



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN HYDERABAD REGION

CLASS - X SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

COMPETENCY FOCUSED QUESTIONS IN THE FORM OF
MCQ'S, CASE BASED, ASSERTION & REASONING

SESSION 2023-24

INSPIRATION

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CLASS X
COURSE STRUCTURE

History (India and the Contemporary World - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 60	20 inclusive of map pointing
Section	Chapter No.	Chapter name	No. of periods	Marks allocated
I Events and processes	I	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	17	18 + 2 map pointing *
	II	Nationalism In India	17	
II Livelihoods, Economies and Societies	III	The Making of a Global World (To be evaluated in the Board Examination - Subtopics:1 to 1.3 Pre Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade)	6	
		Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks Sub topics 2 to 4.4 The nineteenth century (1815-1914) to end of Bretton Woods & the beginning of 'Globalisation'.")	4	
	IV	The Age of Industrialization (To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only)	6	
III Everyday Life, Culture and Politics	V	Print Culture and the Modern World	10	* Marks as mentioned above

Geography (Contemporary India - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 55	20 inclusive of map pointing
Chapter No.	Chapter Name		No. of Periods	Marks allocated
1	Resources and Development		7	17 + 3 map pointing
2	Forest and Wildlife Resources		7	
3	Water Resources		7	
4	Agriculture		10	
5	Minerals and Energy Resources		10	
6	Manufacturing Industries		10	
7	Lifelines of National Economy Only map pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination		2	
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks)		2	
Political Science (Democratic Politics - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 50	20
Unit no	Chapter No	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks allocated
I	1	Power - sharing	15	
	2	Federalism		
II	3	Gender, Religion and Caste	12	20
III	4	Political Parties	12	
IV	5	Outcomes of Democracy	11	
Economics (Understanding Economic Development)			Suggestive no. of periods = 50	20
Chapter No.	Chapter name		No. of Periods	Marks allocated
1	Development		12	20
2	Sectors of the Indian Economy		12	
3	Money and Credit		12	
4	Globalisation and The Indian Economy To be evaluated in the Board Examination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation 		8	
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production across the countries • Chinese toys in India • World Trade Organisation • The Struggle for a Fair Globalisation 		6	
5	Consumer Rights (Project Work)			

CLASS X
COURSE CONTENT

History: India and the Contemporary World - II			
Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcome with Specific Competencies
I The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the impact of the French Revolution on the European countries in the making of the Nation state. Explore the nature of the diverse social movements of the time. (1830-1848) Examine the ways by which the idea of nationalism emerged and led to the formation of nation states. Comprehend how the World War I was triggered by the scramble for colonies in the Balkan states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch Videos/ read Textual materials/ read related novels on the French revolution followed by a Class room discussion and presentation. World café/ Panel discussion/ debate using Collaborative learning, to explore the diverse social groups and present it as a group. Use of graphic organizers to explain the idea of unification of states to form one nation. (Italy/ Germany/ Greece) Visual representation of the map of Pre-First World War Europe followed by the Class discussion and reflection activity based on the map of Post First World War Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infer how the French Revolution had an impact on the European countries in the making of nation state. Enumerate and evaluate the validity of the nature of the diverse social movements of the time Analyse and infer how the idea of nationalism emerged and led to the formation of nation states in Europe and elsewhere. Illustrate that ,the quest for imperialism triggered the First World War.
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore various facets of Nationalistic movements that ushered in the sense of Collective Belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence chart/ story Board/ Story telling pedagogy to illustrate various facets of Nationalistic movements that ushered in the sense of Collective Belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrate various facets of Nationalistic movements that ushered in the sense of Collective Belonging
Nationalism in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the impact of the first world war on triggering two defining movements (Khilafat & Non-cooperation Movement) in India. Assess/ appraise the role of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders in the two movements (NCM & CDM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine textual content and other references and Present through PPT . Viewing the relevant Snippets from the movies/ video clips depicting various events involving Gandhiji and other leaders and present findings through a panel discussion or seminars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the aspects of the First World War that triggered two defining movements (Khilafat & Non-cooperation Movement) in India Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies applied by Gandhiji and other leaders in the Two movements.
III The Making of a Global World Sub topic 1 The pre modern world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore various aspects of how the world changed profoundly in the 19th century in terms of Economic, Political, Social, Cultural and technological areas. Analyse the destructive impact of colonialism on the economy and the livelihoods of colonised people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate an Inquiry based learning using world café' strategy and present your findings through café conversation strategy of each area (transformed the world in terms of economy, political, cultural and technological aspects.) Art integration and gallery walk to depict the interconnectedness. Students examine the photographic display/ new paper cutting that depict the destructive impact of colonialism on the livelihoods of colonised people and present their understandings in the form of Newsletter/ cartoon strips/ Inter Disciplinary Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the changes that transformed the world in terms of economy, political, cultural and technological areas. Depict the global interconnectedness from the Pre modern to the present day. Enumerate the destructive impact of colonialism on the livelihoods of colonised people
Sub topic 2 19 th century 1815 -1914 Sub topic 3	Inter disciplinary Project with chapter 7 of Geography: Life lines of National Economy and chapter 4 of Economics:	Refer Annexure IV	Refer Annexure IV

The inter-war economy Sub topic 4 Rebuilding of world economy: the post war era.	Globalization and the Indian Economy		
IV The Age of Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine economic, political, social features of Pre and Post Industrialization. Analyse the impact of Industrialisation in the colonies with specific focus on India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch relevant Videos/ Visuals/ documentaries/ the movie clippings on features of Pre & Post economic, political, social features of Pre and Post Industrialization Debate on the impact of Industrialisation in the colonies with specific focus on India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate economic, political, social features of Pre and Post Industrialization. Analyse and infer how the industrialization impacted colonies with specific focus on India.
V Print culture and the Modern World.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the development of Print from its beginnings in East Asia to its expansion in Europe and India Analyse the impact of the spread of technology and consider how social life and culture changed with coming of print 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flow chart to depict the development of Print Declamation on the profound transformation of people due to the print revolution. Use of Venn diagram to compare the advantages of hand written books and the printed books Interpret and infer from pictures, cartoons, extracts from propaganda literature on important events and issues with focus on print culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate the development of Print from its beginnings in East Asia to its expansion in Europe and India. Comment on the statement that the print revolution was not just a way of producing book but profound transformation of people. Compare and contrast the old tradition of hand written manuscripts versus the print technology. Summarise the role of Print revolution and its impact on World & India 's political, social and economic condition.

Political Science: Democratic Politics - II

Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcome With Specific Competencies
1 Power - sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examines and comprehends how democracies handle demands and need for power sharing. Analyse the Challenges faced by countries like Belgium and Sri Lanka ensuring effective power sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read relevant Newspaper articles/ clippings on Power sharing and present the findings in the form of flow chart Discuss various forms of power-sharing Classroom discussion on challenges faced by Belgium& Sri Lanka in ensuring effective power sharing Socratic discussion on Power Sharing Techniques used by India, Sri Lanka and Belgium Read Textual resource and other resources and present findings through graphic organizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate the need for power sharing in democracy. Analyse and infer the challenges faced by Belgium and Sri Lanka in ensuring Power sharing. Compare and contrast the power sharing of India with Sri Lanka and Belgium Summarize the purpose of power sharing in preserving the unity and stability of a country.
2 Federalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehend the theory and Practice of Federalism in India. Analyse the policies and politics that has strengthened federalism in practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussion on the distribution of powers between Union and state Government and present the outcomes through presentations. Debate on policies and politics that strengthens Federalism in practice and present through mind map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse and infer how federalism is being practised in India. Analyse and infer how the policies and politics that has strengthens federalism in practice.
3 Gender, Religion and Caste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examines the role and differences of Gender, religion and Caste in practicing Democracy in India. Analyses the different expressions based on these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skit/ street play to enumerate how the differences in gender, religion and caste impact the practicing healthy or otherwise in a Democracy. Graphic method to Analyse and infer how different expressions based on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerates how the differences in gender, religion and caste impact the practicing healthy or otherwise in a Democracy Analyses and infers how different expressions based on

	differences are healthy or otherwise in a democracy	differences in Gender, Religion and Caste are healthy or unhealthy in a democracy.	the differences in Gender, Religion and Caste are healthy or unhealthy in a democracy
4 Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the role, purpose and no. of Political Parties in Democracy Evaluates the contributions made by national and regional political parties in making or otherwise of Indian democracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role play the role, purpose and no. of Political Parties in Democracy Reads newspapers, watches video clippings to justify the contributions /non contributions made by national and regional political parties in successful functioning of Indian democracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerates the role, purpose, and no. of Political Parties in Democracy Justifies the contributions /non contributions made by national and regional political parties in successful functioning of Indian democracy.
5 Outcomes of Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehends the expected and actual outcomes of democracy in view of quality of government, economic wellbeing, in equality, social differences, conflict, freedom and dignity. Analyses the reasons behind gap that occurs in conversion of expected outcomes into actual outcomes of democracy in various respects: quality of government, economic well-being, inequality, social differences and conflict and finally freedom and dignity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graphic organizer to enumerates how a success of democracy depends on quality of government, economic wellbeing, in equality, social differences, conflict, freedom and dignity Case study to Analyses and infers why sometimes the gap occurs between expected outcome and actual outcome effects the success of Democracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerates how a success of democracy depends on quality of government, economic wellbeing, in equality, social differences, conflict, freedom and dignity. Analyses and infers why sometimes the gap occurs between expected outcome and actual outcome effects the success of Democracy.

