



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL MAABELA**

**(ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED INSTITUTION)**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

# **QUESTION BANK- 2019-2020**

**CLASS: X**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

*Mr. Suresh. M.S, HoD, Social Science, ISAM*
























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**ISAM/FR/SEC/QB/02**

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# **SYLLABUS (AS PER THE CBSE CURRICULUM)**

<i>Component</i>	<i>Sub – Topics</i>
<b>History</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> The Rise of Nationalism in Europe</li> <li> Nationalism in India</li> <li> The Making of a Global World</li> <li> Print Culture and the Modern World</li> </ul>
<b>Geography</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Resources and Development</li> <li> Agriculture</li> <li> Mineral and Energy Resources</li> <li> Manufacturing Industries</li> <li> Life Lines of National Economy</li> </ul>
<b>Democratic Politics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Power Sharing</li> <li> Federalism</li> <li> Gender, Religion and Caste</li> <li> Political Parties</li> <li> Outcomes of Democracy</li> <li> </li> <li> Nationalism in India (Contd.)</li> <li> (Contd.)</li> <li> (Contd.)</li> <li> Money and Credit</li> </ul>
<b>Economics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Development</li> <li> Sectors of the Indian Economy</li> <li> Money and Credit</li> <li> Globalization and the Indian Economy</li> </ul>

## **NOTE:**

- *Geography- Chapter-2- “Forest and Wildlife” & Chapter- 3- “Water Resources” to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.*
- *Democratic Politics- Chapter-3-“Democracy and Diversity”, Chapter- 5- Popular Struggles and Movements’ & Chapter-8- “Challenges to Democracy” to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.*
- *Economics- Chapter-5- “Consumer Rights” to be done as a Project Work for Subject Enrichment Activity.*

# MAP SYLLABUS

## SECTION- A- HISTORY

### Lesson-3 Nationalism in India (*For locating and labelling / Identification.*)

#### **A. Indian National Congress Sessions:**

1. Calcutta (Sep. 1920) 2. Nagpur (Dec. 1920) 3. Madras (1927)

#### **B. Important Centres of Indian National Movement** (*Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement*)

1. Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
2. Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah
3. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
4. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
5. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - calling off the Non Cooperation Movement
6. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

## SECTION- B- GEOGRAPHY

### **Chapter 1: Resources and Development--A. Identification only: Major soil Types.**

### **Chapter 4: Agriculture- Identification only- A. Major areas of Rice and Wheat.**

**B. Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane; Tea; Coffee; Rubber; Cotton and Jute**

### **Chapter: 5 Mineral and Energy Resources.**

**Minerals: (Identification only)**

**A. Iron ore mines:** 1. Mayurbhanj 2. Durg 3. Bailadila 4. Bellary 5. Kudremukh

**B. Coal mines :** 1. Raniganj 2. Bokaro 3. Talcher 4. Neyvali

**C. Oil Fields:** 1. Digboi 2. Naharkatia 3. Mumbai High 4. Bassien 5. Kalol 6. Ankaleshwar

**Power Plants: (Locating and Labelling only)**

**A. Thermal :** 1. Namrup 2. Singrauli 3. Ramagundam

**B. Nuclear:** 1. Narora (U.P) 2. Kakrapar (Gujarat) 3. Tarapur (Maharashtra) 4. Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)

### **Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries- Locating and Labelling Only**

**A. Cotton Textile Industries:** 1. Mumbai 2. Indore 3. Surat 5. Kanpur 6. Coimbatore

**B. Iron and Steel Plants:** 1. Durgapur 2. Bokaro 3. Jamshedpur 4. Bhilai 5. Vijaynagar 6. Salem

**C. Software Technology Parks:** 1. Noida 2. Gandhinagar 3. Mumbai 4. Pune 5. Hyderabad 6. Bangalore 7. Chennai 8. Thiruvananthapuram

### **Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy**

**Locating and Labelling: A. Major Ports:** 1. Kandla 2. Mumbai 3. Marmagao 4. New Mangalore 5. Kochi 6. Tuticorin 7. Chennai 8. Vishakhapatnam 9. Paradip 10 Haldia

**B. International Airports:** 1. Amritsar (Raja Sansi) 2. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International) 3. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) 4. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) 5. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) 6. Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

**Note: Items of Locating and Labelling may also be given for Identification**

# PART- I- HISTORY

## CHAPTER- 1 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

I.	Very Short Answer Type Questions	1 mark each
1.	Trace the reason because of which Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919.	[2016]
2.	What did British do to repress the Rowlatt Satyagrahis?	[2016]
3.	During which movement was the Indian tricolor first designed?	
4.	Why did Gandhiji take up the Khilafat issue?	
5.	What did the idea of Satyagraha emphasize?	
6.	Which act gave the government power to suppress political activity and detain political prisoners without trial?	
7.	'Hind Swaraj' was written by:	[2011]
8.	The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress?	[2011]
9.	The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because:	[2011]
10.	Which was the main reason to withdraw Non- Cooperation Movement?	
11.	Who was the leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra?	
12.	Name the leader of the Dalits and the association formed by him.	
13.	By whom was the first image of Bharat Mata painted?	
14.	Why had congress ignored the dalit for long?	
15.	Which Muslim leader was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates?	
16.	Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death when Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Demanded separate electorate for Dalits?	
17.	Who was the writer of 'Vande Matram'?	
II.	Short Answer Type Questions	3 marks each
1.	What were the three proposals regarding Non-Cooperation Movement, as suggest by Mahatma Gandhi?	[2012]
2.	How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.	
3.	Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.	[2014]
4.	How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organize Satyagraha Movement in various places just after arriving India? Explain by giving three examples.	[2011]
5.	Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.	[2015,14]
6.	Write about the Rowlatt Act, 1919.	[2012]
7.	How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.	
8.	Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists.	[2014]
9.	Describe the incident of Jallianwala Bagh which took place during the British Rule.	
10.	Explain the issue behind the Khilafat Movement.	[2014]
OR		
	What was the Khilafat Agitation? Why Gandhiji did give support to this agitation?	[2012]
11.	"British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated". How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?	[2015]
12.	How could Non-Cooperation became a movement? Give your opinion.	[2012,15]
13.	Discuss the various stages of the Non-cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.	[2016]
14.	Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.	[2015]
15.	Describe the spread of Non-cooperation Movement in the countryside.	[2015]
16.	Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-cooperation Movement.	[2015,2018]
17.	"The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments.	[2016]

18.	What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain. OR Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the reasons. [2015]
19.	Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments. [2016]
20.	What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India? [2012]
21.	Explain in brief the 'Dandi March'. [2016] OR Describe the main features of the 'Salt March' [2014]
22.	How did Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. [2015]
23.	"The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement". Support the statement with examples. [2016] OR How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement? State any three points of difference. [2011]
24.	Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. [2016]
25.	How did women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. [2015]
26.	Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates for Muslims and the Dalits? [2014]
27.	Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'. [2015]
28.	Examine the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why did the industrialists support this movement? [2012]
29.	Explain the efforts made by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar for the political empowerment of the Dalits or Depressed Classes. [2012]
30.	What were Mahatma Gandhi's views on women's participation in the national movements? [2016]
31.	Explain any three features of the Peasant Movement organized in Awadh in the second decade of 20 <sup>th</sup> century. [2012]
32.	What were the demands of the Peasant Movement? Explain any two. What contribution did Jawaharlal Nehru make to this movement? [2012]
33.	What was the limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement? [2011]
34.	Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag. [2016] OR Which flag did Gandhiji design in 1921? Mention its special features. [2014,16]
35.	What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.
36.	Explain the steps taken by the Indians for the reinterpretation of the Indian History [2018]
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Questions</b> <b>5 marks each</b>
1.	Explain the effects of First World War on India. [2016] OR How did the 'First World War' create a new economic and political situation in India? Explain with examples. [2016] OR Explain five major problems posed by the First World War in India. [2015] OR Examine the effects of the First World War on the National Movement of India. [2012]
2.	Explain Gandhiji's view on Satyagraha. Which quality of Mahatma Gandhi turned the freedom struggle into mass movement? [2012] OR Explain the ideas of Gandhiji regarding 'Satyagraha' in five points. [2016]
3.	What was the impact of the First World War on the economic conditions in India? [2011,2018]
4.	How did Gandhiji convert the National Movement into a Mass Movement? [2011]
5.	Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919?

	How was it organized? Explain. [2016]
6.	What was the impact of the Rowlatt Act Satyagraha on the political situation in India? Describe.
7.	Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh. [2015] OR Explain the reason and effects of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. [2015] OR Explain the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people. [2014] OR Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the aftermath. Which basic human rights did the British violate?
8.	Describe the development which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement. [2015,2017]
9.	How different social group conceive the idea of 'Non-Cooperation'? Explain with examples. [2014,18]
10.	How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities? Explain. [2016] OR How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front. [2015]
11.	Explain the response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. What did freedom mean for them? [2016]
12.	Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National Movement during the period Delhi between 1920 and 1935. [2012]
13.	Explain the grievances of the peasants against the government. What steps were taken to organize peasant Movement to fulfill their demands during the colonial rule? [2012]
14.	Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did the peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement? [2012]
15.	Why did the poor peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)? Why could not the Congress give full support to their demands? [2012]
16.	Explain any five factors which gave rise to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. [2015]
17.	Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience, Movement in the freedom struggle of India.[2015]
18.	Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'Salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain. [2016]
19.	Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain. [2016]
20.	How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.[2016]
21.	Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience' Movement. [2015,2018]
22.	How did different Social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. [2014]
23.	"Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the 'Civil Disobedience Movement. [2013]
24.	Critically examine the reasons of conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League. Why did the Muslim League fail to respond to the call of United Struggle during the Civil Disobedience Movement? [2012]
25.	How did the peasants of Awadh use different methods to achieve their goal? Explain with examples.
26.	Explain with examples the role of industrialists in the freedom struggle of India. [2014]
27.	"Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement.[2013]
28.	"Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation". Support the statement. [2015]
29.	How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples. [2016] OR How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging? [2016]



30.	Critically examine any four features of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [2012]
31.	Describe the composition of tricolour flag designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. [2015]
32	Why did Gandhiji decide to start a nation wide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlette Act. How was it opposed ? Explain. [2018]
33	Why did Gandhiji relaunched Civil Disobedience movement after the second round table conference .Explain three reasons [2017]
33	How had a variety of cultural process developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century? Explain with examples. [2018]
34	How did colonial government repress the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain [2017]
35	Why was congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain [2018]
36	How had peasants and tribals participated in the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in different parts of India ? Explain. [2019]
37	Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? How did this movement unite the country? Explain. OR Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' ? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain. [2019]
	Explain the limitations of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. OR Explain the implications of the 'First World War' on the economic and political situation of India
<b>IV. High Order Thinking Skills(HOTS) Questions</b>	
1.	Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1
2.	What were the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Elaborate [2012,16]
3.	"The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle". Analyse the reasons. [2015]
4.	How did the industrialists relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Analyse their role.
<b>V.</b>	<b>Value Based Questions 3 marks each</b>
1.	Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930? Why was abolition of 'Salt tax'? Explain.
2.	How were the untouchables treated in India? Was it a right attitude? What was the attitude of Gandhiji towards untouchability or untouchables?
3.	Imagine you are a women participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life?

