money with the proprietor

- d. Total share of capital
- ii. What is the meaning of surplus?
 - a. Insufficient production
 - b. Inadequate supply
 - c. An excess of production and supply
 - d. None of the above
- iii. Why do small farmers need to take loans?
 - a. To fulfill their fixed capital requirement
 - b. To fulfill their working capital requirement
 - c. None of these
 - d. Both of these
- iv. Which of the statements is false?
 - a. Land is a natural resource.
 - b. Capital is a man made resource.
 - c. It is very easy for small farmers to take loans.
 - d. Large farmers lend money to small farmers on very high rate of interest.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is the basic difference between the two factors of production –land and capital?
- ii. What is multiple cropping?
- iii. Who are the small farmers?
- iv. How can you say that the use of modern farming methods is beneficial for Indian farmers?
- v. Differentiate between physical capital and human capital.
- vi. Distinguish between traditional and modern farming methods.
- vii. What are the essential four requirements for production?
- viii. What was the major disadvantages associated with HYV seeds? Explain.
- ix. What do you mean by Green Revolution? What are its ill effects?
- x. How can you say that Palampur is a well-developed village?
- xi. Differentiate between fixed capital and working capital.
- xii. How is land distributed amongst the farmers of Palampur?

CHAPTER-2 PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Which of the following is a significant step towards providing basic education to the children in the age group of 6-14 years?
 - a. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 - b. Adult Education Programme
 - c. Mid-day meal
 - d. Education for all
- ii. Why are market activities performed?
 - a. To exchange
 - b. To earn income
 - c. To earn profit
 - d. All of these
- iii. Which one from the following is included in Secondary sector?
 - a. Trade
 - b. Marketing
 - c. Manufacturing
 - d. Education
- iv. In which category services of housewives are included?
 - a. National income
 - b. Domestic income
 - c. House hold income
 - d. None of these
- v. Which one of the following is considered important to create a 'virtuous cycle' by the parents?
 - a. To send their children to the school.
 - b. To take care of the health and education of their children.
 - c. To send their children to corporate schools.
 - d. To provide good food to their children.

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) : Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason (R) : Due to his education and skill he is able to earn well.

- 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): Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.

Reason (R) : Unemployment turns people into an asset.

- 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.

Like other resources population also is a resource — a 'human resource'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital (through education, training, medical care yields a return just like investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

i. What kind of resource is population?

- a. Natural resource
- b. Human resource
- c. Man-made resource
- d. Both a and b

ii. What is positive about a large population?

- a. It is a liability for a country.
- b. We need to provide food and health facilities on a very large scale.
- c. It has ability to contribute to the Gross National Product.
- d. None of these

iii. What are the different ways to invest in human capital?

- a. Education
- b. Training
- c. Health care
- d. All of these

iv. The large population of India can be turned into a _____ by providing it good health and education.

- a. Responsibility
- b. Liability
- c. Asset
- d. All of these

Q4. Answer the following questions.

i. What do you mean by unorganised sector?

ii. What is the aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

iii. When does population become human capital?

iv. What do you understand by Seasonal Unemployment?

v. What kind of unemployment exists in urban areas?

vi. 'Health is wealth' is it true? Describe the role played by health in an individual's working life.

- vii. What is the main difference between 'Human Capital' and 'Human Capital Formation'?
- viii. What are the two types of economic activities? Explain.
- ix. How does investment in human capital yield a return just like investment in physical capital?
- x. What different strategies should be made by the government to solve the unemployment in India?
- xi. What is an economic activity? What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?
- xii. "Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy." Justify the statement.

CHAPTER-3 POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. What does NFWP stand for?
 - a. National Federation for Work and Progress
 - b. National Forest for Wildlife Protection
 - c. National Food and Wheat Processing
 - d. National Food for Work Programme
- ii. In which state have the land reform measures helped to reduce poverty?
 - a. Tamil Nadu
 - b. Punjab
 - c. West Bengal
 - d. Kerala
- iii. Which of the following is responsible for high poverty rates?
 - a. Huge income inequalities
 - b. Unequal distribution of land
 - c. Lack of effective implementation of land reforms
 - d. All of the above
- iv. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Indira Gandhi
 - c. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - d. Subhash Chandra Bose
- v. Which of the following is not a valid reason for the poverty alleviation programme in India?
 - a. Lack of proper implementation
 - b. Lack of right targeting
 - c. Corruption at the highest level
 - d. Overlapping of schemes

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 amount of poverty line for rural areas is less than the amount for urban areas.
Reason (R): The urban people actually require more calories than the people of rural areas.
 - 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): Punjab and Haryana have succeeded in reducing poverty.
Reason (R): It has happened due to high agricultural growth rates.
 - 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 other socio cultural and economic factors also are responsible for poverty. In order to fulfill social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a

lot of money. Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc. Since poor people hardly have any savings, they borrow. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So the high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty.