Geography: Contemporary India - II

Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcome with Specific Competencies
1 Resources and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the significance, interdependence, utilization development need of Planning of resources in India. Summarise the rationale for development of resources Comprehends the reasons for non-optimal utilization of land in India. Analyse the need to conserve all the resources Examine the significant role for resource planning in the light of the present requirements in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming on how the resources are interdependent in nature and the need to develop them in India and present in the form of Venn diagram Use of maps, charts, and other tools to identify patterns and trends of land utilization Case study and debate on the topic "Is the development acting as an adversary for conservation" and present a report in the form of PPT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerates how the resources are interdependent, justify how planning is essential judicious utilization of resources and the need to develop them in India Infers the rationale for development of resources Analyse and evaluate data and information related to non-optimal land, utilization in India Appraise and infer the need to conserve all resources available in India suggest remedial measures for optimal utilization of underutilized resources
2 Forest and Wildlife Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the importance of conserving forests and wild life and their interdependency in maintaining the ecology for the sustainable development of India. Analyse the role of grazing and wood cutting in the development and degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read newspaper articles/ watch videos on deforestation and need for conservation and through world café strategy present your findings. Debate how developmental works, grazing wood cutting have impacted on the survival or otherwise of the forests. Use art integration strategy to summarize and present the reasons for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate how conservation of forests and wildlife are interdependent in nature and in maintain the ecology of India. Analyse and infer how some of the developmental works, grazing wood cutting have impacted on the survival or otherwise of the forests.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehends the reasons for conservation of biodiversity in India under sustainable development. 	<p>conservation of biodiversity in India under sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarizes the reasons for conservation of biodiversity in India under sustainable development.
3 Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the reasons for conservation of water resource in India. Analyse and infer how the Multipurpose projects are supporting the requirement of water in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming session to discuss the scarcity of water and present through graphic organizers Prepare a PPT to Summarize the roles of Multipurpose projects in supporting the water requirement of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate why the water resource of India to be conserved. Summarize the roles of Multipurpose projects in supporting the water requirement of India.
4 Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the crucial role played by agriculture in our economy and society. Analyses the challenges faced by the farming community in India. Comprehends the various aspects of agriculture, including crop production, types of farming, modern agricultural practices, and the impact of agriculture on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discusses the challenges faced by farmers, such as low productivity, lack of modern technology, inadequate irrigation facilities, and post-harvest losses and presents the findings through PPT Reads Newspapers and panel discusses the challenges faced by the farming community in India Use of graphic organizers to distinguish the traditional and modern farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate how agriculture plays a contributory role in Indian economy Analyses and infers the challenges faced by the farming community in India Identifies and summarizes various aspects of agriculture, including crop production, types of farming, modern agricultural practices, and the impact of agriculture on the environment.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehends the formation of different types of minerals, location, their uses, importance for human life and the economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of textual resource, mind maps, pie charts to Analyse and infer how different types of minerals are formed, where they are found, their uses, importance for human life and the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses and infers how different types of minerals are formed, where they are found, their uses, importance for human life and the economy
Minerals and Energy Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the importance of minerals and natural resources for economic development of the country their distribution, and sustainable use. Distinguishes between the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use graphic organizers to Infer the resource distribution to real-world situations and proposes strategies for sustainable use of natural resources Use of flow chart to Differentiate between the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infers the resource distribution to real-world situations and proposes strategies for sustainable use of natural resources Differentiates between the conventional and nonconventional sources of energy.
6 Manufacturing Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguishes between various types of manufacturing industries based on their input materials, processes, and end products, and analyse their significance in the Indian economy. Examines the impact of manufacturing industries on the environment, and develop strategies for sustainable development of the manufacturing sector. Analyses the relation between the availability of raw material and location of the Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of flow chart to differentiate between various types of manufacturing industries based on their input materials, processes, and end products. Utilizes the textual information (data given through various maps/ graphs) to Enumerates the impact of manufacturing industries on the environment, and develop strategies for sustainable development of the manufacturing sector. Uses Case Studies to Infers the relation between availability of raw material and location of the Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiates between various types of manufacturing industries based on their input materials, processes, and end products, and analyse their significance in the Indian economy. Enumerates the impact of manufacturing industries on the environment, and develop strategies for sustainable development of the manufacturing sector. Infers the relation between availability of raw material and location of the Industry

7 Life Lines of National Economy	Inter disciplinary project with chapter 3 of History: The making of a Global world and chapter 4 of Economics: Globalization and the Indian Economy	Refer Annexure IV	Refer Annexure IV
Economics: Understanding Economic Development			
Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcome with Specific Competencies
1 Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the significance of designing suitable developmental goals in shaping the nation. • Examine the importance of per capita income and compare the per capita income of various countries to infer about reasons for the variance • Analyse the HDI in relation to PCI. • Examine the need for Sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot seat strategy to enumerate different developmental Goals that helps in nation building • Case study to analyse and infer how the per capita income depicts the economic condition of the nation. • Graphic organizer to compare and contrast the t relation between HDI and PCI • Declamation to Analyses the multiple perspectives on the need development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerate different and examine the different processes involved in setting developmental Goals that helps in nation building • Analyse and infer how the per capita income depicts the economic condition of the nation. • Evaluate the development goals that have been set for the nation by the Planning commission of India -with specific reference to their efficacy, implemental strategies, relevance to current requirements of the nation • Compare and contrast how the per capita income of some countries and infer reasons for the variance • Analyses the multiple perspectives on the need development.
2 Sectors of the Indian Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and evaluate the economic activities in different sectors and how they contribute to the overall growth and development of the Indian economy. • Identify problems in different sectors and propose solutions based on their understanding of the sectors. • Analyse the major employment generating sectors and observe the challenges faced in an effort to provide employment to all. • Examines the role of Unorganised sector in impacting PCI currently and proposes suggestive steps to reduce the unorganised sector for more productive contributions to GDP • Examine and infer the essential role of the Public and Private sectors the present trends of PPP and efficacy of the initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analyse various sectors and their contribution in GDP and NDP. • Research based strategy to propose solutions to identified problems in different sectors based on their understanding. • Read Newspaper articles and group discuss to Summarize how the organised and unorganised sectors are providing employment and the challenges faced by them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses and infer how the economic activities in different sectors contribute to the overall growth and development of the Indian economy. • Propose solutions to identified problems in different sectors based on their understanding • Summarize how the organised and unorganised sectors are providing employment and the challenges faced by them • Enumerates the role of unorganised sector in impacting PCI currently and proposes suggestive steps to reduce the unorganised sector for more productive contributions to GDP • Enumerates and infer the essential role of the Public and Private sectors the present trends of PPP and efficacy of the initiative
3 Money and Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine money as a medium of exchange in all transactions of goods and services since ancient times to the present times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion to Enumerate how money plays as a medium exchange in all transactions of goods and services since ancient times to the present times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerate how money plays as a medium exchange in all transactions of goods and services since ancient times to the present times

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the different sources of credit Identify the significance and role of self-help groups in the betterment of the economic condition of rural people/women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case based study to Analyse and infer various sources of Credit Guest Speaker Programme (bank manager/ a self-help group member) to Summarizes the significance and role of self-help groups in the betterment of the economic condition of rural people/ women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse and infer various sources of Credit Summarizes the significance and role of self-help groups in the betterment of the economic condition of rural people/ women.
<p>4</p> <p>Globalization and the Indian Economy</p> <p>Sub topics: What is Globalization? Factors that have enabled Globalisation</p> <p>Sub topics: Production across the countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the concept of globalization and its definition, evolution, and impact on the global economy. Explore the details of the key drivers of globalization and their role in shaping the global economic landscape in various countries Examines the significance of role of G20 and its significance in the light of India's present role <p>Inter disciplinary Project with chapter 3 of History: "The making of a Global World" and chapter 7 of Geography: "Lifelines of National Economy"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch videos on globalisation followed by an interactive group discussion to enumerate the concept of globalization and its definition, evolution, and impact on the global economy Read Textual and other resources to analyse and infer the key drivers of globalization and their role in shaping the global economic landscape. <p>Refer Annexure IV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate the concept of globalization and its definition, evolution, and impact on the global economy. Evaluate the key role of the key major drivers of globalization and their role in shaping the global economic landscape in various countries Enumerates the significance of role of G20 and its significance in the light of India's present role <p>Refer Annexure IV</p>
Chinese toys in India World Trade Organisation The Struggle For A Fair Globalisation			
<p>5</p> <p>Consumer Rights OR Social Issues OR Sustainable Development</p>	Project work	Refer Annexure III	Refer Annexure III

CLASS X
LIST OF MAP ITEMS

Subject	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be pointed on the Map
History	Nationalism in India	<p>I. Congress sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1920 Calcutta • 1920 Nagpur. • 1927 Madras session, <p>II. 3 Satyagraha movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kheda • Champaran. • Ahmedabad mill workers <p>III. Jallianwala Bagh</p> <p>IV. Dandi March</p>
Geography	Resources and Development	Identify: Major Soil Types
	Water Resources	<p>Locating and Labelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salal • Bhakra Nangal • Tehri • Rana Pratap Sagar • Sardar Sarovar • Hirakud • Nagarjuna Sagar • Tungabhadra
	Agriculture	<p>Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major areas of Rice and Wheat • Largest/ Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute
	Minerals and Energy Resources	<p>Identify:</p> <p>a. Iron Ore mines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayurbhanj • Durg • Bailadila • Bellary • Kudremukh <p>b. Coal Mines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raniganj • Bokaro • Talcher • Neyveli <p>c. Oil Fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digboi • Naharkatia • Mumbai High • Bassien • Kalol • Ankaleshwar <p>Locate & label: Power Plants</p> <p>a. Thermal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namrup • Singrauli • Ramagundam

		<p>b. Nuclear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narora • Kakrapara • Tarapur • Kalpakkam
	Manufacturing Industries	<p>I. Manufacturing Industries (Locating and Labelling only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton Textile Industries: a. Mumbai b. Indore c. Surat d. Kanpur e. Coimbatore • Iron and Steel Plants: a. Durgapur b. Bokaro c. Jamshedpur d. Bhilai e. Vijayanagar f. Salem • Software Technology Parks: a. Noida b. Gandhinagar c. Mumbai d. Pune e. Hyderabad, f. Bengaluru g. Chennai. h. Thiruvananthapuram
	Lifelines of National Economy	<p>Locating and Labelling:</p> <p>a. Major sea ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandla • Mumbai • Marmagao • New Mangalore • Kochi • Tuticorin • Chennai • Vishakhapatnam • Paradip • Haldia
		<p>b. International Airports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amritsar (Raja Sansi - Sri Guru Ram Dass jee) • Delhi (Indira Gandhi) • Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) • Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) • Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) • Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

CLASS X
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject Wise Weightage

Subject	Syllabus	Marks (80)	Percentage
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rise of Nationalism in Europe. • Nationalism in India: • The Making of a Global World Sub topics 1 to 1.3 • Print Culture and the Modern World • Map pointing 	18+2	25%
Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power - sharing • Federalism • Gender, Religion and Caste • Political Parties • Outcomes of Democracy 	20	25%
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources and Development • Forest and Wildlife Resources • Water Resources • Agriculture • Mineral & Energy resources • Manufacturing industries. • Lifelines of National Economy (map pointing) • Map pointing 	17+3	25%
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development • Sectors of the Indian Economy 	20	25%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money and Credit • Globalization and The Indian Economy Sub topics: • What is Globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation 		

Weightage to Type of Questions

Type of Questions	Marks (80)	Percentage
1 Mark MCQs (20x1) (Inclusive Of Assertion, Reason, Differentiation & Stem)	20	25%
2 Marks Narrative Questions (4x2) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	8	10%
3 Marks Narrative Questions (5x3) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	15	18.75%
4 MARKS Case Study Questions (3x4) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	12	15%
5 Mark Narrative Questions (4x5) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	20	25%
Map Pointing	5	6.25%

Weightage to Competency Levels

Sr. No.	Competencies	Marks (80)	Percentage
1	Remembering and Understanding: Exhibiting memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers; Demonstrating understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions and stating main ideas.	24	30%
2	Applying: Solving problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	11	13.25%
3	Formulating, Analysing, Evaluating and Creating: Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or causes; Making inferences and finding evidence to support generalizations; Presenting and defending opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria; Compiling information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	40	50%
4	Map Skill	5	6.25%
Total		80	100%

CLASS X

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 20 MARKS

Type of Assessment	Description	Marks Allocated
Periodic Assessment	Pen Paper Test.	5
Multiple Assessment	Quiz, debate, role play, viva, group discussion, visual expression, interactive bulletin boards, gallery walks, exit cards, concept maps, peer assessment, Self-assessment etc. through Inter disciplinary project	5
Subject Enrichment Activity	Project Work on Consumer Rights OR Social Issues OR Sustainable Development	5
Portfolio	Classwork, Work done (activities/ assignments) reflections, narrations, journals, etc. Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year Participation of the student in different activities like heritage India quiz	5

CHAPTER-I (HISTORY)

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Q1. Identify the painting from the options given below-



- A. Frankfurt Parliament
- B. Reichstag
- C. Duma
- D. The House of Parliament

Q2. Which set of symbols of nationalism of Europe and their significance is INCORRECTLY paired?