## **CHAPTER- 2 NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

<b>I.</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions 1 mark each</b>
1.	What was the main aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815? [2016]
2.	What was the meaning of Liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe? [2016]
3.	What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815? [2016]
4.	What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries? [2015]
5.	What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? [2015]
6.	What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during nineteenth century? [2016]
7.	What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? [2015]
8.	Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognized Greece as an independent nation. [2015] OR Which treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? [2011]
9.	Name the event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848. [2016]
10.	Who remarked "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"? [2016]



11.	Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?	
12.	Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?	[2011]
13.	What is an allegory? State any one example to clarify the same.	[2016]
14.	Why did Frédéric Sorrieu present utopian vision in his prints in 1848 ? Explain one reason	
15.	Which nation was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolor in Sorrieu's utopian vision ?	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>3 mark each</b>
1.	Describe any three steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?	[2012, 2010]
2.	Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.	[2015]
3.	List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code. [2015]	
4.	How did the local people in the areas conquered by the Napoleon react to French rule? Explain.	
5.	Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe.[2012]	
6.	How was the ideology of liberalism allied with National Unity in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century in Europe? Explain in three points. [2012]	
7.	“A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe.” Which class brought about this change? How did they bring about this change? Explain with two reasons. [2012]	
8.	How did the Treaty of Vienna change the map of Europe? [2012] OR How did conservatives establish their power after 1815?	
9.	Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. [2012,2016] OR What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points.	
10.	Why in the years after 1848, the autocrats of central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815? Explain. [2016]	
11.	Explain any three changes which Napoleon introduced to make the administrative system more efficient in Europe. [2011] OR What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes? OR What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?	
12.	Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century Europe. [2011]	
13.	What was the status of France as a state before 1789? Which two political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution? [2015]	
14.	How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with example. [2014]	
15.	Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary. [2012]	
16.	What were the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830? [2012,11]	
17.	Define the term Romanticism. How did it facilitate the promotion of nationalist sentiment? [2012] OR How did Romanticism pave the way for Nationalism in Europe? Explain. [2012]	
18.	Explain the role of languages in developing the national sentiments in Europe. [2011]	
19.	“The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe.” support the statement with arguments. [2016] Why the 1830's were the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give three reasons.	
20.	‘The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.’ Elaborate upon the statement. [2016] OR	

	<p>“Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.” Support the statement with Examples. [2016]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the ‘nation’ in Europe? Explain.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Give three examples to show the influence of culture on the growth of nationalism in Europe.</p>
21.	How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe? Explain. [2016]
22.	Examine the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe. [2011]
23.	What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand? [2011]
24.	What are the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals in Europe? [2011]
25.	Briefly describe the process of German unification. [2015]
26.	Who was Cavour? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy. [2012,11]
27.	Describe the process by which Italy was unified. [2014]
28.	What changes came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848? Who was the architect of his process? How was it practised? [2012]
29.	How did Nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. [2015]
30.	Name the female allegory, who represents France. Describe her main characteristics. [2012]
31.	How did the Balkan region become a source of Nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
32.	How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War?
33.	Explain the aim to form ‘Zollverein’, a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany. [2019]
34.	How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state ? Explain. [2019]
35.	Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century. [2019]
36.	Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany. [2019]
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Questions 5 marks each</b>
1.	Describe the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe. [2015]
2.	Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe? [2014]
3.	What does the term ‘Liberalism’ mean? What did it mean to different classes and people? [2012]
4.	What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalists underground? Explain. [2016]
5.	How the Greek War of Independence did mobilized nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe? Give five points. [2011]
6.	How did culture play an important role in Europe in creating the idea of the Nation? [2012]
7.	Why were the years of 1830’s of great hardship in Europe? Explain any five reasons. [2012]
8.	Explain the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals? [2012]
9.	Describe the process of unification of Germany. [2015,11,10]
10.	Describe the process of unification of Italy. [2015,12]
11.	Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy. [2012]
12.	Describe the process of unification of Britain. [2015]
13.	With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures. [2012]
14.	While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation”. Examine this statement in context of European nationalism in five points. [2012]
15.	Briefly trace the geographical and ethnic variations of Balkan region. Why did this region become politically very explosive? [2014]
	OR

	What is meant by Balkan? Why did it turn into a perennial source of tension and proved the battlefield of the First World War? [2012] OR How did the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire make Balkan region very explosive? Explain. OR Why did the Balkan region of Eastern Europe present the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe? Explain any five reasons. [2012]
16.	How did nationalism and idea of nation state emerge? Describe. [2012]
17.	Examine the Nation state building process in Germany after 1848 [2017]
18.	What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity
19.	Explain any five reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control [2017]
20.	The first clear expression of nationalism came from French Revolution in 1789.Examine the statement. [2017]
21.	Describe the economic hardship prevailed in Europe during the 1830s [2018]
<b>IV.</b>	<b>High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions. 5 marks each</b>
1.	Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. [2016] OR What were the various measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? [2012]
2.	“Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient”. Analyse the statement with arguments. [2016]
3.	In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments. [2016]
4.	“Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe”. Analyse the statement with examples. [2016] OR “The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of nineteenth century became a narrow creed with limited ends”. Examine the statement. [2015]
5.	How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. [2016]
6.	Explain the objectives of the ‘Treaty of Vienna’ of 1815. [2012,11]
7.	Otto von Bismarck was the architect of ‘German Unification’. Explain [2012] OR Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck. [2012]
<b><u>CHAPTER- 3 MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD</u></b>	
<b>I.</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions 1mark each</b>
1.	Which country has an effective right of VETO over IMF and World Bank ? [2016-17]
2.	What do we call the law that allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn ?
3.	What was the most powerful weapon used by Spanish to conquer America ?
4.	Where did the big European powers meet in 1885 for dividing Africa ? [2014]
5.	Till the discovery of which place potatoes were not known to people in Asia and Europe ?
6.	Who was well known pioneer of mass production ? [2015]
7.	Why did the wheat price in India fall down by 50 percent between 1928 and 1934 ? [2016-17]
8.	Which crop was not known for our ancestors until about five centuries ago ? [2015]
9.	Which was the main destination of Indian indentured migrants ? [2015]
10.	What does Silk Route refer to ? [2014]
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions 3marks</b>
1.	What was the Corn Law / Why was the Corn Law abolished ?What was the result of abolishing?

2.	Why were Europeans attracted to Africa in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century ? Mention any three reasons.
3.	How did Rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans ? [2012,2015] OR What was Rinderpest ? How did it adversely affect the lives and fortune of the Africans ?
4.	Explain any three types of flow within international economy in exchange [2014]
5.	“19 <sup>th</sup> century indenture had been described as a new system of slavery.” Explain the statement briefly [2015] OR Write any three reasons responsible for the indentured labour migrated from India [2012]
6.	Describe the effects of abolishing the ‘Corn Laws’
7.	Describe three major consequence of second World War [2015] [2016-17]
8.	State three reasons why Europeans fled to America in 19 <sup>th</sup> century [2014]
9.	What role did technology play in shaping the nineteenth century world ? [2012]
10.	Give three examples to show that the pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. [2016-17]
11.	The first world war was a war like no other before. Explain any three features about the war that support the statement. [2016][2012]
12.	“Food offer many examples of long distance cultural exchange”. Justify this statement. [2011][2012][2017]
13.	Why did European employers find it difficult to recruit labour in Africa ? Give two methods they used to recruit and retain labour [2011][2016]
14.	How did the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world help in the colonization of the Americans ? [2012]
15.	What is meant by trade surplus ? Why did Britain had a trade surplus with India ? [2012,15]
16.	“Trade and culture always went hand in hand”. Explain the statement in the light of Silk Route.
17.	Who was Menocchio? Mention any two contribution of him in the field of print culture in the sixteenth century. [2015]
18.	Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy [2012][2014]
19.	What was Corn Laws? Why were these laws abolished ? How the abolition of Corn Laws affect the people in England ? [2015][2012]
20.	What is the meaning of ‘Cultural fusion’? Give two examples how indentured labour system led to cultural fusion ? [2014]
21.	Explain any three characteristics of Silk Route [2011][2017]
22.	How did the use of technology transform food availability in Europe ? [2011]
24.	Describe the social and economic effects of the World War on England and USA [2012][2015]
25.	What was Rinderpest? How did Rinderpest changed the economy of the African society ? [2015]
26.	Explain why economy of USA was strong in the early 1920s? Would you agree that the roots of the great depression lay in the boom ? Give reason for your answer [2011][2017]
27.	Describe the role of ‘technology’ in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.
28.	Explain the role of New International Economic Order [2014]
29.	Why did MNC s began to shift their production units to Asian countries ? What were its effects ?
32.	“The relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated world trade and capital flows”. Justify the statement. [2016]
33.	When was the Bretton woods conference convened ? State the main aim of the conference [2014]
34.	Why did most of the developing countries organize themselves as a group –the group of 77(G-77)? [2012][2017]
35.	Discuss the factors that led to the end of Breton Woods system and the beginning of globalization [2012][2016]
36.	What is G-77 ? What did the G-77 countries want to gain from New International Economic

	Order?[2011]2013]	
37	How had the U.S. economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s? Explain with examples [2019]	
38	Describe the condition of indentured labour that migrated from India during the nineteenth century. [2019]	
39	Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' in Africa in the 1890s. [2019]	
<b><u>CHAPTER- 4 -PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD</u></b>		
<b>I.</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>1mark each</b>
1.	Who was Menocchio? [2016-17]	
2.	What is Calligraphy? [2014]	
3.	Who was Martin Luther?	
4.	Who introduced hand-printing technology in Japan? [2014]	
5.	Who was the enlightened thinker whose writing are said to have created conditions for a revolution in France?	
6.	Name the first book printed by Johann Guttenberg. [2015]	
7.	How we can say that, Guttenberg's press was too slow as compared to present press technology? Give an example. [2016-17]	
8.	Which is the oldest printed Japanese book? [2015]	
9.	Mention any one feature of the oldest Japanese book? [2015]	
10.	Who developed the first printing press? [2014]	
11.	Which method of hand-printing was developed in china? [2014]	
12.	Despite the woodblock printing, what factor raised the demand of new technology in print?	
13.	How was Biliotheque Bleue different from penny chap books? [2015]	
14.	Who agreed to revise Press Laws in 1835?	
15.	In which country was the earliest kind of print technology developed?	
16.	Give the ancient name of Tokyo. [2015]	
17.	How did Louise Sebastian Mercier interpret the printing press?	
18.	Why were cheap paperback editions of books printed by the end of the eighteenth century?	
19.	Name the news paper started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. [2016-17]	
20.	What did political leaders and reformers like Jyothiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R.Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami oppose? [2015]	
21.	Who wrote the autobiography 'Amar Jiban' published in 1876?	
22.	When did the first printing press come to India?	
23.	Name the first weekly paper published in India.	
24.	By whom was the printing press first introduced in India.	
25.	Who wrote about the injustice of the caste system in Gulamgiri ? [2017]	
26.	Name the Chinese traditional book which was folded and stitched at the side [2015]	
27.	Mention any one characteristic feature of offset press [2015]	
28.	What was Battala ? [2014]	
29.	What was Veracular Press Act? [2014]	
30.	Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print ? [2019]	
	Why did most of 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815 ? [2019]	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>3marks</b>
1.	What was meant by the print revolution? Explain its significance. [2014]	
2.	How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples.	
3.	What was an "Accordion Book"? Describe any two features of hand printing in China. [2012]	
	OR	
	Explain any three features of Chinese 'Accordion Book'.	
4.	Where was the earliest kind of print technology developed? Explain that technology. [2014]	