- i. Why do even poor people in India spend a lot of money?
 - a. To fulfill social obligation.
 - b. To buy agricultural inputs.
 - c. To observe religious ceremonies.
 - d. All of these
- ii. Indebtedness is a cause and effect of what?
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Unemployment
 - c. Liability
 - d. Hunger
- iii. Why do poor people have hardly any savings?
 - a. Due to poverty
 - b. Due to low income
 - c. Due to less production
 - d. Due to low consumption
- iv. Another word for debt is _____
 - a. Borrow
 - b. Investment
 - c. Loan
 - d. Capital

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. What does PMRY stand for?
- ii. Give three indicators of poverty.
- iii. Which social groups are most vulnerable to poverty?
- iv. On which two planks does the current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based upon?
- v. What are the major reasons for less effectiveness of the anti-poverty measures?
- vi. Describe the aims of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.
- vii. Explain the principle measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty.
- viii. "The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state". Justify.
- ix. There is a strong link between growth and poverty reduction. Explain.
- x. Elucidate the targeted anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government.
- xi. What is poverty? What are the dimensions of poverty?

CHAPTER-4 FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

Q1. Objective Type Questions

Select the correct answers for the following questions.

- i. Since independence, India is aiming at self-sufficiency in
 - a. Food security
 - b. Food grain
 - c. Work force
 - d. National security
- ii. Antyodaya cards are given to the
 - a. Poor
 - b. Poorest of the poor
 - c. Those below poverty line
 - d. People with average income
- iii. Which of the following group of people are not affected by food insecurity?
 - a. Landless people with little or no land
 - b. Traditional artisans
 - c. Petty self-employed workers
 - d. Shopkeepers
- iv. In which of the following years was the food grain stock with the FCI the maximum?
 - a. 2001
 - b. 2009
 - c. 2002
 - d. 2000
- v. MSP refers to
 - a. Minimum Support Price
 - b. Maximum Support Price
 - c. Marginal Support Price
 - d. Minimum Suggested Price

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): Food security, credit facilities guarantee social protection to the poor.
Reason (R): Leakages in the administrative system perpetuates poverty.
 - 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): Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government.
Reason (R): Government procures buffer stock to export grains to other 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 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 introduction of Rationing in India dates back to the 1940s against the backdrop of the Bengal famine. The rationing system was revived in the wake of an acute food shortage during the 1960s, prior to the Green Revolution. In the wake of the high incidence of poverty levels, as reported by the NSSO in the mid-1970s, three important food intervention programmes were introduced: Public Distribution System (PDS) for food grains (in existence earlier but strengthened thereafter); Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (introduced in 1975 on an experimental basis) and Food-for-Work** (FFW) (introduced in 1977–78). Over the years, several new programmes have been launched and some have been restructured with the growing experience of administering the programmes. At present, there are several Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs), mostly in rural areas, which have an explicit food component also. While some of the programmes such as PDS, mid-day meals etc. are exclusively food security programmes, most of the PAPs also enhance food security. Employment programmes greatly contribute to food security by increasing the income of the poor.

- i. When was rationing introduced in India?
 - a. 1950s
 - b. 1940s
 - c. 1990s
 - d. 1970s
- ii. What is NSSO?
 - a. National Security Service Office
 - b. National Sample Survey Organisation
 - c. National Sample Survey Office
 - d. National Secret Service Organisation
- iii. How are Poverty Alleviation Programmes helpful to the poor?
 - a. They provide money to the poor.
 - b. Enhance food security
 - c. Make the poor self sufficient
 - d. Both b and c
- iv. Which of these food intervention programmes were started by the government?
 - a. Public Distribution System
 - b. Food For Work
 - c. Integrated Child Development Services
 - d. All of these

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- i. Write a short note on the Green Revolution.
- ii. Define the term Public Distribution System. Mention any two benefits of the system.

- iii. What is buffer stock?
- iv. What are the three kinds of ration cards?
- v. State the reason why the Food Corporation of India purchases food grains from the farmers.
- vi. Write a note on the National Food Security Act, 2013.
- vii. Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger. Which are the factors that cause seasonal hunger? Mention any two.
- viii. Describe the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
- ix. What are the roles of cooperatives with regards to food security in India?
- x. Agriculture is considered as a seasonal activity. Why?