SYMBOLS	SIGNIFICANCE
A) liberty	P) red cap, broken chains
B) justice	Q) blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales
C) heroism	R) the tricolour
D) readiness to fight	S) sword

A.	A	P
B.	B	Q
C.	C	R

D.	D	S
----	---	---

Q3. Identify the correct statement regarding 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options.

- A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to the English Parliament.
- B. The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
- C. The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

Q4. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?

- A. Treaty of Sevres
- B. Treaty of Versailles
- C. Treaty of Lausanne
- D. Treaty of Constantinople

Q5. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters.

- A. Brussels
- B. Paris
- C. London
- D. Zurich

Q6. Which of the following does the symbol "crown of oak leaves" stand for?

- A. Freedom
- B. Shows readiness to fight.
- C. Willingness to make peace.
- D. Heroism.

Q7. What helped in the colonisation of Asian and African countries?

Identify the correct statement from the following options.

- A. Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade
- B. Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion
- C. Technology, investments and improvement in transport
- D. Capitalists of these regions wanted trade with colonial powers.

Q8. Who among the following was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society in Berne?

- A. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- B. Giuseppe Mazzini
- C. Count Cavour
- D. Otto Von Bismarck

Q9. Identify the correct statement regarding the 'Zollverein' from the following options:

- A. It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances.
- B. Its aim was to bind Prussia politically into an association.
- C. It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.
- D. It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.

Q10. Which of the following countries were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany?

- A. Austria, Poland and France
- B. Austria, Denmark and France
- C. Austria, Turkey and France
- D. Austria, England and France

Q11. Identify the ideology under which people demanded freedom of markets in early nineteenth-century Europe.

- A. Romanticism
- B. Liberalism
- C. Socialism
- D. Rationalism

Q12. Given below are some allegories used in Europe during the nationalist movement. Accordingly, which one of the following signified the beginning of a new era?

- A. broken chains
- B. Rays of the rising sun
- C. Breastplate with eagle
- D. Olive branch around sword

Q13. What was the purpose of replacing the former royal standard with a new French flag, the tricolour, during the French revolution in 1789?

- A. To evoke loyalty toward the nation instead of a king.
- B. To show other countries that the French flag was superior to theirs
- C. To support the businessmen who had created the flag to lead the revolution.
- D. To provoke the people to wage a war against Holland and Switzerland in 1790

Q14. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the first half of 19th century Europe?

- A. There were parts of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power.
- B. There was a migration of people from rural to urban areas.
- C. Women stepped outside their homes to work.
- D. The population decreased all over Europe.

Q15. Which of the following was NOT an ethnic group that inhabited the British Isles in the 16th century?

- A. The English
- B. The British
- C. The Scots
- D. The Welsh

Q16. How did Napoleon bring revolutionary changes in the field of administration?

- A. Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- B. Secured the right to property for all French revolutionaries.
- C. Increased the age of people who could be absorbed into serfdom.
- D. Made all men and women with property equal in the eyes of the law.

Q17. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power after signing the Treaty of _____.

- A. Vienna
- B. Constantinople
- C. Marseilles
- D. Prussia

Q18. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the _____ empire, which witnessed the most serious source of nationalist tensions in Europe after 1871.

- A. Greek
- B. Russian
- C. Prussian
- D. Ottoman

Q19. The idea of *La Patrie* means _____.

- A. Motherland
- B. Fatherland
- C. Citizens
- D. Monarchy

Q20.Observe the map given below which was used during the 19th century to display the power of Britain.

Which of the following is the map MOST LIKELY about?



- A. Different kinds of people who are found in Britain.
- B. Sea routes from only Britain to different parts of the world
- C. Celebrating the British rule over different parts of the world.
- D. People of different countries moving to Britain to lead a better life.

ANSWERS KEY- RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1.	A Frankfurt Parliament	
2.	C. C R	
3	C. The formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’.	
4	D.Treaty of Constantinople	
5	A. Brussels	
6	D.Heroism.	
7	C.Technology, investments and improvement in transport	
8	B. Giuseppe Mazzini	
9	C.It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.	
10	B. Austria, Denmark and France	

11	B. Liberalism	
12	B. Rays of the rising sun	
13	A. To evoke loyalty toward the nation instead of a king	
14	D. The population decreased all over Europe.	
15	B. The British	
16	A. Abolished all privileges based on birth	
17	A. Vienna	
18	D. Ottoman	
19	B. Fatherland	
20	C. Celebrating the British rule over different parts of the world	

CHAPTER-II

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Q1 Which of the following was the reason for calling of 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. Pressure from the British Government | B. Second Round Table Conference |
| C. Gandhiji's arrest | D. Chauri-Chaura incident |

Q2 Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below:

- A. Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics
- B. Wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
- C. Wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India
- D. Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission

Q3. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below.

- i. The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- ii. It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
- iii. It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial.

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Vernacular Press Act
- C. Government of India Act
- D. Inland Emigration Act

Q4. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.

- i. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered at the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh.
- ii. "Forced recruitment" carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.
- iii. The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
- iv. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.

- A. iv, iii, ii, i
- B. ii, iii, iv, i
- C. i, iv, iii, ii
- D. i, ii, iii, iv

Q5. Which of the following newspapers was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- A. Hindu
- B. Kesari
- C. Sudharak
- D. Pratap

Q6. Against which of the following forms of discrimination did Mahatma Gandhi launch a satyagraha in South Africa?

- A. Racism
- B. Feminism
- C. Ageism
- D. Casteism

Q7. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

- A. Alluri Sitaram Raju
- B. C.R. Das
- C. M.R. Jayakar
- D. Dr B.R. Ambedkar

Q8. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the Freedom fighter shown in the image and choose the correct option.



- A. Bipin Chandra Pal
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Lala Lajpat Roy
- D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q9. Look at the picture given below. Identify the Incident associated with the Freedom struggle.



- A. Jallianwala Bagh incident
- B. Dandi March
- C. Champaran movement
- D. Chauri Chaura incident

Q10. Look at the picture given below. Identify the person who was with Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru.



- A. Maulana Azad
- B. Subhas Chandra Bose

- B. Bhagat Singh
- D. Dada Bhai Nouroji

Q11. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Lord Mayo
- C. Lord Canning
- D. Lord Dalhousie

Q12. When was the Non-cooperation programme adopted by congress?

- A. At Surat in December 1920
- B. At Nagpur in December 1920
- C. At Calcutta in January 1921
- D. At Bombay in December 1920

Q13. Our National song Vande Matram is taken from which novel?

- A. Anand Math.
- B. Hind Swaraj
- C. Swaraj.
- D. India Wins Freedom

Q14. Who designed the Swaraj flag in 1921?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Pt Nehru
B. Sarojini Naidu D. Pingali Venkayya

Q15. What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options.

- A. 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
B. It is a : non-violent method of fighting against oppression.
C. 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
D. 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

Q16. What was the purpose of imposing the Rowlatt Act?

- A. The Rowlatt Act forbade the Indians to qualify for administrative services.
B. The Rowlatt Act had denied Indians the right to political participation.
C. The Rowlatt Act imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes.
D. The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in court of law.

Q17. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?

- A. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
B. Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
D. Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru

Q18. Simon Commission arrived in India in _____.

- A. 1928 B. 1930
C. 1932 D. 1942

Q19. _____ and _____ formed the Swaraj Party.

- A. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
B. Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru.
C. Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R. Das
D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi

Q20. The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission as per _____.

- A. Inland Emigration Act of 1859

- B. Inland Emigration Act of 1866
- C. Inland Emigration Act of 1879
- D. Inland Emigration Act of 1869

Q21. As per the census of 1921, millions of people died due to _____

- A. Epidemic and Famines
- B. War
- C. Riots
- D. None of the above

ANSWER KEY-NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1	D. Chauri-Chaura incident
2	A. Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics
3	A. Rowlatt Act
4	B. ii, iii, iv, i
5	B. Kesari
6	A. racism
7	D. Dr B.R. Ambedkar
8	B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
9	D. Chauri Chaura incident
10	A. Maulana Azad
11	D. Lord Dalhousie
12	B. At Nagpur in December 1920
13	A. Anand Math.
14	A. Mahatma Gandhi

15	B. It is a: non-violent method of fighting against oppression.
16	D.The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in court of law.
17	A. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
18	A.1928
19	A. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
20	A. Inland Emigration Act of 1859
21	A. Epidemic and Famines

CHAPTER-III

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Topics to be evaluated in the board examination-

- 1 The Premodern world
- 1.1 Silk Routes Link the World
- 1.2 Food Travels: Spaghetti and Potato
- 1.3 Conquest Diseases and Trade

ASSERTION AND REASON –BASED QUESTION

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

Q1: Assertion (A): The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.

Reason (R): Chinese pottery travelled the same route and Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.

A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

Q2: Assertion (A) European conquest and colonisation of America was just the result of superior fire power.

Reason (R) The most powerful weapon was the germs such as those of smallpox that Europeans carried on their person.

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

MATCH THE COLUMN

Match the contents of column A with that of column B and choose the correct option from those given.

Q3:

<u>COLUMN –A</u>	<u>COLUMN-B</u>
A) Christopher Columbus discovered the New World of Americas	i) 5 th century
B) The Irish Potato Famine	ii) 1492
C) Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route for India	iii) 1845-1849
D) Arab traders took pasta to Sicily	iv) 1498

- A. A)-iv B)-iii C)-ii D)-i B.A)-ii B)-iii C)-iv D)-i
- C.A)-i B)-ii C)-iii D)-iv D.A) iii B) i C) ii D) iv

Q4

<u>COLUMN –A</u>	<u>COLUMN-B</u>
------------------	-----------------

A) Smallpox	i)) Christopher Columbus
B) Cowries	ii) Marco Polo
C) Explorer	iii) Seashells
D) Merchant and Writer	iv) Spanish conquerors

A.A)-iv B)- iii C)-i D)-ii B.A)-iii B)-ii C)-iv D)-i
 C. A)-i B)-iii C)-iv D)-ii D.A)-ii B)-i C)-iii D)-iv

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose and write the correct option.