5.	Explain the reasons favoring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in china. [2015] OR Explain the different stages of development of printing technology in China. [2012]
6.	Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from 19 <sup>th</sup> century towards. [2014] OR Write any three innovations in printing technology in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and 20 <sup>th</sup> century Europe.
7.	‘With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe’. Justify the statement. [2015] OR How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain. [2016-17]
8.	How Johann Gutenberg did developed the first printing press? [2014]
9.	How did Gutenberg personalize the printed book explain? [2012]
10.	Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques. [2016-17]
11.	Describe the development of printing press after Gutenberg.
12.	How did printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books? [2012]
13.	How did print introduce debate and discussion? Explain three points.
14.	How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting new audience in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century? Explain with examples. [2012]
15.	Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture. [2014] OR Describe any three circumstances that intermingled the hearing culture and reading culture.
16.	Why did Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an index of prohibited books from the mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century? [2012-15]
17.	In which three way did the printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts? [2015]
18.	Who was Menocchio? Mention any two contribution of him in the field of print culture in the sixteenth century. [2015]
19.	Why did James Augustus hickey claim that the Bengal Gazette was ‘a commercial paper open to all but influence by none’? Explain. [2012]
20.	What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers? [2014] OR Why was Vernacular Press Act passed? Explain [2015]
21.	How did the print popularize the ideas of the enlightened thinkers? Explain. [2014] OR How did print help to spread new ideas that led to the reformation in Europe?
22.	Why did people in the eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
23.	How did print come to Europe from China? Explain.
24.	Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed book? Give one example each from Europe and India?
25.	What is manuscript? Why were they not used widely? [2011-12-15] OR What is manuscript? Mention any two limitations of it, during the nineteenth century. [2016-17]
26.	Explain any three features of hand written manuscripts before the age of print in India.[2016-17]
27.	Why did British Government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857?
28.	What restrictions were imposed by the Vernacular Press Act on the Indian Press? Explain OR Why was Vernacular Press Act passed? Explain about this Act? [2015]
29.	Evaluate the efforts made by the British in India to impose censorship on the press. [2013]
30.	Why were women not educated in India in the early part of the nineteenth century? Give any early part

	of the nineteenth century? Give any two reasons. [2015]
31.	For what purpose did Ram Chaddha, publish 'Istri Dharm Vichar'? [2015]
32.	Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India. [2012]
33.	Explain the new visual culture in print which developed in the nineteenth century. [2012]
34.	Describe any three methods by which printed books became more accessible to common people.
35.	Print did not only stimulate the publications of conflicting opinions among different communities but also connected them in 19 <sup>th</sup> century India. Explains.
36	Why did most of 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815 ? [2019]
37	How had a large number of new readers among children, women and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe ? Explain with examples. [2019]
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Question</b> <b>5marks each</b>
1.	Describe the impact of the print revolution in Europe during 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> century. [2016-17]
2.	How did print introduce a new world of debate and discussion? What were its implications in sphere of religion? Explain. [2012]  OR How did print create the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and discussion? [2015]
3.	Martin Luther remarked "printing is the ultimate gift of god and greatest one". Explain this remark in the light of the religious reforms that took place in Europe in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century.  OR How did Martin Luther's writing bring reforms in the religious field? Explain.
4.	What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century? Explain. [2012]
5.	Explain with examples how print culture catered to the requirement of children. [2016-17]
6.	Describe any five uses of print culture in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century China. [2014]
7.	How far is it right to say that the print culture was responsible for the French Revolution.[2014]  OR Why did some historians feel that printing technology created the basis for French Revolution?
8	Explain five effects of French revolution. [2013]
9.	Describe any five strategies developed by the printers and publishers in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to sell their products. [2013]
10	What were the three difficulties in copying manuscripts? What was the use of printing press? Describe. [2012,2017]
11.	How did the scientists and philosophers in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century Europe find it easier to reach out to people? Explain. [2012]
12.	Explain briefly the initial efforts made by foreigners to introduce printing press in India.
13.	"Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India". Examine the statement.
14.	Explain how print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India. [2012]
15.	How did the printed books of India attract the poor class as readers in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century? Explain.  OR What efforts were made to spread the benefits of print culture for the poor people in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century India? [2012]
16.	What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century India? Describe. [2012]
17.	"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century". Support the statement by giving examples. [2012]
18.	How did print culture affect the life of poor people and women in the nineteenth century India? Explain. [2012]
19.	What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the



	vernacular new paper? [2015]
20.	What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading? How did woman like Kailashabashini Debi respond to this in her writings? [2012] OR Describe the attitude of liberal and conservative Indian's towards women's reading?
21.	How were the manuscripts written in India before the age of print? What were their drawbacks and effect? [2014]
22.	"From the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays". Support the statement by giving examples. [2014] OR How did issues of caste discrimination begin to write in many printed tracts and essays from the late nineteenth century? Explain with examples. [2012]
23.	Evaluate the role of print in connecting various communities in different parts of India. [2014]
24	"The Print Revolution had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge."Analyse the statement. [2018]
25	How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe.Explain with examples.[2018]
26	What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading ? How did women like Kailashbhashini Debi respond to this in her writings ? [2014,15,18]
27	Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China ? [2019]
28	How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe ? Explain with examples[2019]
	Why had Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'Vernacular Press' in the 19th century? [2019]
29	"Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century." Support the statement with two suitable examples.[2019]
30	Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany. [2019]

## PART- II

### DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

#### CHAPTER-1- POWER SHARING

<b>I. Very Short Answer Type questions</b>		<b>1mark each</b>
1.	Which language was recognized as the only official language of Sri Lanka in 1956? OR Which language is spoken by majority of Sri Lankans?	[2015]
2.	How and when was Sinhala recognized as the official language of Sri Lanka?	[2016-17]
3.	What is the state religion of Sri Lanka?	[2014]
4.	Who formed the majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka	[2014]
5.	Which factor is responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan, Tamils?	[2015]
6.	What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala supremacy?	[2014]
7.	In which country the principle of majoritarianism led to a Civil War?	[2015]
8.	'Sri Lankan Tamil' refers to which social group?	[2014]
9.	What is vertical division of powers?	[2012]
10.	Which city is the capital of Belgium?	
11.	Majority of the people in Belgium speak which language?	[2016]
12.	Which language is not spoken by most of the people in Belgium?	[2013]
13.	Which ethnic group is related to Belgium?	[2017]
14.	Who elects the community government in Belgium/	[2018]
15.	Name one country with which Belgium does not have borders?	[2014]
16.	Which composition best explains the complex ethnic composition of Belgium?	[2017]
17.	In which countries the participation of women in public life is very high?	[2018]
18.	How many times was the Belgium Constitution amended between 1970 and 1993?	[2016]
19.	Which group of countries surrounds Belgium?	[2011]
20.	What does the system of checks and balances' ensure in power sharing?	[2016-17]
21.	Which system of power sharing is called, 'Checks and Balances'?	
22.	Mention any one characteristics of power sharing.	[2016-17]
23.	Which type of powers does the Community Government of Belgium enjoy?	[2015]
24.	What is the prudential reason behind power sharing?	[2014]
25.	What is the prudential reason behind power sharing? OR Why power sharing is good for democracies?	[2014]
26.	How is community government elected in Belgium ?	[2019]
<b>II. Short Answer Type Questions</b>		<b>3 marks each</b>
1.	How is ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? Explain.	[2016-17]
2.	Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.	[2016-17]
3.	Describe the power sharing arrangement made by Belgium? OR Explain any three elements of the Belgium model of power sharing.	[2014]
4.	Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy. OR Describe any three provision of the Act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy. OR Why did Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated in spite of their long stay in Sri Lanka?	[2012]

	<p>OR</p> <p>Explain three measures taken by Sri Lanka, according to an Act passed in 1956? [2012]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Which three provisions of the Act passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 established Sinhala Supremacy</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils? What was the effect of this on the Country? [2010]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated? [2011]</p>
5.	Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankan have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity. [2012-11]
6.	Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government. [2012]
7.	<p>Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils? [2012]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Which three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils accepted and met with, can settle the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka for good? Explain. [2012]</p>
8.	What is power sharing? Why power sharing is important in Democracy? [2014]
9.	<p>“Sharing the powers makes a country more powerful and united”. Do you agree with this statement and why? [2016-17]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>“Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy”. Justify this statement with three suitable points.[2012]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How far do you agree with the statement that that power sharing is keeping with the “Spirit” of democracy? [2012]</p>
10.	<p>Give reasons why power sharing is desirable. [2011]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why power sharing is necessary in democracy? Explain. [2011]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Write one prudential and one moral reason for power sharing.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why is power sharing desirable? Explain moral reasons in this regard. [2012]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why power sharing is desirable? Explain giving any three prudential reasons. [2012]</p>
11.	<p>How can power be shared among governments at different levels? Explain. [2014]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain the vertical division of power giving example from India. [2012]</p>
12.	<p>Describe horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Differentiate between horizontal; and vertical division of powers.[2011]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is horizontal distribution of power? Mention it's any two advantages [2012]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why is horizontal distribution of power often referred to as a system of ‘checks and balances’? Explain. [2012]</p>
13.	<p>In modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain. [2011]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain how power is shared among different organs of the government.</p>
14.	“The outcome of politics of social divisions depends on how the political leaders raise the demands of any community”. Explain the statement.
15.	“Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power sharing”. Support the statement by giving three points of difference. [2012]
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Question</b> <b>5 marks</b>
1.	How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain.

	[2014]	
2.	Explain how Belgium was able to solve its ethnic problem? [2010] OR Explain the power sharing arrangement in Belgium [2011] OR State the main elements of the power sharing model evolved in Belgium. [2011]	
3	Describe any three provisions of amendment made in Indian Constitution in 1992 for making 'Three Tier government more effective and powerful. [2018]	
4	'The creation of linguistic state was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country' Justify the statement [2018]	
5	How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils? [2019]	
<b>CHAPTER- 2- FEDERALISM</b>		
<b>I.</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>1 mark each</b>
1.	Why was the State Reorganization Commission formed? [2016-17]	
2.	How do the Central and State Governments enjoy their power in federal system? [2016-17]	
3.	Name the country which follows 'coming together' style of federalism. [2014]	
4.	Which subjects are included in the Union List? [2014]	
5.	Which type of government has two or more levels?	
6.	Which subjects fall under the concurrent list?	
7.	The subject of Computer Software comes under which list?	
8.	In case of any dispute about the division of powers who can make a decision?	
9.	Which subjects are included in the State list?	
10.	Which groups of countries are examples of holding together federation?	
11.	The federal system serves which two dual objectives?	
12.	In which list of the Indian Constitution does education come? Why? [2016-17]	
13.	What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India? [2015]	
14.	Much of the official work in Indian states is done in which language? [2015]	
15.	What is the official post for the chairperson of a Municipal Corporation?	
16.	Which local body has a 'Mayor' as its head? [2014]	
17.	By which name the rural local government is popularly known?	
18.	Which state in India has a special status?	
19.	How many other languages are recognized as Scheduled Languages by the constitution, besides Hindi?	
20.	The system of Panchayati Raj works at which levels?	
21.	Name the process where power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government.	
22.	Which Indian state has its own Constitution?	
	Describe any three features of 'federalism'. [2019] OR Describe any three steps taken to strengthen the local self-governments, by the Constitutional Amendment, 1992.	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>3 marks each</b>
1.	"India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people." What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate. [2016-17]	
2.	Explain the factors that make federal government in India so attractive. [2016-17]	
3.	Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation. [2015]	
4.	Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. [2015]	
5.	What are the three lists given in the Constitution? [2014] Describe the three-fold distribution of legislative power between the Union Government and State Government of India. [2014]	
6.	Describe the three-tier system of Indian federation? [2011]	

7.	Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. [2015]
8.	State any three differences between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992.
9.	How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views. [2016-17]
10.	Do you take decentralization as means to minimize the conflicts? Give your view point? [2015]
11.	Describe the significance of decentralization. [2011] OR Do you take decentralization as means to minimize the conflicts? [2015]
12.	Define the term 'Secularism'. Explain any four features of secularism in India. [2019]
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Questions</b> <b>5 marks each</b>
1.	Differentiate between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation', with examples. [2014]
2.	How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days? [2012]
3.	How are the powers divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples. [2012] OR Describe the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and State Government and government and State Government of India. [2012] OR Describe the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Who can make laws on the subjects which are not covered under these lists and what name has been given to such subjects? [2015] OR Describe the division of powers between the Central and the State Governments in India. [2011]
4.	Explain any five key features of federalism. [2014] OR Describe the main features of federalism. [2014, 2018] OR Enlist any five features of federalism. [2012] OR Mention any five main features which makes India a federal country. [2011-12]
5.	Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of States'? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status? [2012]
6.	What challenges did centre-state relations in India face before the 1990's? Why is power sharing between centre and state more effective today? [2012] OR Describe the centre-state relations in Indian federalism? [2015] OR How have the centre-state relations been restricted to strengthen federalism? [2011]
7.	"Holding together federations" do not give equal power to its constituent units. Explain the statement with help of examples in context to India. [2012]
8.	Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the Constitution after the Amendments made in 1992. [2012] OR What is the meaning of decentralization? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralization in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992. [2012-16-17] OR Which five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 strengthen the third tier of democracy in India? Explain.

	<p>[2012]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralization in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992?</p> <p>[2011]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is meant by “decentralization of powers”? Explain the importance of local self government by the light of decentralization.</p> <p>[2011-12]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How has the third tier government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the constitutional amendment of 1992?</p> <p>[2011]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe any four Constitutional steps taken in 1992 towards decentralization in India.</p> <p>[2010-11]</p>
9.	<p>Analyse the advantages of decentralization.</p> <p>[2011,2015.2017]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain any five advantages of decentralization.</p> <p>[2012]</p>
10.	<p>What is the rationale for decentralization of power? Explain the structure of Rural local government in India.</p> <p>[2012]</p>
11.	<p>What is Grama Sabha? Describe any four functions of Grama Sabha.</p> <p>[2012]</p>
12.	<p>Explain any five features of Panchayati Raj system in India.</p> <p>[2016-17]</p>
13.	<p>Explain any five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the third tier of government in India.</p> <p>[2016-17]</p>
14.	<p>Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which were the policies adopted by India that ensured this success? Explain.</p> <p>[2014-16-17]</p>
15.	<p>“Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties”. Explain.</p> <p>[2012]</p>
16.	<p>Assess the need for local government.</p> <p>[2012.2017]</p>
17.	<p>Under which type of federation India comes ?Mention any two features of such federation .[2018]</p>
18.	<p>Describe any five features of federal government [2018]</p>
19.	<p>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy [2019]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Evaluate the power sharing system in India</p>
<b>IV.</b>	<p><b>Value Based Questions</b> <b>3 marks each</b></p>
1.	<p>What qualities or values are inculcated in the people through local government?</p>
2.	<p>What values will be gained through reservation of seats for women, SCs, STs and OBCs in the third tier of democracy?</p>
<b>I.</b>	<p><b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b> <b>1 mark each</b></p>
<p><b>CHAPTER- 4 GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE</b></p>	
1.	<p>By what term is now the person known who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Define a feminist? [2015]</p>

2.	How much representation do local government provide for women in India, OR How many seats are reserved for the women in the Indian local self-government? [2016-17]
3.	What do you mean by a patriarchal society?
4.	What is the aim of 'feminist movement'?
5.	In which constitutional institution have seats been reserved for women? [2014]
6.	The concept of patriarchy refers which system? [2013]
7.	In which country is participation of women in public life very high? [2013]
8.	What is the literacy rate amount of the Indian women? [2016]
9.	Name the group of countries in which participation of women in public life is very high. [2015]
10.	At which level of government in India 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of seats are reserved for women? [2018] [2015]
11.	According to the 2001 census, what was the sex ratio in India? [2017]
12.	Which type of state is India? [2011]
13.	Communalism refers to a division bases on which idea? [2017]
14.	On which idea is communal politics based? [2018]
15.	What do we call a person who does not discriminate against other on the basis of religious against other on the basis of religious beliefs? [2018]
16.	Which feature is against the spirit of Indian secularism? [2014]
17.	Who said the religion can never be separated from politics? [2015]
19.	Which country has no official religion of its own? [2017]
20.	What does caste hierarchy mean? [2011]
21.	According to the census of India, 2001, what is the population percentage of scheduled castes?
22.	Which division is unique to India? [2012]
23.	What is occupational mobility [2016]
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions 3 marks each</b>
1.	Define feminist movements, write their objectives. [2011]
2.	Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. [2014]
3.	Suggest any three measures to enhance the participation of woman in politics? [2015]
4.	Suppose a politician seeks your vote on the religious ground. Why is his act considered against the norms of democracy? Explain. [2015]
5.	What is communalism? How is communalism a hindrance in the functioning of our democracy? Explain. [2011]
6.	Suggest any two measures to check communalism in India. [2014]
7.	Explain any three forms of communalism in the Indian politics? [2014]
8.	How can communalism pose a great threat to Indian democracy? [2011]
	OR
	How can religion be a source of danger to democratic politics? Explain your view points.
9.	How does religion influence the political set up in our country? Explain. [2016-17]
10.	Why did the Muslim Ulama in India want to introduce religious reforms in Islam? Give any three reasons. [2016-17]
11.	How are religious differences expressed in politics? [2011]
12.	"The government of India gives holidays for festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your view point. [2014]
13.	Describe the three factors which determine the outcome of the politics of social divisions. [2016-17]
14.	Describe three advantages of the political expression of caste differences. [2015]
15.	Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India. [2011]
16.	How does caste get politicized? Give three points. [2010-11]
17.	Why are caste barriers breaking down in India? Explain with three reasons. [2011]
18.	Explain the impact of caste system on Indian democracy. [2011]
19.	"Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India". Write any three examples to justify the statement. [2011]



20	Describe the different ways through which women face discrimination and oppression in India.	
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>5 marks each</b>
1.	What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.	
2.	What is sexual division of labour? Mention the main demands of the world wide women's agitations?	
3.	Examine the standard of women's representation in India's legislative bodies [2014] OR Assess the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. [2012]	
4.	Describe any five ways in which women in India are still discriminated and oppressed. [2012-13] OR "In our country, women still lag much behind than men despite some improvements since independence". Support the statement by giving five reasons. [2011] OR Explain with five examples that women are still discriminated in India. [2011] OR How "Women in India still face discrimination and oppression in various ways". Support the statement with five examples. [2012] OR What are the problems faced by Indian women which affect their social status? Explain any five.	
5.	Define communalism. Explain any three forms of communalism in Indian politics. [2016-17]	
6.	What form does communalism take in politics? [2015] OR Explain any three forms of communal politics, with examples. [2011],[2017] OR Explain how communalism is being expressed in politics? [2012] OR What does the term communalism mean? Explain any four forms which communalism takes in politics. [2012-13]	
7.	How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain. [2012] OR It is inevitable to ignore the relationship between politics and religion. OR It what away does this relationship impacts modern day politics? Explain. [2015]	
8.	Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular. [2014] OR What is the meaning of "Secularism"? How does the constitution make India a secular state? Explain OR "The makers of the Indian Constitution choose the model of a secular state for India." Which constitutional provisions make India a secular state in the light of the above statement? [2012] OR What is secular state? How does the Constitution of India ensure that India remains a secular state? Explain. OR How does the Constitution of India ensure secularism? [2011],[2017]	
9.	Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India. [2014] OR Explain any five reasons for the declining caste system in India [2014] OR What factors have brought about a change in the Indian caste system in modern times? Explain. [2012,16,17]	
10.	The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and	

	nothing else. Do you agree? Explain. [2015]	
11.	How can caste take different forms in politics? Explain with example. OR Analyse the role of caste in Indian politics.	[2012.[2017] [2015]
12.	“Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India”. Support the statement with suitable examples. OR Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India”. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with suitable argument.	[2014] [2012]
13.	Describe the positive and negative aspects of relationship between caste and politics. OR Describe three advantages and two disadvantages and of the political expression of caste differences. OR Analyse any five advantages and disadvantages of the political expression of caste differences?	[2014,[2018] [2012]
14	‘Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or person but it is one of the foundation of our country’ Examine the statement.	[2018]
15	How had the position of women improved in our country since independence ? Explain with examples	[2019]
16	How can caste take various forms in politics ? Explain with examples	. [2019]
<b>IV.</b>	<b>High Order Thinking Skills(HOTS) Questions</b>	<b>3 marks each</b>
1.	How is gender division understood in Indian society? To what extent does political mobilization on gender basis help to improve women’s role in public life?	[2016-17]
2.	“Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.” Support the statement. [2015-13-12-14]	
<b>V.</b>	<b>Value Based Question</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
1.	Literacy and urbanization combined with economic growth have changed the value system of Indian society. Explain with reference to India’s social problem.	
<b>CHAPTER- 6 POLITICAL PARTIES</b>		
<b>I.</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>	<b>1mark each</b>
1.	What is meant by ‘Political Party’?	[2015]
2.	What is an important function of political party in India?	
3.	Who take direct part in the elections?	
4.	Which is not a component of a political party?	
5.	What is a ruling party?	
6.	Why one party political system is not considered a good democratic system?	[2016]
7.	Why did India adopt multi-party system?	[2016]
8.	Name a country that has one party system?	
9.	United Kingdom is an example of which party system?	
10.	Name the alliance formed by the Congress Party.	[2016]
11.	Which party was the principal opposition party in Lok Sabha in 2004?	[2016]
12.	What is the guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party?	[2015]
13.	The Bahujan Samaj Party stands for what?	[2015]
14.	What is the requirement laid down by the Election Commission for a political party to be recognized as a ‘State Party’?	[2015]

15.	Name any one political party that has national level political organization but not recognized as the national political party. [2016]
16.	Name any two regional parties of West Bengal. [2015]
17.	When was the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) formed?
18.	How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?
19.	The BJP formed the government in 1998 as the leader of an alliance. Name the alliance.
20.	When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?
21.	What are the criteria to recognize as a National political party in India?
22.	If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, then what challenge is being faced by the party? [2015]
23.	Why do political parties involve partisanship? [2015]
24.	An _____ is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person make a sworn statement regarding her personal information.
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions 3marks</b>
1.	Analyse the three components of a political party. [2016] OR Describe three components of a political party. [2014]
2.	Describe any three main features of Two-Party system. [2015]
3.	What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. [2015]
4.	What is meant by a 'National Political Party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
5.	Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention any four features of that party. [2013]
6.	What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bharatiya Janata Party? [2016]
7.	Describe about the ideology and organization of Bahujan Samaj Party. [2016]
8.	What is meant by 'regional political party'? State the condition required to be recognized as a 'regional political party'. [2016]
9.	Name any six 'regional political parties' of the four southern states of India. [2014]
10.	Name any six 'regional political parties' of the four southern states of India. [2014]
11.	Name the 'regional political parties' that are predominant in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha respectively with their symbols. [2014]
12.	"Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition ". Support the statement with arguments. [2016]
13.	State the conditions as laid down by the Election Commission to recognize a 'state party' and 'national party'. [2014]
14.	Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.
15.	How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain. [2015]
16.	What is meant by 'defection' in democracy? Explain. [2014]
17.	"Serious efforts were made by the legal organizations to reform political parties in India". Support the statement. [2015]
18.	Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy. OR [2019] Explain the necessity of Political Parties in a democracy.
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Question 5marks each</b>
1.	What is meant by political party? Describe the three components of a political party. [2015]

2.	Describe any five major functions of political parties. [2015,2018]
3.	Explain two functions each of the ruling party as well of the opposition parties. [2012]
4.	How do political parties help in shaping public opinion? Explain. [2012]
5.	What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognizing a party as National and State party.
6.	Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. [2013]
7.	Explain any four problem area in the working of political parties. [2012]
8.	Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples.
9.	Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political and their leaders. [2016]
	OR
	Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders.
10.	Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. [2016,2018]
	OR
	Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties. [2012-15]
11.	What do you understand by the bi-party system? Write its one merit and one demerit. [2012]
12.	What is a multi-party system? Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system. [2012]
13.	How did the Multiparty system strengthen Indian Democracy and politics .Explain [2018]
14.	What is a political party ? Explain any four characteristics of a political party [2019]
15.	Highlight any five functions of political parties to strengthen democracy.
	OR
	Why do we need political parties ? Highlight any five reasons. [2019]
<b>IV.</b>	<b>High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions</b>
1.	"Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples. OR Why can't modern democracies exist without the political parties? Explain any four reasons.[2011]
2.	"Political parties play a major role in democracy." Explain any five points to justify this statement. OR "Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise". Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving five arguments.
3.	Differentiate between national and regional parties. Write any four points.[2012]
4.	"Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world". Analyse the statement. [2015]
5.	"Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties". Analyse the statement. [2015]
6.	"All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments. [2016]
<b>V.</b>	<b>Value Based Questions</b> <b>3marks each</b>
1.	Mention the necessary conditions required by party to be recognized as a national party?
2.	"No party system is deal for all countries and all situations." Justify the statement with arguments
<b>CHAPTER-7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY</b>	
<b>I.</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b> <b>1 mark each</b>
1.	Which form of government is better-democratic or non-democratic?[2015]
2.	What is meant by transparency? [2015,[2018]