Q5: Read the given statements in context of ‘globalisation’ and choose the correct option:

- A. It is the only way for economic development of the country.
- B. Interlinks only production-based activities in dispersed locations in the world.
- C. It has always given only positive results in all the countries.
- D. Leads to spread of technology, trade, cultures and diseases from a region to another.

Q6: The technology which enabled the transportation of perishable food over long distances.

- A. Railways
- B. Refrigerated ships.
- C. Trucks and tractors
- D. None of these

Q7: The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors to colonise America was-

- A. Rifles
- B. Machine guns
- C. Smallpox
- D. Spanish flu

Q8: Which out of the following was beyond the reach of the poor in 18th century Europe.

- A. Bread
- B. Meat
- C. Potatoes
- D. None of these

Q9: Silk Route refers to –

- A. Network of routes connecting China and Rome
- B. Network of routes connecting India and Rome
- D. Network of routes connecting India and China
- D. Network of routes connecting Asia with Europe and North Africa

Q10: The problems that Europe faced until the 19th century?

- A. Poverty and hunger
- B. Crowded cities and deadly diseases

- C. Religious conflicts and religious dissenters
- D. All the above

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

Q11: Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize etc. were only introduced in Europe and Asia after----- accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

- A. Vasco da Gama
- B. Marco Polo
- C. Christopher Columbus
- D. None of these

Q12: Precious metals, particularly-----from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

- A. Copper
- B. Gold
- C. Silver
- D. Bauxite

Q13: We got many of our common foods like potatoes and tomatoes from America's original inhabitants whom we called the-----.

- A. Indian Americans
- B. American Indians
- C. Red Indians
- D. Native Indians

Q14: -----were the two nations that were among the world's richest countries till the 18th century.

- A. China and India
- B. China and Japan
- C. England and Spain
- D. England and France

Q15: El Dorado was a-----

- A. Famous dreamland for many.
- B. City of tall buildings.
- C. Fabled city of gold.
- D. Fabled city of diamond.

Q16: The first Europeans who conquered America were-----.

- A. The French
- B. The Spanish
- C. The English
- D. The Dutch

CASE STUDY BASED (SOURCE BASED) QUESTION

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-

Q17: Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potatoes. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crops in the mid-1840 hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

17.1 From which region did potatoes reach Europe?

- A. Asia B. Africa
C. America D. Australia

17.2 Why did the poorest peasants become very much dependent on potatoes?

- i) Nutritious
ii) Easy to cultivate
iii) Safe during wars
iv) More production on less land

- A. i)-ii)-iii) and iv) B. i) and ii)
C. ii) and iii) D. ii)-iii) and iv)

CORRECT SEQUENCE BASED QUESTION

Q18: Arrange the following in the correct sequence –

- i) An active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilisation with present day West Asia.
ii) Smallpox carried to America
iii) Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas
iv) The Irish Potato Famine

- A. i)-ii)-iii)-iv) B. i)-iii)-ii)-iv)
C. i)-iv)-ii)-iii) D. i)-iii)-iv)-ii)

ODD ONE OUT TYPE

Q19: Find odd one out in the following-

- A. Teacher and Pupil B. Traders and Travellers
C. Disease and Germs D. Priests and Pilgrims

PICTURE BASED QUESTION

Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Q20: Which of the following aspect best represents the picture?

- A. Government’s aid at the time of the Irish Potato Famine.
- B. Merchants from Venice and Orient exchanging goods.
- C.Trade on the Silk route.
- D.A market in Spain.

ANSWER KEY- THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
2	D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.
3	B. A)-ii B)-iii C)-iv D)-i
4	A. A)-iv B)- iii C)-i D)-ii
5	D. Leads to spread of technology, trade, cultures and diseases from a region to another.
6	B. Refrigerated ships
7	C. Smallpox
8	B. Meat
9	D. Network of routes connecting Asia with Europe and North Africa
10	D.All the above

11	C.Christopher Columbus
12	C.Silver
13	B. American Indians
14	A. China and India
15	C. fabled city of gold.
16	B. The Spanish
17.1	C.America
17.2	A.i)-ii)-iii) and iv)
18	B. i)-iii)-ii)-iv)
19	A. Teacher and Pupil
20	B. Merchants from Venice and Orient exchanging goods

CHAPTER-IV

THE AGE OF INDUSTRILISATION

(To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only)

Q1. Getting jobs was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for workers increased. The numbers seeking work were always more than the Jobs available. Entry into the Mills was always restricted.

Who among the following did the Industrialist usually employed to get new recruits.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. Gomastha. | B. Jobber |
| C. Sepoys | D. Farmer |

Q2. What did the “Orient” refer to?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. England | B. Asia |
| C. Russia | D. America |

Q3. What does the age of industries indicate?

- A. Economic changes
- B. Technological changes
- C. Social changes
- D. Political changes

Mark the option which is most suitable:

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

Q4. Assertion: When Manchester Industrialists began selling clothes in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles.

Reason: The label was a mark of quality when buyers of made in Manchester saw written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.

Q5. Assertion: like the images of Gods and Goddesses, figures of important personages like Emperors and nawabs endowed advertisements and calendars.

Reason: This was done to show the pomp and glory of the nation.

Q6. Assertion: The Cotton Weavers of India flourished with the Manchester imports.

Reason: With the American Civil War, the Cotton supplies from the US to Britain increased.

Q7. Assertion: The first symbol of the New Era was the cotton industry.

Reason: In Victorian Britain, the Industrialist did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.

Q8. The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals. Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s. After that, the iron and steel industry led the way.

Which of these factors led to the growth of the iron and steel industry?

- A. Because it was a renewable source.
- B. Iron and steel industry was easy to set up.
- C. Expansion of railways.
- D. Iron and steel industry was cost effective.

Q9. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again.

Identify the type of unemployment discussed in the above extract.

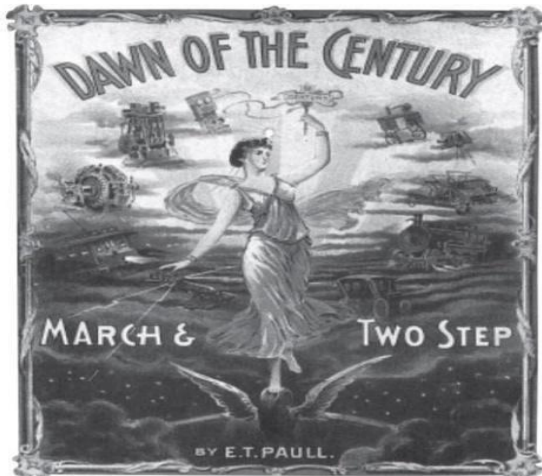
- A. disguised
- B. seasonal
- C. frictional
- D. technological

Q10. The East India Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade and established a more direct control over the weaver.

Which of these was the prime aim of the East India company regarding the above situation.

- A. Establish trade monopoly.
- B. Produce the best quality cloth.
- C. Enhance product quality.
- D. Experiment with new technology

Q11. Who published “Dawn of the Century” in 1900?



- A. William Bell Scott
- B. Samuel Luke Fildes
- C. E T Paul
- D. James Watt

Q12. Look at the given picture and answer the following questions:



12.1 What do you see in the above picture? What is the goddess shown offering?
A. Offering clothes to the people
B. Offering food to the people
C. A and B both
D. None of these

12.2 What message does the manufacturer want to convey to the people of India?
A. People should use beautiful cloths.
B. People should use English cloths.
C. People should use country made things.
D. All the above

12.3 When was the Swadeshi movement started in India?
A. July 1905
B. August 1905
C. September 1905
D. October 1905

Q13. Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not compete with them. By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation. By the 1860s, weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.

13.1 **Which of these factors caused problems for Indian weavers?**
A. Lack of funds
B. Inflation
C. Export market collapsed.
D. Complete absence of technology

13.2 **Which of these effects was observed in local markets?**
A. It collapsed.
B. It expanded.
C. It experienced several fluctuations.

D. It shrank.

13.3 Why was cloth from Manchester preferred?

- A. It was available at a very low cost.
- B. It was extremely good in terms of quality.
- C. It was made using the best technology.
- D. It was available in large quantities.

13.4 What problems did the weavers face around the 1860s?

- A. Lack of spinning yarn
- B. Less availability of raw cotton of good quality
- C. Unskilled labour
- D. Zero demand of Indian goods

Q14. When Indian manufacturers advertised the nationalist message was clear and loud. If you care for the nation, then buy products that Indians produce.

Which of the ideologies of the present national government sees a resemblance to the one discussed in the above extract?

- A. Stand up India.
- B. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- C. Vocal for local.
- D. Jan Dhan to Jan Suraksha

Q15. A fuller's job is to:

- A. Sort out the wool
- B. Staple the wool.
- C. Gather cloth by pleating.
- D. Carry wool to the markets.

Q16. Which of these was an important invention of the 18th century?

- A. Fly shuttle
- B. Steam Engine
- C. Telegraph
- D. Emails

Q17. This town in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports:

- A. Hoogly
- B. Porbandar
- C. Dwarka
- D. Masulipatnam

Q18. In 1911, 67% of the large industries were in which of the following places in India?

A. Bengal and Bombay
C. Delhi and Bombay

B. Surat and Ahmedabad
D. Patna and Lucknow

<u>ANSWER KEY-</u>	THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION
1. B. Jobber	
2. B. Asia	
3 B. Technological changes	
4 A. <i>Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion</i>	
5 C. <i>The assertion is true, but the reason is false.</i>	
6 D. <i>Both the assertion and reason are false.</i>	
7 B. <i>Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</i>	
8 C. Expansion of railways.	
9 B. Seasonal	
10 A. Establish trade monopoly.	
11 C. E T Paul	
12 1.A. Offering clothes to the people.	
12 2.C. People should use country made things	
12 3.B. August 1905	
13 1.C Export market collapsed	
13 2.D It shrank	
13 3.A It was available at a very low cost	
13 4.B Less availability of raw cotton of good quality	
14 C Vocal for local	
15 C Gather cloth by pleating	

16. B Steam Engine
17. A. Hoogly
18. A. Bengal and Bombay

CHAPTER-V

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- Q1. The first printed book in the world was:
A. The Bible B. The Canterbury Tales
C. The Divine Comedy D. The Iliad
- Q2. The first Indian language to be printed was:
A. Hindi B. Bengali
C. Tamil D. Gujarati
- Q3. The process of printing images using wooden blocks is known as:
A. Lithograph B. Block printing
C. Offset printing D. Digital printing
- Q4. Which of the following was the first newspaper published in India?
A. The Times of India B. Bengal Gazette
C. The Bombay Samachar D. The Indian Express
- Q5. Who wrote Ninety-Five Theses?
A. James Augustus Hickey B. Martin Luther
C. Richard M. Hoe D. Johann Gutenberg
- Q6. The spread of printed books in Europe contributed to the:
A. Renaissance B. Industrial Revolution
C. French Revolution D. Reformation
- Q7. The first printing press in India was established by:
A. Portuguese B. Dutch

C. British D. None of these

Q8. The advent of printing led to a decline in the influence of:

- A. Religious texts B. Manuscripts
C. Oral traditions D. Trade unions

Q9. Which religious reformer used the printing press as a powerful tool to spread his teachings?