3.	Why is democratic government better than other alternatives? [2015]
4.	Which form of government is considered best? [2015]
5.	How does democracy produce an accountable government? [2015]
6.	How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? [2015]
7.	What is meant by economic inequality? [2016]
8.	In which area does democracy fail to achieve the same results as in dictatorship? [2016]
9.	Which system can reduce the possibility of tension and conflict among different groups of society?
<b>II.</b>	<b>Short Answer Type Questions 3 marks each</b>
1.	When democracy is considered successful? Explain. [2016]
2.	“There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement.
3.	State any three merits of democracy. [2015]
4.	Establish the relationship between democracy and development. [2016] OR Explain the relationship between democracy and development. [2012]
5.	What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies? [2012][2017]
6.	Discuss any three factors that describe the successful working of democracy in India. [2012]
7.	What are the expected outcomes of democracy? Explain. [2012]
8.	Examine the political outcomes of democracy. [2016]
9.	“Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable.” Support the statement with arguments. [2017]
10.	How can a democratic government be made accountable? Explain. [2012]
11.	How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with an example. [2014]
12.	How does a democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [2012]
13.	‘It may be reasonable to expect from a democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption.’ Explain this statement in three points. [2012]
14.	“Democratic government is legitimate government.” Support the statement with arguments. OR Why is democratic government known as legitimate government? [2017]
15.	Why has political funding become a threat for democracy? [2015]
16.	“Democracy accommodates social diversities”. Support the statement with examples. [2016]
17.	What are two conditions to accommodate social diversities in a democracy? Mention any one exception to this. [2015]
18.	Explain the condition under which dignity and freedom of the citizens can be promoted.[2012]
19.	Describe the favorable conditions generally provided to people under a democratic rule. [2012][2017]
20.	Explain any three weaknesses of democracy. [2012]
21.	Explain the ways in which democracy more affective. [2012]
<b>III.</b>	<b>Long Answer Type Questions 5 marks each</b>
1.	Describe the role of citizens in a democracy. [2016]
2.	Explain with examples, how the dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.
3.	How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain. [2016]
4.	Democracy has failed to reduce economic inequality and poverty.” Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your answer.[2014]
5.	“A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.” Justify the statement.[2016]

6.	“Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice”. Justify the statement.
7.	“Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens”. Justify the statement. [2016]
8.	‘Democracy cannot solve all economic and social problems but still it is perceived.’ Why? [2018]
9.	“Democracies have had greater success in setting regular free and fair elections.” Analyse the statement [2019]
10.	“Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy.” Support the statement with examples. [2019]
<b>IV. High Order Thinking Skills(HOTS) Questions</b>	
1.	How is democracy accountable and responsible to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse
2.	“Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government.” Analyse the effective government.” Analyse the statement. [2015]
3.	“Transparency is the most important feature of democracy.” Analyse. [2012].[2018]
4.	How are the democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare. [2016] OR “Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government”. Analyse the statement with arguments.[2016] OR Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain. [2015]
5.	“A democratic government is efficient and effective.” Analyse the statement. [2014] OR “Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement. [2016]
6.	Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfill the expectations of producing economic development in the country. Validate the statement with the help of relevant example.
<b>V. Value Based Questions</b> <b>3marks each</b>	
1.	“Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives. Justify the statement. [2015]
2.	“Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. [2012-13]
3.	“An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption and black money a top priority.” Justify the statement by highlighting the values attached to it. [2013]
4.	“Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Justify the statement. [2019]

## PART- 3

### GEOGRAPHY

#### Chapter- 1 (Resources and Development)

##### Year 2019 March (Questions from different Regions)

1.	How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?	1
2.	How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?	1
3.	How are mining activities responsible for land degradation in Jharkhand?	1
4.	How is overgrazing responsible for land degradation in Gujarat?	1
5.	Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial Soil' found in India.	3
6.	Describe any three main features of 'Black Soil' found in India	3
7.	"Resource planning is a complex process". Justify the statement with arguments.	3
8.	Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crop of cashew nut?	1
9.	Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important?	1
10.	Highlight the reason for land being known as an utmost important natural resource.	1
11.	Highlight the importance of contour ploughing.	1

##### Year 2018 March

1.	Classify resources on the basis of origin	1
2.	Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility. (Comp.)	1

##### Year 2016- 2017

1.	"The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation". Why? Give one reason.	1
2.	Explain the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. How can it be checked?	3

##### Year 2015- 2016

1.	Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.	3
2.	Distinguish between 'stock' and 'potential resource'. Give one example of each.	3
3.	What is 'Agenda 21'? List its two principles.	3
4.	Whom did Gandhiji make responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level? Explain any two reasons.	3
5.	Explain the three stages of resource planning in India.	3
6.	"Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India". Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.	5
7.	Suggest any five measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India.	5
8.	In what broad category do the soils of Maharashtra fall?	1
9.	Name the soil type which is widely found in Western Rajasthan. Explain two important features of this soil type which makes it unfit for cultivation.	3
10.	State the geographical factors that are responsible for the evolution of black soil. Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton?	5

##### Year 2014- 2015

1.	Define 'resources'.	1
2.	Provide a suitable classification for resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources.	5
3.	In which country was the First International Earth Summit organized?	1
4.	Who said "there is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed".	1
5.	"In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficit in some other resources". Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three examples.	5
6.	"Resource planning is essential". Assess the statement with suitable reasons.	3
7.	Explain any three human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.	3



8.	Which soil is perfect for the growth of cashew nuts?	1
9.	What is soil erosion? What measures should be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?	3
10.	How does red soil develop and in which part of India? What makes it look red and yellow?	3
11.	Which soil is called 'regur soil'? Explain any four features of this soil.	5
12.	What is soil erosion? Write two human activities that lead to soil erosion.	3
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	Explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources with suitable examples.	3
2.	Examine the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate use of natural resources.	3
3.	"India is rich in certain types of resources but deficit in some other resources". Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with examples.	5
4.	Describe the three main steps involved in the complex process of resource planning.	3
5.	Explain any five human activities accountable for land degradation in India.	5
6.	How can the problem of land degradation be solved in India? Suggest some solutions.	3
7.	Bad land and ravines are found in which river basin in India?	1
8.	Describe any three features of Arid Soil.	3
9.	Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.	5
10.	Mention two states each where land degradation takes place due to mining, over-grazing and over-irrigation.	5
<b>Year 2012- 2013</b>		
1.	What is the importance of natural resource? Why is it necessary to conserve them?	3
2.	What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some example.	3
3.	How many types of resources are available in a country? Explain. Make a chart also.	3
4.	"The earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.	5
5.	How is over-irrigation responsible land degradation? Which states of India face this problem?	3
6.	What is soil conservation? Explain any four methods of soil conservation suitable to Indian conditions.	5
7.	Why is soil considered as a living system? Mention any two factors that are responsible for soil formation.	3
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	What is meant by the term 'resource'? List the types of resources classified on the basis of its ownership.	3
2.	"Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems". Justify the statement in three points.	3
3.	Why is it essential to have resource planning? Explain any three reasons.	3
4.	Which is the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh? How can it be checked? Explain.	5
5.	Suggest any three measures of soil conservation.	3
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	Explain the types of resources on the basis of exhaustibility with the help of examples.	3
2.	Explain the three steps involved in the resource planning in India.	3
3.	Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar. Name any two states where alluvial soils are found.	3
4.	Describe any three types of soil available in India.	3
5.	Describe any three main characteristics of black soil in India.	3
<b>Chapter- 3 (Agriculture)</b>		
<b>Year-2019 March</b>		
1.	Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop Season'.	3
2.	Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop Season'.	3

3.	“Irrigation has changed the cropping patterns of many regions in India”. Analyse the statement.	3
4.	Name the two beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas.	5
5.	Name the two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required for growth of these two crops with their growing areas.	5
6.	Highlight any three differences between Kharif cropping season and Rabi cropping season.	3
7.	Categorise the following as Kharif crops and Rabi crops : (i) Wheat (ii) Maize (iii) Barley (iv) Peas (v) Bajra (vi) Tur (Arhar)	3
<b>Year-2018 March</b>		
1.	“The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s.” Support the statement with examples.	5
2.	Compare ‘Intensive subsistence farming’ with that of ‘commercial farming practiced in India.	5
3.	“The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India”. Support the statement.	5
4.	Explain with examples the interdependence of agriculture and industries.	5
<b>Year 2016- 2017</b>		
1.	Name the agriculture season other than Rabi and Kharif.	1
2.	Name the important beverage crop introduced by the British in India. Explain the geographical conditions needed for its cultivation. Write any two important states where it is grown.	5
<b>Year 2015- 2016</b>		
1.	Name the cropping season of short duration in India.	1
2.	What proportion of India’s population is engaged in agricultural activities?	1
3.	Which millet is rich in iron, calcium, other micro-nutrients and roughage?	1
4.	Describe Jhumming cultivation in one sentence.	1
5.	With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.	3
6.	What are millets? Give brief description of the climatic conditions and producing states of the millets grown in India.	1+2+2
7.	Which crop is commercial crop in one state while subsistence crop in another state?	1
8.	Describe any four geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane. Name any two major sugarcane producing states of North India.	4+1
9.	How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Explain with examples.	3
10.	Who initiated ‘Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement’?	1
11.	Describe any five technological and institutional reforms initiated to improve the standard of agriculture in India.	5
<b>Year 2014- 2015</b>		
1.	Give any three points of distinction between primitive subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture.	3
2.	Mention any three features each of intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming.	3
3.	Which two areas of India produce orange mainly?	1
4.	Which crop is used both as food and fodder?	1
5.	Which are the two main cropping seasons in India? Mention their growing and harvesting periods.	3
6.	Explain ‘ZAID’ cropping season of India with examples.	3
7.	What are the growing conditions required for the main staple food crop of India? Mention the main growing regions.	3
8.	What are ‘Rabi Crops’? In which period of the year are they sown and harvested in India? Mention any four states where these crops are grown mainly.	5
9.	Name any four oil seeds produced in India. Explain the importance of oil seeds in our day-to-day life.	3
10.	Which state is known as the harbinger of ‘Green Revolution’ in India?	1

11.	Describe the institutional and technical changes introduced in the field of agriculture in India in the recent years.	5
12.	Describe the reforms which led India to the Green Revolution and White Revolution.	5
13.	Which source has helped Punjab and Haryana to grow more and more rice?	3
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	Compare primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.	3
2.	Which state is the leading producer of rubber in India?	1
3.	Which state is the leading producer of Jowar in India?	1
4.	What is the term used for specialized cultivation of fruits and vegetables?	1
5.	Which is the staple food crop of India? Explain the growing conditions required for the same.	3
6.	Describe the significance of oil seeds.	3
7.	“Wheat and rice farming in India is fairly different from each other”. Support the statement with five suitable examples.	5
8.	Write another name for ‘White Revolution’.	1
9.	Describe the technical and institutional reforms occurred in Indian agriculture.	3
10.	Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture.	5
<b>Year 2012- 2013</b>		
1.	Describe any five types of farming practiced in India.	5
2.	Mention two geographical conditions required for the growth of Maize crop in India. Describe three factors which have contributed to increase maize production.	5
3.	Give any three features of Zaid Season.	3
4.	Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane and tea. Mention two important states of each.	4+1
5.	Explain any two geographical conditions required for the cultivation of pulses. Name any two states which are the leading producers of pulses.	2+1
6.	Write any four climatic conditions required for the cultivation of rubber. Mention any two states which are the leading producers of rubber in India.	3
7.	Name two important beverage crops grown in India. Who introduced these crops to the country? What type of agriculture is followed for their cultivation?	3
8.	“Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy”. Explain the statement.	3
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	Distinguish between Primitive Subsistence and Intensive Subsistence Farming.	3
2.	Which crop is grown as the ‘golden fibre’? Explain two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention any four uses.	5
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	What is Intensive Subsistence Farming? Write two features of this type of farming.	1+2
2.	Why is subsistence agriculture is still practiced in certain parts of the country? Give four reasons.	3
3.	Compare the geographical conditions required for the two major cereal crops in India, rice and wheat. Give one major area where they are grown.	3
<b>Year 2009- 2010</b>		
1.	What are the soil type, climatic conditions and rainfall conditions required for the cultivation of tea? Write two states of India where tea grown.	5
2.	Explain any four institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.	3/5
<b>Chapter- 4 (Minerals and Energy Resources)</b>		
<b>Year -2017</b>		
1.	Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged?	1
2.	‘Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving’. Suggest and	3

	explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.	
3.	Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.	5
4.	Describe any three characteristics of 'Odisha-Jharkhand belt' of iron ore in India.	3
5.	'Energy saved is energy produced'. Assess the statement.	5
<b>Year 2015- 2016</b>		
1.	How do geologists define minerals? Give one example each of the hardest and the softest minerals.	3
2.	Classify minerals into the three groups. Give one example of each.	3
3.	Explain veins and lodes. Which minerals are found in them?	3
4.	What type of mineral is limestone? Describe its uses and distribution.	5
5.	Why is mica considered the most important mineral in electric and electronics industries? Give three reasons.	3
6.	"Mica is an indispensable mineral in the electric industry". Evaluate.	3
7.	Name the rock mineral which is the basic raw material for a cement industry. State its composition and use.	1+2
8.	Explain the mode of occurrence of minerals in igneous and metamorphic rocks with examples.	5
9.	How are minerals unevenly distributed in India? Explain with examples.	
10.	Name a clay like substance from which alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Give its formation, uses and distribution.	5
11.	Highlight any three factors which play an important role in turning a mineral resource into a mine.	3
12.	Explain the mode of occurrence of minerals in sedimentary rocks, with examples	3
13.	How are 'Gobar gas plant' beneficial to the farmers?	1
14.	Name the most important industrial iron-ore in terms of quantity. Write any two features of it.	3
15.	Explain the distribution of iron-ore in India.	3
16.	Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, luster and density found in minerals?	1/3
17.	Mention any six non-conventional sources of energy.	5
18.	In the present day energy crisis, what steps will you like to take for saving energy?	3
19.	Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples.	3
20.	Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.	2+3
21.	Describe the occurrence of coal in India.	3
22.	How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.	5
23.	Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel should be discouraged?	1
24.	Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.	2+3
25.	"Energy is required for all activities". Support the statement with examples.	3
26.	Classify the energy resources into two categories. Mention any two features of each.	5
27.	'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving'. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.	3/5
28.	"Solar energy has a bright future in India". Support the statement with suitable agreements.	5
29.	Which is the second most important energy resource in India after coal? Mention its importance as a source of energy and as a source or raw material.	1+4
30.	Give any three reasons to show that energy resources are pre-requisite for the economic growth of the country.	3
31.	Which is the most efficient source of energy for rural India? Describe any two benefits of it.	3
32.	Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms.	1+4
<b>Year 2014- 2015</b>		

1.	Distinguish between rocks and minerals. Give one example of each.	3
2.	Which type of minerals has provided a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries in India? Explain with the help of examples.	1+2
3.	What is meant by geothermal energy and how is it produced? Explain.	3
4.	Explain any five reasons for the importance of non-conventional sources of energy.	5
5.	Mention the two most widely used sources of energy in rural India. Why is their usage being discouraged? Give any two reasons.	1+2
6.	Explain any three reasons for the variation in the distribution of minerals in India.	3
7.	In which state of India, the largest wind farm cluster is located? Explain any two benefits of this energy.	1+2
8.	“Minerals found in the ocean waters mostly are not of economic significance”. Give one reason. Name any two minerals derived from ocean water.	3
9.	State the facts about iron-ore found in India with reference to following: i. Two types of iron-ore ii. Two exporting ports iii. Two major destinations of the exports	3
10.	Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India? Mention any four uses of it.	1+4
11.	Which is the basic mineral and is the backbone of industrial development? Give its main features.	3
12.	Explain the objectives of conservation of minerals. Why is it essential for future economic growth? Explain.	5
13.	How do Gobar Gas Plants provide twin benefits to Indian farmers? Explain.	3
14.	Explain the reason as to why petroleum is playing an important role in our economy.	3
15.	Describe about Gondwana and Tertiary coals in India.	5
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	Describe any three points of importance of minerals in our daily life.	3
2.	Mention any four mineral resources in which India is fairly rich. By which mineral resource does India earn foreign exchange? Explain.	5
3.	Name the iron-ore mines of Karnataka located in Western Ghats. List any two features of these mines.	3
4.	Name the finest quality of iron-ore with a high content of iron and state any two characteristics of it.	3
5.	What is an ore? Name any two ores of iron.	3
6.	How is Tidal Energy produced? Mention the area which provides ideal conditions for producing Tidal Energy.	2+1
7.	Describe the position of India regarding the non-ferrous minerals with their importance.	3
8.	‘India should harness the geo-thermal energy to meet the growing consumption of energy’. Explain the statement in three points.	3
9.	How is nuclear or atomic energy obtained? Write any one use of it. Which minerals are used to obtain this energy and mention any two states where these minerals are found?	1+1+ 1+2
10.	Explain the importance of iron, manganese, mica, bauxite and copper.	5
11.	State any two uses of limestone and name any two states which are the major producers of limestone.	3
12.	Name a non-metallic mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. Give its characteristics, uses and distribution.	5
13.	Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.	3
14.	Explain the impact of mining on the health of miners and the environment? Suggest any one solution.	4+1
15.	What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain.	5
16.	Why is energy required for all activities? How can energy be generated? Explain.	2+3



17.	In which two main geological ages does coal occur in rock series in India? Mention two features of coal of each age.	1+2
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	Explain any three types of formations in which minerals occur.	3
2.	What efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner? Explain in three points.	3
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	Define mineral. How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?	3
2.	Name any three major iron ore belts found in India. Write main features of each.	3
3.	'Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable development'. Analyze two reasons and any one way for the sustainable energy development.	2+1
4.	What is a mineral? Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.	3
5.	What measures can be adopted for conservation of energy in India? Write any three.	3
<b>Chapter- 5 (Manufacturing Industries)</b>		
<b>Year -2019 March</b>		
1.	How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples.	5
2.	Explain with examples any five factors that are responsible for industrial location.	5
3.	Explain five types of 'industrial pollution'.	5
4.	How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain various ways.	5
5.	Describe the importance of manufacturing industries as a backbone of economic development of the country.	3
6.	Describe the role of industries in the development of agriculture.	3
7.	Explain the reasons for concentration of iron and steel industries in and around Chotanagpur region.	5
8.	Why does the textile industry occupy an important position in the Indian economy? Explain.	5
<b>Year -2018 March</b>		
1.	Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with example.	5
2.	Explain any five factors that are responsible for concentration of 'iron and steel' industries mainly in Chhotanagpur Plateau Region.	5
3.	Explain any five factors that are responsible for the location of the 'Jute Mills' mainly along the banks of the 'Hugli River'.	5
<b>Year 2016- 2017</b>		
1.	Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?	3
2.	Suggest any three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.	3
3.	Explain with examples the interdependence of agriculture and industries.	3
4.	Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objectives of National Jute Policy.	5
<b>Year 2015- 2016</b>		
1.	What is manufacturing? How does manufacturing lead to value addition of the raw material? Explain with the help of examples.	3
2.	Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?	1+2
3.	How do manufacturing industries help agriculture?	1
4.	Why is cotton textile industry concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat? Give any three reasons.	3
5.	How do manufacturing industries help in earning foreign exchange?	1

6.	How are industries leading to noise pollution? What are its effects on human beings? Explain.	5
7.	'The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries'. Give three arguments to support this statement.	3
8.	"Textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian Economy". Support this statement with appropriate arguments.	3
9.	Classify industries on the basis of ownership.	1
10.	Explain the significance of chemical industry in the development of Indian economy.	3
11.	Which two factors do affect the location of industries?	1/2+1/2
12.	Why is jute industry concentrated in West Bengal? Explain any three reasons.	3
13.	Suggest any three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.	3
14.	"In recent years, there has been a tendency to establish sugar industry in Southern states instead of Northern states". Give any three reasons.	3
15.	Why has the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council' been set up?	3
16.	Name the electronic capital of India. Write any four characteristics of IT and electronic industry of India.	1+4
17.	Why has the Chhotanagpur Plateau Regions the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyze the reason.	3/5
18.	Evaluate the factors responsible for poor performance of our iron and steel industry.	3
<b>Year 2014- 2015</b>		
1.	Describe the importance of manufacturing industries in five points.	5
2.	Distinguish between Joint and Co-operative industries with examples.	3
3.	What are agglomeration economies?	1
4.	Explain how industries are responsible in causing air pollution? Mention its consequences.	5
5.	Describe any five human factors responsible for the location of industries.	5
6.	Describe any three problems which are being faced by the jute industry in India.	3
7.	How can the industrial pollution on fresh water be reduced? Suggest any three measures.	3
8.	Highlight any three challenges faced by sugar industry.	3
9.	'Give reasons as to why the ideal location of sugar mills is near sugarcane producing areas'. Support the statement with reasons	3
10.	How is IT industry contributing in the field of employment and foreign exchange in India? Explain.	5
11.	The iron and steel industry is called 'basic and heavy industry'. Explain the reasons with arguments.	3
12.	Why is aluminium smelting industry close to power sector? Describe other important factors for the location of aluminium smelting. Why is this industry gaining importance? Give reasons.	5
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	"Agriculture and industry are complimentary to each other". Explain the statement with five examples.	5
2.	Classify industries into two categories on the basis of capital investment. Give two examples of each category.	3
3.	Distinguish between agro based and mineral based industries.	3
4.	Why is textile industry second largest after agriculture in India? Explain the reason.	3
5.	How are industries responsible for polluting underground water ? Explain.	3
6.	How has the great importance of the cotton textile industry for the Indian Economy? Explain with examples.	5
7.	"Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel manufactures have to import fabric". Explain this statement with appropriate reasons.	3
8.	Write any five characteristics of sugar industry of India.	5
9.	Why have the demands of jute products increased internally as well as globally? Explain any	3



	two reasons.	
10.	'Development of iron and steel industry is very important for India's development'. Support this statement with three arguments.	3
11.	"Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development". Examine the statement.	3
12.	Describe any three major problems faced by iron and steel industry in India.	3
<b>Year 2012- 2013</b>		
1.	What challenges are faced by the jute textile industry in India? Mention the main objectives of National Jute Policy, 2005.	3+2
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	Describe any five problems faced by cotton textile industries in India.	5
2.	Why is jute textile industry mainly concentrated in Hugli Basin? Explain three reasons for the same.	3
3.	How does the cotton textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? Explain with three examples.	3
4.	Mention the various measures taken by the govt. to boost the production of jute goods.	3
5.	Distinguish between integrated steel plant and mini steel plants stating three points of distinction.	3
6.	Explain any three main causes of environmental pollution created by industries.	3
7.	"India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential". Explain the reasons.	5
8.	Give a brief description of the present scenario and necessity of cement industry.	3
9.	Examine the impact of liberalization on automobile industry in India.	3
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	"Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other". Support your answer by giving any three arguments.	3
2.	What is the contribution of industry to national economy of India? Compare it with the East-Asian countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP?	3
3.	Why is fertilizer industry is almost widespread throughout the country? Give three reasons.	
4.	Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states in India? Explain any three reasons.	3
5.	Mention any two factors that have contributed to a healthy growth of the automobile industry in India. Name two centres where this industry is located.	1+2
6.	What are software technology parks? State any two points of significance of Information Technology industry in India.	3
<b>Chapter- 6 (Lifelines of National Economy)</b>		
<b>Year -2019 March</b>		
1.	"Roadways still have an edge over railways in India". Support the statement with examples.	5
2.	"International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country". Justify the statement with examples.	5
3.	Explain the importance of means of transport as a prerequisite for the development of a country.	5
4.	Describe any five benefits of tourism in India.	5
<b>Year -2018 March</b>		
1.	"Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development". Analyse the statement.	3
2.	Explain any three major problems faced by road transport in India.	3
<b>Year 2016- 2017</b>		
1.	"Roadways still have an edge over railways in India". Support the statement with arguments.	5
2.	Name the river which is related to 'National Waterways No. 1'.	1
3.	Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and	3

	efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.	
<b>Year 2015- 2016</b>		
1.	“Efficient and fast means of transport and communication converted the world into a large village”. Justify the statement with examples.	5
2.	Describe any two features of National Highway- 7.	1
3.	Describe any one feature of National Highway- 15.	1
4.	Describe any one feature of Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway.	1
5.	Which organization looks after the National Highways of India?	1
6.	Describe any three types of roads in India which are constructed and maintained by the different organizations of state and national level.	3
7.	Mention any three differences between metalled and unmetalled roads.	3
8.	Distinguish between ‘National Highways’ and ‘State Highways’ of India.	3
9.	Analyze any five problems of Indian road transportation.	5
10.	Classify the roads on India, according to their capacity.	5
11.	Explain any five unfavourable areas of India where laying of railway tracks has been influenced by physiographic and economic factors.	5
12.	Describe the three important networks of pipeline transport in India.	3
13.	Explain any five reasons suitable for the use of waterways in preference to airways.	5
14.	Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each.	3
15.	How has India one of the largest terrestrial networks of Doordarshan in the world? 3	
<b>Year 2014- 2015</b>		
1.	“Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other”. Explain with four examples.	5
2.	What is the extent of North-South Corridor of India?	1
3.	Describe about the National Highways in India in three points.	3
4.	Describe the features of Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways of India in five points.	5
5.	What are ‘Border Roads’? Describe their significance.	3
5.	Highlight any three advantages of computer reservation in railways.	3
6.	Explain in three points the growing importance of railways over roadways.	3
7.	Which is the longest gas pipeline in India? Write any two features of it.	3
8.	How is Doordarshan one of the largest terrestrial network in the world? Explain.	
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	How does transport play an important role in the economic development of a country? Explain with examples.	3
2.	Elaborate the need of efficient means of transport for fast development in three points.	3
3.	Classify the roads in India on the basis of type of material used for their construction.	3
4.	Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples.	3
5.	Describe the significant role played by different kinds of roads in India.	5
6.	Describe the rural roads in India.	3
7.	Explain the role of pipelines in the economic development of India.	5
8.	Describe the measures taken for the quick delivery of mails in cities and large towns.	3
9.	“Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity”. Support the statement with suitable examples.	
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	“Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy”. Support this statement with four examples.	
2.	Explain any five reasons to justify as to why roadways are a better mode of transportation than railways.	5
3.	Explain any four major problems faced by Indian Railways.	3
4.	Why is air transport an important means of transport in the North-Eastern part of our country? Explain any four reasons.	5

5.	Why is the air transport more useful now-a-days? Write five reasons.	5
6.	Explain with examples the changing nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years.	5
7.	“No country can survive without international trade in the present global world”. Explain the statement.	5
8.	As an industry, how has tourism a bright future in India? Explain.	5
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	Explain any four reasons why a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for trade of today.	5
2.	Why are the means of transportation and communication called the ‘lifelines of national economy’? Give any four reasons to support your answer.	5
3.	What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West Corridors join in which terminal cities?	5
4.	What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication? State any two points of importance of mass communication.	5
5.	What is meant by ‘International Trade’? State any three features of India’s international trade.	5

# PART- 4

## ECONOMICS

### Chapter- 1 (Development)

#### March- 2019

1	What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops?	1
2	What may be a developmental goal of a girl who belongs to a rich urban family?	1
3	What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth?	1
4	What may be a developmental goal of a rich farmer?	1
5	“Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more.” Explain any three ways to solve this problem.	3
6	Why should we use natural resources properly and judiciously? Explain your views.	3
7.	“Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.	3
8.	How do different persons have different developmental goals? Explain with examples.	3

#### Year 2017- 2018

1.	State any two goals of development other than income.	1
2.	How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.	3

#### Year 2016- 2017

1.	State the method of calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	1
2.	What is sustainable development? Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.	3
3.	Why are developmental goals conflicting goals also?	3
4.	What is Gross Domestic Product? Why is the value of intermediate goods not included to calculate the Gross Domestic Product?	5

#### Year 2015- 2016

1.	What is meant by the ‘Primary Sector’?	1
2.	Why do people have different development goals?	3
3.	Mention any three developmental goals for an ‘adivasi’ from Narmada Valley.	3
4.	According to the World Bank, which country would be classified as low income country?	1
5.	What is meant by Average Income of a country?	1
6.	Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.	1
7.	Mention one limitation of Per Capita Income as an indicator of development.	1
8.	Explain any five basis of comparison of economic development of different countries or states.	5
9.	Define ‘Literacy Rate’.	1
10.	Explain three main reasons for the need of environment friendly economic growth and two ways to achieve it.	5
11.	What is the full form of HDI?	1
12.	“Sustainability of Development is a new area of knowledge”. Do you agree? Justify your answer.	3
13.	State any one public facility needed for the people.	1
14.	What is development? Explain the indicators used by the UNDP for measuring development.	3
15.	“The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation”. Explain the statement by giving suitable examples.	3

#### Year 2014- 2015

1.	Why do some people oppose dams?	1
2.	“People have conflicting developmental goals”. Support the statement with suitable example.	3
3.	Describe any three possible development goals of landless labourers.	3
4.	Why is total income not a useful measure of development?	1
5.	State any one reason for overuse of resources.	1

6.	Which organization classifies countries as rich countries and low income countries?	1
7.	What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the restrictions of such norm?	3
8.	“The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation”. Why? Give one reason.	1/3
9.	Distinguish between the ‘total income of a country and its Per Capita Income’. How do we classify the countries on the basis of Per Capita Income?	5
10.	What does Life Expectancy denote?	1
11.	Why is sustainable development essential? Give one reason.	1
12.	Which organization publishes the Human Development Index?	1
13.	Describe the efforts made by the Govt. to improve the health of the people in India.	3
14.	What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.	5
15.	Show two ways in which industrial pollution degrades the environment? Suggest three measures to control environment degradation.	5
16.	What is meant by sustainable development? Why does this issue attract attention of scientists, economists and social scientists?	3
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	Why do different persons have different notions of development? Explain.	3
2.	“Development for one may not be development for the others”. Support the statement with examples.	3
3.	What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying countries?	1
4.	Evaluate the significance and limitations of Average Income as a measure for development.	5
5.	What is meant by development? What is the most common indicator used to compare the levels of development of different countries? Explain three demerits of using this indicator solely as a measure of development.	5
6.	Why has Kerala a low ‘Infant Mortality Rate’? Explain any three reasons.	5
7.	Define the following: (i) Infant Mortality Rate (ii) Literacy Rate (iii) Net Attendance Ratio	3
8.	Name any two things that money cannot buy.	1
9.	What is the meaning of sustainability of development? Explain any four reasons responsible for over-use of ground water in recent years.	3
10.	“Sustainability of development is very essential”. Support the statement with arguments.	3
11.	Which factors are considered while calculating HDI? Mention any two.	1
12.	Explain the concept of Human Development Index. Explain the three basic components of measuring Human Development Index.	5
13.	Explain the components for calculating HDI and how is it a better indicator of the country’s economic development?	3
<b>Year 2012- 2013</b>		
1.	Why don’t different categories of people (like landless labourers, rural women and a girl from a rich urban family) have the same notion of development? Explain.	3
2.	Apart from income, which other six things people look for growth and development?	3
3.	Write the full form of IMR. Explain why this index is low in Kerala.	3
4.	What is the significance of Human Development Index?	3
5.	Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job.	5
6.	“Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not able to get secondary level education”. Give three reasons for the statement.	3
7.	Identify the different thrust areas of human development. Which one of them plays the most significant role?	3

<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	Explain common, different and conflicting goals by giving suitable examples.	3
2.	Although averages are useful for comparing countries, they also hide disparities. Explain the meaning of this statement.	5
3.	What is Infant Mortality Rate? Suggest two measures to keep Infant Mortality Rate low.	3
4.	Differentiate between UNDP Report and World Bank Report. Why is UNDP Report more reliable of the two?	5
5.	What is sustainability of development? Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with example.	3
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	What is Average Income? What is its importance? How is it calculated? Mention its limitations related to development.	5
2.	What is meant by 'Sustainable Development'? Explain it by taking the case study of water.	3
3.	"Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Justify the statement.	3
<b>Chapter- 2 (Sectors of the Indian Economy)</b>		
<b>March- 2019</b>		
1	Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.	5
2	Give one example each of primary and tertiary economic sectors.	1
3	How can more employment be created in agriculture sector alone? Explain any three ways.	3
4	How can the problem of unemployment be eradicated in India? Explain any three ways.	3
5.	Highlight the contribution of public sector in the economic development of a country.	5
6.	Highlight any five benefits of organised sector, with examples.	5
<b>March- 2018</b>		
1.	When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come?	1
2.	Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.	3
<b>Year 2016- 2017</b>		
1.	Write one objective of NREGA 2005.	1
2.	Differentiate between the public sector and private sector in an economy with a suitable example.	3
3.	Describe any five public facilities needed for the development of a country.	5
4.	Which are the new services included in the tertiary sector?	1
5.	Ramesh works as a driver in a Govt. department whereas Karunesh works as a mechanic in a private workshop. Whose job is more unprotective and how?	3
6.	Why is there an urgent need to protect workers in the unorganized sector? Explain.	5
<b>Year 2015- 2016</b>		
1.	Which sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors?	1
2.	How are the economic activities classified in various sectors? Which of these is the most essential sector and why?	3
3.	Which sector has gained prominence over the last thirty years?	1
4.	What is meant by Primary Sector? Why is it called so? Explain by giving two examples.	3
5.	Explain the meaning of tertiary sector. Mention any four economic activities of this sector.	3
6.	Through which act 'Right to Minimum Work' is implemented?	1
7.	How can skill development programme create employment opportunities in rural areas?	1
8.	Bank/ATM is an example of which sector?	1
9.	Which sector of economy does provide the base for all other products? Explain with the help of any two examples.	3
10.	How can tourism provide additional employment to lakhs of people? Explain.	3
11.	Explain the significance and role of secondary sector as a tool in the economic development of a country.	3



12.	What do you understand by GDP of a country?	1
13.	How do we count and calculate the value of goods and services in the three economic sectors? Explain with the help of a suitable example.	3
14.	What is disguised unemployment? Suggest any two measures to reduce unemployment.	3
15.	What is an organized sector? Elaborate the working conditions of the organized sector in India.	5
16.	Why do people prefer to work in an organized sector? Explain.	3
17.	Rekha's income is more than her sister. But Rekha works in an unorganized sector whereas her sister is employed in the organized sector. Who amongst the two is at an advantageous position and why?	3
18.	State any five features each of public sector and private sector.	5
<b>Year 2014- 2015</b>		
1.	All the three sectors of the economy are interdependent. Explain their inter-dependence taking iron ore as an example.	3
2.	Why are only 'final goods and services' counted while computing total production?	3
3.	Describe the historical changes in the economic sectors over the last hundred years.	5
4.	Explain the problem of unemployment in the service sector in urban areas with examples.	3
5.	What is the name of underemployment?	1
6.	NREGA-2005 is referred to as 'Right to Work'. Justify the statement.	3
7.	"There has been a big change in three sectors of economic activities in India but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment". Explain the above statement on the basis of facts.	3
8.	Describe any five activities where the govt. must spend for the welfare of the workers of unorganized sector.	3
9.	How can workers employed in unorganized sector be protected? Explain with three examples.	3
10.	"Workers are not exploited in organized sector". Do you agree with the statement? Explain the reasons given in support of your answer.	5
11.	Explain any three points of importance of public sector in our society.	3
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	Explain the interdependence of all the three economic sectors giving examples from transportation system.	3
2.	How do tertiary sector activities help in development of the primary and secondary sectors? Explain.	3
3.	Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods. How do they help in calculating GDP?	3
4.	What has been the role of NREGA in creating employment for the people in India?	5
5.	How can income and employment be increased if farmers are provided with a loan or irrigation facility? Explain with the help of an example.	3
6.	Why does disguised unemployment not help to enhance the productivity of the country? Explain with the help of an example.	3
7.	Suggest any five ways and measures to increase employment opportunities in India.	5
8.	How far is it correct to say that in recent past, India has experienced some significant changes in the contribution to GDP by the service sector? Explain.	5
9.	What constitutes the unorganized sector in urban areas? Why do workers in this sector need protection?	5
10.	Compare with five examples of the working conditions prevailing in the organized sector with unorganized sector.	5
11.	What is the aim/intention of the govt. in raising money through taxes?	1
12.	How does public sector help in the development of a country? Explain.	5
<b>Year 2012-2013</b>		
1.	How is the classification of economic activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary useful?	3