- A. Guru Nanak B. Martin Luther
C. Kabir D. Raja Rammohan Roy

Q10. Manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for the books:

- A. Because copying was an expensive laborious and time-consuming business.
B. Manuscripts were fragile
C. Could not be carried around.
D. All the above

Q11. Who published Sambad Kaumudi?

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. S C Bose D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q12. "Calligraphy" is the art of...

- A. Dancing B. Beautiful and stylish writing
C. Painting D. None of these

Q13. "Edo" was later called

- A. Beijing B. Shanghai
C. Tokyo D. Italy

Q14. Amar Jiban was written by.

- A. Rashsundari Debi B. Kailash Basani Devi
C. Tarabai Shinde D. Pandita Ramabai

Q15. Match the following columns:

Column-I

Column-II

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| A) Vellum | 1) Historical/folk tale in verse |
| B) Platen | 2) A pocket-size book |
| C) Ballad | 3) Parchment |
| D) Chapbook | 4) A Board |

- A. A (1), B (2), C (3), D (4)
 B. A (4), B (3), C (1), D(2)
 C. A (3), B (4), C (1), D(2)
 D. A (2), B (4), C (1), D(3)

Q16. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 was.....

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| A. An ukiyo | B. Shunman Kubo |
| C. Edo Tokyo | D. Buddhist Diamond Sutra |

Q17. The first printing press was invented by.....

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Richard M Hoe | B. Johann Gutenberg |
| C. Robert Barclay | D. I.W. Rubel |

Q18. Assertion: Print culture facilitated the spread of new ideas and information across societies.

Reason: It enabled the circulation of diverse opinions, challenging existing norms and practices.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 D. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q19. Assertion: Print culture led to the decline of oral traditions and storytelling.

Reason: People preferred reading printed books over listening to oral narratives.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 D. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q20. Assertion: Print culture played a vital role in promoting nationalism during the colonial period.

Reason: Printed materials helped create a sense of collective identity and resistance against colonial rule.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

ANSWER KEY - PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1	A. The Bible	11	D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2	C.Tamil	12	B. Beautiful and stylish writing
3	B. Block printing	13	C. Tokyo
4	B. Bengal Gazette	14	A. Rashsundari Debi
5	B. Martin Luther	15	C. A (3), B (4), C (1), D (2)
6	A. Renaissance	16	D.Buddhist Diamond Sutra
7	A. Portuguese	17	B. Johannes Gutenberg
8	C.Oral traditions	18	A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
9	B. Martin Luther	19	A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
10	D.All the above	20	A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

1. The Rio Convention endorsed the Global Forest Principles and adopted _____ for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century.

- A. Agenda 20. B. Agenda 21
C. Agenda 19 D. Agenda 22

2. Which type is considered ideal for growing cotton?

- A. Laterite soil. B. Red soil.
C. Black Soil. D. Arid Soil

3. Which of the following region is **not** a part of Piedmont plains?

- A. Duars B. Chos
C. Terai D. Kumaon

4. One of the key objectives of the Rio convention was to promote:

- A. Afforestation & Reforestation
B. Deforestation
C. Unsustainable logging practices
D. Forest Fragmentation

- (A) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.
- (D) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

5. ASSERTION (A): Land is a resource of utmost importance.

REASON(R): Land can be used for various purposes like agriculture and industry.

6. ASSERTION(A): The black soils are made up of extremely fine clayey material.

REASON(R): They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.

7. ASSERTION (A): Alluvial soils are very fertile.

REASON (R) : Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime.

8. ASSERTION (A): Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.

REASON (R): Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among developed resources.

9. Which soil formation is primarily influenced by the process of leaching?

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Red soil
- C. Laterite soil
- D. Desert soil

10. What are the main key factors contributing to global ecological issues like global warming and environmental pollution?

- A. Depletion of resources
- B. Accumulation of resources in a few hands
- C. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
- D. Use of resources

11. What is the term used to describe the land use specifically designated for the purpose of grazing cattle, raising cattle and other forms of livestock?

- A. Forests
- B. Barren land
- C. Pastureland
- D. Fallow land

12. What is the origin of the term 'Laterite' which is derived from the Greek word 'later'?

- A. Mountain
- B. Brick
- C. Rock
- D. Stone

13. Which of the following soils has inherent ability self-aeration?

- A. Alluvial
- B. Red soil
- C. Black soil
- D. Mountain soil

14. The process in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and at different times to protect the soil from rain wash is known as:

- A. Intercropping
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Terrace farming
- D. Contour cropping

15. The process in which bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter such as straw is called

- A. Mulching
- B. Contour carriers
- C. Shelter belts
- D. Intercropping

16. What are fallow Lands in the context of farming operation?

- A. Current fallow- (left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year)
- B. Wastelands
- C. Land put to non-agricultural uses
- D. Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves.

17. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels known as

- A. Tributaries
- B. Ravines
- C. Gullies
- D. Drains

18. Who said the famous lines” There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody’s greed”.

- A. Sardar Patel
- B. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- C. Swami Vivekananda.
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

19) Identify the soil based on the following features:

- i) Red to Brown in colour
- ii) Sandy in texture and Saline in nature
- iii) Lacks humours and moisture

- A. Red soil.
- B. Arid soil.
- C. Alluvial soil.
- D. Laterite soil

20. What nutrient is Black soil deficient in?

- A. phosphorus , nitrogen and humus or organic matter
- B. **calcium carbonate**
- C. magnesium
- D. potash

21. The Global Forest Principle convention aimed to achieve

- A. Sustainable Development
- B. Forest Eradication
- C. Urbanisation of Forest area
- D. Commercial exploitation of forest

22. What is the primary factor contributing to the formation of Ravines?

- A. Erosion by water
- B. Erosion by wind
- C. Volcanic activity
- D. Tectonic plate movement

23. Mohan wants to do farming in a piece of land, but it seems to be unproductive and unsuitable for any agricultural activity. What type of land is it?

- A. Waste land
- B. Fallow Land
- C. Arable land
- D. Barren land

ANSWERS- RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

1	B	10	B
2	C	11	C
3	A	12	B
4	A	13	C
5	A	14	A
6	B	15	A
7	A	16	A
8	B	17	B
9	C	18	D
19	B	20	A
21	A	22	A
23	A		

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

- The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in:
A. 1972
B. 1971
C. 2010
D. 1982
- Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as:
A. Unclassed forest
B. Permanent Forest estate
C. Open forest
D. Mangrove Forest
- The Chipko Movement in the Himalayas to protect the forest cover was started by
A. Sunder Lal Bahuguna
B. Dr Anil Agarwal of CSE
C. Dr Aruna Roy of Kisan Mazdur Vikas
D. Medha Patkar
- Periyar Tiger Reserve is in the state of
A. Assam
B. West Bengal
C. Kerala
D. Haryana

5. Forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities are called:

A. Protected forests	B. Reserved forests
C. Unclassed forest	D. Private forests

6. India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of:

A. Mineral resources	B. Forest resources
C. Biological diversity	D. All the above

7. What does joint forest management (JFM) furnish?
 - A. Diversified crop production
 - B. No use of pesticides
 - C. Involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
 - D. Large scale production

8. Which state passed the first resolution for joint forest management?

A. Madhya Pradesh	B. Karnataka
C. Himachal Pradesh	D. Odisha

9. JFM depends on the formation of..... that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

A. State managed institutions	B. District level institutions
C. Local (village) institutions	D. National bodies

10. Which Farmers and citizen's groups have worked towards diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals?

A. Chipko	B. Beej Bachao Andolan
C. Kisan Andolan	D. Kissan seva

11. Which movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation?

A. The Himalayan Movement	B. Chipko movement
C. Save Forests Movement	D. Save trees Movement.

12. Beliefs such as nature worship by the tribals have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called

A. Sacred Groves	B. Home Groves
C. Holy Forest	D. Heaven in Forest

13. What are reserved forests?
 - A. Most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned
 - B. Forest land is protected from any further depletion.
 - C. Forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities
 - D. Forest land reserved for wood resources.

14. Tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship thetrees during weddings.

A. Tamarind	B. Eucalyptus
-------------	---------------

C. Banyan

D. Peepal

15. How much is the total forest area of Madhya Pradesh under permanent forests?
A. 65% B. 75%
C. 70% D. 85%
16. What are unclassified forests?
A. Forest land reserved for wood resources
B. Forest land are protected from any further depletion.
C. Most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned
D. Forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities
17. Which state has large areas under unclassified forests?
A. Gujarat B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Odisha D. Haryana
18. Which insects under notification of Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986?
A. grasshopper B. Butterflies
C. Bees D. Wasps
19. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?
A. to preserve the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil.
B. To maintain resources for industry
C. To create employment
D. To increase agricultural production
20. Which state in India has the largest area under permanent forests?
A. Jammu & Kashmir B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Tamil Nadu D. West Bengal

ANSWERS- FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1	A	11	B
2	B	12	A
3	A	13	A
4	C	14	A
5	C	15	B
6	C	16	D
7	C	17	A
8	D	18	B

9	C	19	A
10	B	20	B

Chapter-3 Water Resources (Geography)

ASSERTION AND REASON BASED QUESTIONS

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

Q1: Assertion (A): In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems.

Reason (R): Rainwater, or Palar Pani, as commonly referred to in these parts is considered the purest form of natural water.

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion A.
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

Q2: Assertion (A): Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.

Reason (R): Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

Q3: Assertion (A): In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.

Reason (R): Interstate water disputes are also becoming less common about sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.

D.Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

Q4: Assertion (A): Most of the projects achieve the purpose for which they were built.

Reason (R): Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.

A. Both Assertion(A)and Reason(R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A)

B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion A.

C.Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.

D.Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

Q5: Assertion (A): Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

Reason (R): Now it is needed to revolutionise agriculture through developing drought resistant crops and dry farming techniques.

A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion A.

B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion A.

C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.

D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

MATCH THE COLUMN

Match the contents of column A with that of column B and choose the correct option from those given.

Q.6.

<u>COLUMN –A</u>	<u>COLUMN –B</u>
A) Salal Dam	i) Krishna
B) Sardar Sarovar	ii) Chenab
C) Nagarjuna Sagar	iii) Narmada
D) HiraKud	iv) Mahanadi

A. A)-iv B)-iii C)-ii D)-i B. A)-ii B)-iii C)-i D)-iv

C. A)-i B)-ii C)-iii D)-iv D. A) iii B) i C) ii D) iv

Q7

<u>COLUMN –A</u>	<u>COLUMN -B</u>
A) Guls and Kul's	i) Meghalaya
B) Inundation channels	ii) Rajasthan
C) Khadins and Johads	iii) Western Himalayas
(D) Bamboo Drip Irrigation	iv) West Bengal

A.A)-iv B)-iii C)-ii D)-i

B. A)-ii B)-iii C)-i D)-iv

C. A)-i B)-ii C)-iii D)-iv

D. A) iii B) iv C) ii D) i

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose and write the correct option.

Q8: Saline and non- saline water is renewed and recharged by-

A. Water treatment

B. Evaporation

C. Transpiration

D. Hydrological cycle

Q9: One of the largest artificial lakes of its time built in the 11th century –

A. Hussain Sagar

B. Bhopal Lake

C. Bhimtal

D. Loktak Lake

Q10: The remote village that has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater-

A. Gari

B. Kazza

C. Gendathur

D. Lunding

Q11: A river that has not a multipurpose river valley project-

A. Satluj

B. Yamuna

C. Son

D. Gandak

Q12: Many farmers own tube-wells and pumping-sets for irrigating their fields and increasing their produce but this has an adverse effect-

A. Ground water levels falling and decrease in water availability.

B. Imbalance in minerals for the soil

C. Unequal distribution of water

D. Could be a technical default.

Q13: Government of India has accorded highest priority to improve the quality of life and enhance ease of living of people especially those living in rural areas by announcing-

- A. Jal Hi Jeevan Hai Mission
B. Jal Bachao Jeevan Bachao Mission
C. Jal Bin Jag Suna Mission
D. Jal Jeevan Mission

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Q14:

14.1: -----proudly proclaimed the dams as the “temples of modern India” as it would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrial development and growth of the urban economy.

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
B. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
D. Lal Bahadur Shastri

14.2: In India hydroelectric power contributes approximately -----per cent of the total electricity produced.

- A.22
B.32
C.42
D.38

14.3: Kaveri water dispute is between-----and-----.

- A. Karnataka and Kerala
B. Karnataka and Telangana
C. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
D. Karnataka and Maharashtra

14.4: ----- is the first state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all houses across the state.

- A. Tamil Nadu
B. Karnataka
C. Telangana
D. Maharashtra

14.5: Water scarcity in most cases is caused due to-----

- A. Overexploitation
B. Excessive use
C. Unequal access to water
D. All of these

14.6: -----of the earth’s surface is covered with water.

- A. One-fourth
B. Half
C. Three-fourth
D. Two-third

CASE STUDY BASED (SOURCE BASED) QUESTION

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-

Q15: The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban lifestyle have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem.

15.1: Who has made the matter worse by exerting pressure on existing water resources?

- A. MNCs
- B. Increasing numbers of industries.
- C. Hydroelectric power plants
- D. None of these

15.2: Industries has made matter worse:

- A. By exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources.
- B. Heavy users of water and power
- C. A) and B) both
- D. None of these

15.3: How did housing societies aggravate the problem?

- A. Urban lifestyle.
- B. They have their own groundwater pumping device,
- C. A) and B) both
- D. None of these

15.4: Which problem is aggravated by industries and urban lifestyle?

- A. Water depreciation
- B. Water completion
- C. Water scarcity
- D. None of these

Q16: Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non- Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada River in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the outsees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

16.1: In which state does Sardar Sarovar Dam built?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Rajasthan

16.2: On what issues did Narmada Bachao Andolan originally focus?

- A. Getting full rehabilitation facilities for outsees poor.
- B. Issues related to submerging trees under dam water.
- C. Both a) and b).
- D. None of these

16.3: Which state is not covered by Sardar Sarovar Dam?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Gujarat
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Karnataka

16.4: What is the aim of Sardar Sarovar Dam?

- A. Making hydroelectricity.
- B. For navigation

C. For fisheries

D. To meet the water requirements in drought prone and desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat

Q17: Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs on the hilltops to the lower reaches by gravity. The channel sections, made of bamboo, divert water to the plant site where it is distributed into branches, again made and laid out with different forms of bamboo pipes. The flow of water into the pipes is controlled by manipulating the pipe positions. Reduced channel sections and diversion units are used at the last stage of water application. The last channel section enables water to be dropped near the roots of the plant.

17.1: The flow of water is controlled by-

A. Changing the gravity

B. Distributing into branches.

C. Manipulating the pipe position.

D. Diverting perennial springs.

17.2: Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs from -----by gravity.

A. Lower reaches to hill tops

B. Hill tops to lower reaches.

C. River to plains

D. Hilltop to plains

17.3: ----- water gets transported through bamboo pipes.

A. 18-20 litres

B. 20-30 litres

C. 15-20 litres

D. 20-25 litres

17.4: How much water reaches the plant site per minute?

A. 20-40 drops

B. 20-50 drops

C. 20-60 drops

D. 20-80 drops

CORRECT SEQUENCE BASED QUESTION

Q18: Arrange the following in the correct sequence-

i) Take water from the well.

ii) Rooftop rainwater is collected using a PVC pipe

iii) Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage

iv) Excess water from the sump is taken to the well.

v) Water filtered using sand and bricks

vi) Water from the well recharges the underground

A. i)-ii)-iii)-iv)-vi)-v)

B. i)-iii)-ii)-iv)-v)-vi)

C. i)-iv)-vi)-iii)-v)-ii)

D. ii)-v)-iii)-iv)-vi)-i)

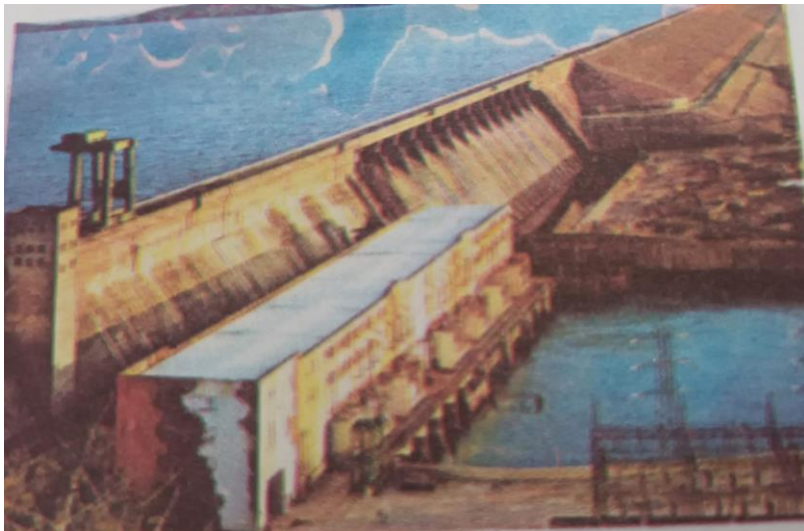
ODD ONE OUT TYPE

Q19: Find odd one out in the following-

- A. Kalinga- Odisha
- B. Nagarjuna Konda-Andhra Pradesh
- C. Hauz Khas-Delhi
- D. Bennur –Karnataka

PICTURE BASED QUESTION

Q20: Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



20.1: Identify the Dam-

- A. Bhakra Nangal
- B. Hirakud
- C. Rihand
- D. Sardar Sarovar

20.2: On which river is this dam built?

- A. Satluj
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Son
- D. Narmada

20.3: In which state this dam is built?

- A. Punjab
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Odisha
- D. Gujarat

ANSWERS– Water Resources

1.	B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
2.	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and(R) is the correct explanation of

	Assertion (A)
3.	C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.
4.	D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.
5.	B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion A.
6.	B. A)-ii B)-iii C)-i D)-iv
7.	D. A) iii B) iv C) ii D) i
8.	D. hydrological cycle
9.	B. Bhopal Lake
10.	C. Gendathur
11.	B. Yamuna
12.	A. Ground water levels falling and decrease in water availability
13.	D. Jal Jeevan Mission
14.1	B. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
14.2	A. 22
14.3	C. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
14.4	A. Tamil Nadu
14.5	D. All of these
14.6	C. Three-fourth
15.1	B. Increasing numbers of industries
15.2	C. A) and B) both
15.3	C. A) and B) both
15.4	C. Water scarcity
16.1	A. Gujarat
16.2	B. Issues related to submerging trees under dam water.
16.3	D. Karnataka

3. Match column I with column II and choose the correct option.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>column II</u>
i. Barley	1. Hot and dry climate with poor soil
ii. Rice	2. Cool climate with poor soil
iii. Millets	3. Warm and moist climate with high altitude.
iv. Tea	4. Hot and moist climate with rich soil

Options:

- A. i-2, ii-4, iii-1, iv-3
- B. i-3, ii-4, iii-1, iv-2.
- C. I-2, ii-1, iii-4, iv-3.
- D. I-3, ii-2, iii-4, iv-1.

4. Which one of the following crops is grown during the Zaid season?

- A. Groundnut
- B. Muskmelon
- C. Soybean
- D. Mustard

5. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

Primitive subsistence is a type of farming which is still practised in India in.....

- A. Highly populated Areas.
- B. Vast Areas.
- C. Few pockets
- D. Low populated Areas.

6. Which among the following factors have significantly changed cultivation methods in India.

- i. Technological factors.
- ii. Physical environment
- iii. Socio cultural practices.
- iv. None of the above

Options:

- A. Only (i)
- B. both (i) & (ii).
- C. (i)(ii)& (iii)
- D. only (iv)

7. Which part of India's population is engaged in agriculture.

- A. 2/3rd
- B. 1/3rd
- C. 1/4th
- D. 2/5th

8. Which group of crops can be classified under the classification of millets? and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

- A. Urad and Arhar
- B. Maize and wheat
- C. Bajra and Ragi
- D. Sesamum and Groundnut

9. Which of the following statement is incorrect as regards millets:

Minerals And Energy Resources

Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. Assertion: Coal is considered a fossil fuel.