	Explain.	
2.	What do final goods and services mean?	1
3.	“When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sectors increases”. Analyze the statement.	5
4.	“The tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy”. Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your answer.	3
5.	Explain the concept of underemployment taking example from some non-agricultural field.	3
6.	How can unemployment be tackled in semi-rural areas? Suggest any three ways.	3
7.	What is unemployment? Describe any four types of unemployment found in India.	5
8.	Differentiate between the public sector and private sector. Why does govt. support the public sector? Give any three reasons.	5
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	What is a ‘natural product’? Explain its importance in an industrial sector with suitable examples.	3
2.	What is GDP? Explain with example the method of calculating it.	3
3.	How are the sectors of the economy different from each other? Explain.	3
4.	What is GDP? Assess the contribution of Secondary and Tertiary sectors to the GDP of India.	3
5.	How would a farmer increase his income and employment if he is provided with loan, irrigation facilities and means of transportation?	3
6.	How far is it correct to say that disguised unemployment can also be called underemployment? Explain.	3
7.	Identify any five activities where the govt. must spend for the welfare of the people and why?	5
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	“Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector”. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer giving valid reasons.	5
2.	Why is agriculture an activity of unorganized sector in India? Explain.	5
<b>Year 2009- 2010</b>		
1.	What is meant by ‘Disguised Unemployment’? Explain with an example each from urban and rural areas.	3
2.	Agriculture is an activity of unorganized sector in India. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with suitable examples.	5
3.	Write two groups of people working in unorganized sector who are in need of protection. How can the govt. protect them?	5
<b>Chapter- 3 (Money and Credit)</b>		
<b>March- Year 2019</b>		
1	Give one example each of modern currency and older currency.	1
2	Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain.	3
3	Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector? Explain	3
4	“Credit can play a positive role.” Justify the statement with arguments.	3
5	“Credit can play a negative role.” Justify the statement with arguments.	3
6.	Explain the meaning of ‘Currency’.	1
7.	Explain the reason for necessity of supervision by the Reserve Bank of India of formal sources of loans.	1
8.	Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.	3
9.	Why is money called a medium of exchange?	1
10.	Why are demand deposits considered as money?	1
11.	Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.	3
OR		
Explain the three important terms of credit.		
<b>Year 2017- 2018</b>		



1.	Give any two examples of informal sector of credit.	1
2.	Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons.	3
<b>Year 2016- 2017</b>		
1.	Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?	1
2.	"Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nations". Examine the statement.	3
3.	How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.	5
4.	Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.	1
5.	"Banks are efficient medium of exchange". Support the statement with examples.	3
6.	"Self-Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral". Examine the statement.	5
<b>Year 2015- 2016</b>		
1.	Do you think money makes it easier to exchange things? Explain with the help of example.	3
2.	What are the modern forms of the money currency in India? Why is it acceptable as a medium of exchange?	3
3.	Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.	3
4.	What is a cheque? What is the advantage of using a cheque for payment?	3
5.	Why do banks maintain cash reserve?	1
6.	Credit can push the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. Explain with the help of an example.	3
7.	Differentiate between the terms of credit offered in formal and informal sectors of credit. Why are informal sources of credit more convenient and people friendly? Explain.	5
8.	Define the term 'collateral'.	1
9.	What are the various purposes for which the rural people require credit? What are the sources from which they can avail it?	5
10.	Why is there a great demand of loans or credit? Explain the reasons.	5
11.	What is the role of a bank in the economic development of a country? Explain.	5
12.	Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain any five reasons.	5
13.	"RBI plays a crucial role in controlling formal sector loan". Explain.	5
14.	In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks?	5
15.	Self-Help Groups can help in solving the problem of credit in rural areas. Explain.	5
16.	Why are credit arrangements not fair for all sections of society? Give three reasons. Suggest two remedies for the problem.	5
17.	"Credit must be made available to the poor people on appropriate and reasonable term to respect certain essential values". Explain.	5
18.	"To achieve the overall development of the country, cheap and affordable credit is necessary for all". Explain the social and economic values attached to it.	5
19.	"Self-Help Groups play an important role in solving the problems of rural poor". In this context explain the social and economic values attached to it.	5
<b>Year 2014- 2015</b>		
1.	What was the shortcoming of barter system that led to the evolution of money as medium of exchange?	3
2.	"Forms of currency have undergone several changes since early times". Elucidate.	3
3.	What do you mean by 'debt-trap'?	1
4.	Mention any six items that can be kept as collateral against loans.	3
5.	What are formal sector loans and informal sector loans? Are there any agencies that supervise their functioning?	3
6.	How do SHGs act to provide a platform for women to address their various social issues?	5

<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	How is money used in everyday life? Explain with examples.	3
2.	How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example.	3
3.	What is a demand deposit? List two advantages of demand deposits.	3
4.	List any six sources of credit operating generally in Indian villages.	5
5.	Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development.	3
6.	Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any three reasons.	3
7.	Explain any three terms of credit.	3
8.	Illustrate with the help of an example how the terms of credit might become difficult for the small and marginal farmers.	3
9.	Why is it necessary for banks and co-operatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.	5
10.	'Self-Help Groups' enjoy a lot of freedom in their functioning. Explain.	5
11.	Explain the social and economic values for which it is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India.	5
<b>Year 2012- 2013</b>		
1.	Describe the organization, working and importance of Self-Help Groups.	5
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	Why are the poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit? Explain.	3
2.	What are formal sources of credit? Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?	5
3.	What are Self-Help Groups? How do they work? Explain.	5
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	What is the difference between formal sector loans and informal sector loans? Give two examples of each.	5
2.	Explain the term 'debt-trap'. Why is it more rampant in rural areas? Give two reasons.	3
<b>Chapter-4 – Globalization and the Indian Economy.</b>		
<b>March- Year 2019</b>		
1.	How can the Government of India play a major role to make globalization fairer? Explain with examples.	3
2.	How has globalisation affected the life of Indians? Explain with examples	3
3.	Distinguish between investment and foreign investment.	1
4.	Describe any three steps taken by the Central and State governments to attract foreign investment in India.	3
5.	Analyse the contribution of communication technology in globalization.	3
6.	Assess any three advantages of globalisation.	3
7.	Assess any three advantages of multinational corporations.	3
8.	Differentiate between multinational corporations and domestic companies.	1
9.	Analyse any three factors that make globalization fairer.	3
	OR Analyse the impact of globalization on Multi-national Corporations (MNCs) in India.	
<b>March- 2018</b>		
1.	How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.	5
2.	How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.	5
<b>Year 2016- 2017</b>		
1.	Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?	1
2.	Why had the Indian Govt. put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Analyse the reasons.	3
3.	Describe the impact of globalization on Indian economy with examples.	5

4.	Examine any three conditions which should be taken care of by MNCs to set up their production units.	3
5.	Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalization.	5
6.	How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.	3
7.	Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.	5
8.	How are 'local companies' benefited by collaborating with 'multinational companies'? Evaluate any three benefits.	3
9.	What is liberalisation? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy.	5
10.	Describe any five advantages to consumers due to globalisation and greater competition among producers.	5
11.	Describe the problems created by globalisation for small producers and workers.	5
12.	"Our markets have completely transformed in recent years." Support the statement with examples.	5

#### Year 2015- 2016

1.	Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.	1
2.	What is meant by 'trade barrier'?	1
3.	What attracts the foreign investment?	1
4.	What is the most common step taken by the producers to cut production cost?	1
5.	Explain the meaning of an MNC. How is it so successful in the current world scenario?	3
6.	Explain by giving examples the MNCs are spreading their production in different ways.	3
7.	What is WTO? Describe various functions of WTO.	5
8.	When was India's foreign trade liberalized?	1
9.	What is meant by 'Special Economic Zones'?	1
10.	Describe any three features preferred by MNCs for setting up their production units.	3
11.	Explain any five strategies adopted by the MNCs to earn more profit.	5
12.	Globalization will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.	5
13.	"Foreign trade is an important component of globalization". Explain any three points in this regard.	3
14.	Do you think that more Indian companies should emerge as MNCs? Explain four reasons to support our answer.	5
15.	How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples.	5
16.	What is the meaning of globalization? Explain its any four impacts on Indian agriculture.	5
17.	What is privatization?	1
18.	In what ways has competition affected the workers, Indian exporters and foreign MNCs in the garment industry? Explain.	5

#### Year 2014- 2015

1.	How does foreign trade integrate the markets of different countries? Explain with suitable examples.	5
2.	Mention any two factors which have stimulated the globalization process.	1
3.	Mention any five features of foreign trade.	5
4.	What is globalization?	1
5.	Why is globalization necessary for an economy? Explain.	5
6.	Explain the meaning of globalization in your own words.	5
7.	Why did India set up SEZs?	1
8.	What is trade barrier? Why trade barriers were imposed by the Indian Govt.? Explain any four reasons.	5
9.	Why did India change its economic policy in 1991? Explain.	5
10.	"Information and Communication technology has increased the pace of globalization". Justify the statement.	5

11.	What does WTO stand for? Write its four features.	5
12.	Explain the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture.	5
13.	‘Bigger companies mean more exploitation’. Give arguments to support the statement.	3
14.	“Only fair globalization can give new shape to the world economy”. Explain.	5
<b>Year 2013- 2014</b>		
1.	Why did ‘Ford Motor Company’ want to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe? Explain.	3
2.	How did ‘Cargil Foods’ become the largest producer of edible oils in India? Explain.	3
3.	Describe any five ways in which MNCs control their production in other countries.	
4.	“MNCs are playing an important role in globalization process”. Justify the statement by giving any five suitable arguments.	5
5.	What led Indian Govt. to changes in trade and investment policy after 1990s? Explain any three points.	3
6.	“The impact of globalization has not been visualized uniformly among producers and workers”. Support the statement with facts.	5
7.	What problems would be faced by the workers if employers try to cut down the cost of production to compete in the global market?	5
8.	Explain any three steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign companies to invest in India.	3
9.	How have globalization affected the small producers and workers? Explain.	5
<b>Year 2011- 2012</b>		
1.	Where do the MNCs like to set up their production units? Explain any three points.	3
2.	What ways is an MNC different from the national companies? Highlight any three points of distinction.	3
3.	‘Rapid improvement in technologies has been a major factor that has stimulated the globalization process’. Support the statement with suitable examples.	5
4.	What are Special Economic Zones? Why have they been set up?	3
5.	How does the rising competition affect the small Indian companies? Explain with three examples.	3
<b>Year 2010- 2011</b>		
1.	What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Govt. after independence? Why did it wish to remove these barriers later on?	5
2.	Explain any three factors that have enabled globalization possible.	3

## MAP WORK

### Identification:

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
- C. The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.
- D. (b) The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.

### Locate and Label:

- (i) Bokaro – Iron and Steel Plant
  - (ii) Gandhinagar – Software Technology Park
  - (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
  - (iv) Salal – Dam
  - (v) Tuticorin – Sea Port
- 
- (i) Hirakud – Dam
  - (ii) Kochi – Major sea port
  - (iii) Salem – Iron and Steel Centre
  - (iv) Hyderabad – Software Technology Park
  - (v) Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant
- 
- (i) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
  - (ii) Tungabhadra – Dam
  - (iii) Mohali – Software Technology Park
  - (iv) Kandla – Major Sea Port
  - (v) Durgapur – Iron and Steel Plant
- 
- (i) Raja Sansi – International Airport
  - (ii) Bhadravati – Iron and Steel Plant
  - (iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal
  - (iv) Tehri – Dam
  - (v) Kaiga – Nuclear Power Plant