Reason: Coal is formed from the remains of prehistoric plants buried and subjected to high temperature and pressure over millions of years.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

2. Assertion: India is one of the leading producers of iron ore in the world.

Reason: India has vast reserves of iron ore, particularly in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

3. Assertion: Renewable energy sources are considered more sustainable and environmentally friendly than fossil fuels.

Reason: Renewable energy sources do not release greenhouse gases and contribute to global warming.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

4. Assertion: Petroleum is considered a non-renewable resource.

Reason: The process of petroleum formation takes millions of years, making its replenishment rate very slow.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

5. Assertion: The process of extracting minerals from the Earth's crust leads to environmental degradation.

Reason: Mining activities often result in deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution of water bodies.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

6. Assertion: India has significant reserves of uranium, a crucial mineral for nuclear power generation.

Reason: Uranium deposits in India are primarily found in the state of Rajasthan.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

7. Which of the following is an example of a metallic mineral?

- A. Limestone
- B. Quartz
- C. Coal
- D. Iron ore

8. What is the process of extraction of minerals from the earth's crust called?

- A. Refining
- B. Mining
- C. Smelting
- D. Quarrying

9. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- A. Wind energy
- B. Solar energy
- C. Natural gas
- D. Tidal energy

10. Which mineral is the primary source of aluminium?

- A. Bauxite
- B. Copper
- C. Manganese
- D. Lead

11. Which type of coal has the highest carbon content and the highest energy value?

- A. Peat
- B. Lignite
- C. Bituminous
- D. Anthracite

12. Which region of India is known for its rich reserves of iron ore?

- A. Deccan Plateau
- B. Gangetic Plains
- C. Himalayan Region
- D. Chota Nagpur Plateau

13. Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?
A. Biomass B. Geothermal energy
C. Solar energy D. Natural gas
14. Which state in India is the largest producer of coal?
A. Jharkhand B. West Bengal
C. Madhya Pradesh D. Odisha
15. What is the process of separating gangue from ore called?
A. Refining B. Extraction
C. Beneficiation D. Smelting
16. Which of the following minerals is essential to produce fertilisers?
A. Gypsum B. Bauxite
C. Limestone D. Potash
17. Which of the following is an example of a ferrous mineral?
A. Manganese B. Bauxite
C. Copper D. Iron ore
18. Which region of India is known for its vast reserves of petroleum?
A. Assam B. Rajasthan
C. Maharashtra D. Tamil Nadu
19. Which type of coal is mainly used in thermal power plants?
A. Peat B. Lignite
C. Bituminous D. Anthracite
20. What is the process of converting ore into a metal called?
A. Refining B. Extraction
C. Beneficiation D. Smelting
21. Which of the following is an example of a renewable source of energy?
A. Nuclear energy B. Natural gas
C. Wind energy D. Coal
22. Which state in India is the largest producer of natural gas?
A. Gujarat B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Rajasthan D. Maharashtra

23. What is the process of separating metals from ores called?
A. Refining B. Mining
C. Smelting D. Quarrying
24. Which of the following minerals is primarily used in the production of cement?
A. Gypsum B. Bauxite
C. Potash D. Manganese
26. Which region of India is known for its extensive reserves of uranium?
A. Jharkhand B. Tamil Nadu
C. Odisha D. Rajasthan
27. What is the process of extracting petroleum called?
A. Drilling B. Refining
C. Mining D. Quarrying
28. Which of the following minerals is used in the manufacturing of electrical wires and cables?
A. Bauxite B. Copper
C. Manganese D. Potash
29. Which state in India is the largest producer of mica?
A. Jharkhand B. Rajasthan
C. Bihar D. Andhra Pradesh
30. What is the process of converting coal into coke called?
A. Mining B. Beneficiation
C. Refining D. Carbonization
31. Which of the following is an example of an unconventional source of energy?
A. Biomass B. Natural gas
C. Solar energy D. Wind energy
32. Which state in India is the largest producer of crude oil?
A. Gujarat B. Assam
C. Rajasthan D. Maharashtra
33. What is the process of separating valuable minerals from gangue by using a liquid medium called?
A. Refining B. Leaching
C. Beneficiation D. Smelting
34. Which of the following is an example of a non-metallic mineral?
A. Iron ore B. Bauxite
C. Copper D. Limestone

35. Which region of India is known for its rich reserves of copper?
 A. Deccan Plateau B. Gangetic Plains
 C. Himalayan Region D. Chota Nagpur Plateau
36. What is the process of separating heavier and lighter components of petroleum called?
 A. Drilling B. Refining
 C. Distillation D. Mining

ANSWERS- Minerals and Energy Resources

1.A	8.B	15.C	22.A	29.A	36.C
2.A	9.C	16.D	23.A	30.D	
3.A	10.A	17.D	24.A	31.A.	
4.A	11.D	18.A	25.D	32.A	
5.A	12.D	19.C	26.B	33.B	
6.A	13.D	20.D	27.A	34.D	
7.D	14.A	21.C	28.B	35.C	

Manufacturing Industries

1. The Iron and steel industry is an example of which type of industry?
 A. Basic industry
 B. Mineral based industry.
 C. Both of the above
 D. None of these
2. What is the policy in India that aims to reduce government intervention and encourage private investment in the industrial sector?
 A. Import substitution policy

- B. Licensing policy
- C. Liberalisation policy
- D. Nationalisation policy

3. Which of the following country is the largest producer of jute in the world?

- A. India
- B. Pakistan
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Nepal

4. Which country holds the record for having the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?

- A. Japan
- B. Philippines
- C. China
- D. India

5. Which city in India is known as the "Steel City of India" due to its large steel production?

- a. Jamshedpur
- b. Visakhapatnam
- c. Bokaro
- d. Rourkela

6. Industries cause pollution.

- A. Land
- B. Water
- C. Air
- D. All above

7. Tools, fertilisers tractors, etc. are supplied by:

- A. Government
- B. Industry
- C. People
- D. None of these

8. Which sector is considered as the backbone in the overall economic development of a country?

- A. Manufacturing sector
- B. Service sector
- C. Agriculture sector
- D. None of these

9. The industries which have heavy types of raw material are called:

- A. light industries
- B. Consumer industry
- C. both (A) and (B)
- D. none of these

10. Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value?

- A. Manufactured goods
- B. Raw material
- C. Industrial goods
- D. All of these

11. Molasses is used to make:

- A. Baking, candy making and alcohol.
- B. Rubber
- C. Ethanol
- D. None of these

12. BHEL is a prominent government sector industry primarily engaged in the manufacturing of

- A. Consumer Electronics

- B. Heavy machinery and power equipment
- C. Pharmaceuticals
- D. Textile machinery.

13. Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?

- A. Sugar
- B. Tea
- C. Coffee
- D. Petrochemicals

14. is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as Sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

- A. Air pollution
- B. Water pollution
- C. Noise pollution
- D. All of these

15. Which of the following is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants?

- A. Fog
- B. Smoke
- C. Water vapour
- D. All the Above

16. Which one of the following is manufactured at Salem?

- A. Steel
- B. Cotton
- C. Aluminium
- D. Copper

17. Which of the following adversely affects human health, animals, plants, building and the atmosphere as whole?

- A. Noise pollution
- B. Thermal pollution
- C. Air pollution
- D. Water pollution

18. _____ is an example of a private sector industry.

- A. BHEL
- B. TISCO
- C. SAIL
- D. CIL

19. **Assertion:** Consumer industries produce goods for direct use by consumers.

Reason: Consumer industries are Agro based.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

20. **Assertion:** The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Reason: India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries,

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

21. Which organization in India promotes exports of manufactured goods and provides financial assistance to exporters?

- A Reserve Bank of India
- B. Securities and Exchange Board of India
- C.Export-Import Bank of India
- D.National Stock Exchange

22. Which government initiative aims at developing a network of smart cities across India with sustainable infrastructure and advanced manufacturing facilities?

- A. Make in India
- B. Digital India
- C. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- D.Smart Cities Mission

23. Which of the following industries is an example of a sunrise industry in India?

- A. Jute industry
- B. Handloom industry
- C.Information technology industry
- D.Leachur industry

24. Which organization is responsible for granting environmental clearance to industries in India?

- A Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- B. Reserve Bank of India
- C.Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- D.Central Pollution Control Board

25. Which of the following factors is not considered while deciding the location of an industry?

- A. Availability of raw materials
- B. Market demand
- C.Labor supply
- D.Quality of telecommunication services

26. Which of the following is not a characteristic of manufacturing industries?

- A. Production of goods
- B. Use of machinery and technology
- C. Transformation of raw materials into finished products
- D. Provision of services to consumers

27. Which type of industries convert raw materials into finished products on a large scale?

- A. Service industries
- B. Agricultural industries
- C. Manufacturing industries
- D. Extractive industries

28. Which of the following is an example of a capital-intensive industry?

- A. Handicraft industry
- B. Textile industry
- C. Agro-based industry
- D. Food processing industry

29. Which of the following industries is associated with the production of capital goods?

- A. Consumer goods industry
- B. Basic goods industry
- C. Heavy engineering industry
- D. Small-scale industry

30. Which policy aimed at reducing government intervention and promoting private investment in the industrial sector in India?

- A. Import substitution policy
- B. Licensing policy
- C. Liberalization policy
- D. Nationalization policy

ANSWERS- **Manufacturing Industries**

1	C	11	A	21	C
2	A	12	B	22	D
3	C	13	D	23	C
4	C	14	A	24	C
5	A	15	B	25	D
6	D	16	A	26.	D

7	B	17	C	27.	C
8	A	18	B	28.	B
9	D	19	B	29	C
10	B	20	B	30	C

Lifelines of National Economy
(Only Map pointing to be evaluated in the BOARD Exam)
(INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AS PART OF MULTIPLE
ASSESSMENTS)

1. Tourism helps in the development of international understanding and
- A. Brotherhood
B. National pride
C. Culture and heritage
D. Handicrafts
1. Which of the following visits India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism?
- A. Foreign tourists
B. Local tourists
C. Students as tourists
D. None of the above
2. Which locations are connected by the longest National Highway NH-44?
- A. Delhi and Kanyakumari
B. Delhi and Mumbai
C. Jabalpur and Madurai
D. Srinagar and Kanyakumari
3. Which one of the following is the eastern terminal of the East-West Corridor?
- A. Shilong
B. Silvassa
C. Silchar
D. Singrauli
4. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West Corridors?
- A. Srinagar and Kanyakumari
B. Silchar and Porbandar
C. Mumbai and Kolkata
D. Nagpur and Siligudi

5. Which one of the following ports was developed to relieve the pressure on Kolkata port?
A. Haldia
B. Paradip
C. Visakhapatnam
D. Navasheva
6. The main type of water transport is:
A. Ocean
B. Inland waterways
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
7. Which of the following roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?
A. Rural roads
B. Urban roads
C. District roads
D. National Highways
8. How many types of important networks of pipeline transportation are there in the country?
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four
9. Gas pipelines from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in which of the following states?
A. Madhya Pradesh
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Bihar
D. Himachal Pradesh
10. Which of the following was the first port developed soon after Independence to use the volume of trade on the Mumbai port?
A. Kandla
B. Karachi
C. Kochi
D. Vizag
11. Which of the following port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a port to this region?
A. Kandla port
B. Marmagao port
C. Jawaharlal Nehru port
D. None of the above
12. How many railway zones are there in India?
A. 14 zones
B. 15 zones
C. 16 zones
D. 18 zones
13. How much is the contribution of agriculture and allied products in the export of India?
A. 7.5%
B. 4%
C. 9.9%
D. 6.3%
14. The highway projects are being implemented by:
A. Central Public Works Department
B. State Public Works Department
C. National Highway Authority of India
D. Both A and C
15. What percentage of foreign tourist arrivals in the country witnessed in the year 2010 against

the year 2009?

A.10.8%

B.11.8%

C.2.8%

D.13.8%

17.Assertion: Road transportation in India faces several problems.

Reason: Roads are non-metalled; their network is adequate.

- A. If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C.If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D.If both assertion and reason are false.

18. Assertion: Communication is unessential requirement of human life.

Reason: Communication between people does not create awareness.

- A. If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D.If Both assertion and reason are false.

19. Assertion: Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.

Reason: It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

- A. If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- D.If Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D.If Both assertion and reason are false.

20.Assertion: Tourism promotes national integration.

Reason: Millions of people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

- A. If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C.If Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D.If Both assertion and reason are false.

21. Which organization is responsible for the regulation and development of telecommunications in India?

- A. Department of Telecommunications (DoT)
- B. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
- C.Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- D.Department of Posts (DoP)

22. Which organization is responsible for the operation and regulation of civil aviation in India?

- A. Indian Railways
- B. Airports Authority of India (AAI)
- C. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

D. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

23. Which mode of transport is the most widely used for short-distance transportation and for reaching remote areas in India?
- A. Railways
 - B. Roadways
 - C. Airways
 - D. Waterways
24. Which mode of transport is most suitable for the transportation of bulky and heavy goods over long distances?
- A. Railways
 - B. Roadways
 - C. Airways
 - D. Waterways
25. Which mode of transport is most suitable for the transportation of bulky and heavy goods over long distances?
- A. Railways
 - B. Roadways
 - C. Airways
 - D. Waterways
26. Which of the following is the busiest and most important railway zone in India?
- A. Northern Railway Zone
 - B. Southern Railway Zone
 - C. Eastern Railway Zone
 - D. Western Railway Zone
27. Which of the following is the longest highway in India?
- A. National Highway 44
 - B. National Highway 7
 - C. National Highway 8
 - D. National Highway 2
28. Which mode of transport is the most widely used for short-distance transportation and for reaching remote areas in India?
- A. Railways
 - B. Roadways
 - C. Airways
 - D. Waterways
29. Which of the following is the highest motorable pass in India?
- A. Rohtang Pass
 - B. Nathu La Pass
 - C. Zoji La Pass
 - D. Khardung La Pass

30. Which city is known as the "Gateway of India" due to its major seaport?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Chennai
- C. Kolkata
- D. Kochi

31. Which of the following is an inland waterway in India?

- A. Brahmaputra River
- B. Ganga River
- C. Yamuna River
- D. Sabarmati River

32. Which major port in India is in the state of Gujarat?

- A. Kolkata Port
- B. Mumbai Port
- C. Chennai Port
- D. Kandla Port

Answers- **Lifelines of National Economy**

1.C	2. A	3. D	4. C
5. B	6. A	7. A	8. A
9. C	10. B	11. A	12. C
13. C	14. C	15.C	16.B
17.A	18.D	19.A	20.B

21. B	22. D	23. B	24. A
25.A	26.A	27.B	28.B
29.D	30.D	31.B	32.D

POWER SHARING

1. Which of the following is correct regarding power sharing:

- A. it leads to conflict between different groups.
- B. it ensures political stability of the country,
- C. it helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
 - A. Only a is true.
 - B. Only b is true.
 - C. Both a and b are true.
 - D. Both b and c are true.

2. Which is the only official language of Sri Lanka:

- A. Tamil
- B. Malayalam
- C. Sinhala
- D. None of the above.

3. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement:

- A. Among central government, state government, local bodies.
- B. Among Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- C. Among different social groups
- D. Among different pressure groups

4. Which among the following is a federal division of power:

- A. Government at the provincial or regional level
- B. Legislature, executive and judiciary
- C. Political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- D. among different social groups.

5. Name one prudential reason for power sharing:

- A. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- B. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- C. Citizens through participation acquire a stake in the system.
- D. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

6. Sinhala was recognised as the only official language by an -----.

7. In vertical form of power sharing Government for the entire country is usually called -----
----- government.

8. Community government signifies the power of government regarding:

- A. Community development
- B. The power of the government regarding law making for the community.
- C. The power of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues

D.The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.

9.The word ethnic signifies:

- A. Different religions
- B. A social division based on shared culture.
- C. A violent conflict between two opposing groups
- D. A careful calculation of gains and losses.

10.A belief that the majority community should be able to rule the country in whichever way they want by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is known as-----.

11. There are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason(R) mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A): Sinhala was recognised as the only official language of Sri Lanka

Reason R: The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish dominance of Tamil community.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true, but R is false.
- D.A is false, but R is true.

12. There are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason(R) mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion A: power can be shared among governments at different levels.

Reason R: power may also be shared among different social groups.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true, but R is false.
- D.A is false, but R is true.

13.Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists:

	List I	List II
1.	Federalism	a) Power shared by different social groups
2.	Coalition government	b) When power is taken away from central & state government and given to local government
3.	Community government	c)is a system of the government in which power is divided between

		central authority and various constituent units of the country
4.	Decentralisation	d)Power shared by two or more political parties

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

14. which of the following is not the benefit of power sharing

- A. It upholds the spirit of democracy.
- B. Political parties get their expected share.
- C. It ensures political stability in the long run.
- D. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.

15. power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of.

- A. Population
- B. Political order
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

16. Belgium has worked on the principle of

- A. majoritarianism
- B. accommodation
- C. both A and B
- D. none of the above

17. Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?

- A. Dutch
- B. Spanish
- C. French
- D. Italian

18. power struggle demanding separate Eelam was launched by

- A. Sinhalese
- B. Buddhists
- C. Tamilians
- D. none of the above

19. Study the above image. Which of the following options best signifies the above cartoon?



- A. Problems of two-party system
- B. Car with two steering
- C. Problems of a coalition government
- D. None of the above

20.. Look at the building and name it?



- A. Indian Parliament
- B. Sri Lankan Parliament
- C. European Parliament
- D. None of the above

ANSWER KEY (POWER SHARING)

+

Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER
1	D	11	C
2	C	12	B
3	B	13	C
4	A	14	B
5	D	15	B
6	ACT OF 1956	16	B
7	FEDERAL GOVT.	17	A
8	C	18	C
9	B	19	C
10	MAJORITARIANISM	20	C

FEDERALISM

1. Which of the following falls under the concurrent list?

- A. Trade B. Adoption
C. Agriculture D. Foreign affairs

2. What status has been given to Hindi by the constitution of India?

- A. Regional language B. Official language
C. National language D. Community language

3. Analyse the information given below considering one of the following correct options:

It includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, Banking, communication and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

- A. State list B. Concurrent list
C. Union list D. None of the above

4. Major steps towards decentralisation taken in 1992 were:

- A. To hold regular elections of local bodies.
- B. At least one third of all positions to be reserved for men.
- C. State election Commission has been created in every state.
- D. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with the local government bodies.

pick the incorrect one.

5. There are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason(R) mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A): When power is taken away from central and state government and given to local government it is called decentralisation.

Reason R: The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are many problems and issues which are best settled at local level.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true, but R is false.
- D.A is false, but R is true.

6. There are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason(R) mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A): India has a federal system.

Reason(R): under a unitary system either there is only one level of government, or the subunits are subordinate to the central government.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true, but R is false.
- D.A is false, but R is true.

7. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country is called-----

- A. Federalism
- B. Communalism
- C. Socialism
- D. Democracy

8.To make India a strong federation we need:

- A. Written constitution
- B. Rigid constitution
- C.Independent judiciary
- D. All the above

9.Who has the special power in administering the union territories in India?

- A. Central government
- B. Chief minister
- C.President
- D. Governor

10. Power to interpret the constitution lies with:

- A. Central government
- B. Judiciary
- C. State government
- D. None of the above

11. The coming together federation is

- A. India
- B. Spain
- C. Belgium
- D. Australia

12. The first and the major test for democratic politics in our country was

- A. Caste problem
- B. Language problem
- C. Problems related to union territories.
- D. Creation of linguistic states.

13. Under the ----- system either there is only one level of government, or the subunits are subordinate to the central government.

14. ----- is the head of the urban local government

- A. Sarpanch
- B. Ward commissioner
- C. Mukhiya
- D. Mayor

15. The constitution of India:

- A. Divided the powers between centre and state in three lists.
- B. Divided the powers between centre and state in two lists.
- C. Listed the powers of the States and left the undefined powers to the centre.
- D. Specified the powers of the state and left the residuary powers with the centre.

16. The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas is -----.

17. Match List I with the List II and select the correct answer using the codes below.

LIST I	LIST II
1. Union of India	a. Prime Minister
2. State	b. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	c. Governor

4.Gram Panchayat

d.Mayor

Options

- A. 1 -D,2 -A,3-B, 4 -C
- B. 1- B,2- C,3 -D,4 -A
- C. 1 -A,2- C,3- D,4- B
- D. 1 -C,2- D,3 -A,4 -B

18. Analyse the information given below considering one of the following correct options:

It includes subjects of common interest to both the union government as well as the state governments such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the union as well as the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.

- A. Concurrent list
- B. union list
- C.State list
- D. Government list.

19. Study the picture and find out which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?



- A. The state representatives are begging before the central government.
- B. The central government is undermining the spirit of federalism.
- C. A lady is distributing food to the beggars.
- D. None of the above

20. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:

- A. The state law prevails.
- B. The central law prevails.
- C. Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- D. The Supreme Court must intervene to decide.

ANSWER KEY - FEDERALISM

+

Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER
1	B	11	D
2	B	12	D
3	C	13	UNITARY GOVERNMENT
4	B	14	D
5	A	15	A
6	B	16	ZILLA PARISHAD
7	A	17	C
8	D	18	A
9	A	19	B
10	B	20	B

Political Parties

1. Identify the main objective of a political party from the following?

- A. Promoting cultural diversity.
- B. Maintaining law and order.
- C. Acquiring political power.
- D. Ensuring economic stability.

2. Political parties are formed to:

- A. Promote religious institutions.
- B. Establish an autocratic government.
- C. Contest elections and influence government policies
- D. Promote individual interests.

3. The Election Commission of India (ECI) is responsible for:

- A. Formulating government policies
- B. Conducting elections and regulating political parties.
- C. Promoting international relations.
- D. Enforcing law and order

4. What is the meaning of a coalition government?

- A. A government led by a single political party.
- B. A government formed by multiple political parties.
- C. A government that bans all political parties
- D. A government that is elected without any party system.

5. Which function of political parties involves mobilising public opinion?

- a) Contesting elections b) Formulating policies
- c) Promoting party ideology d) Organising political campaigns

6. Which political party was founded in 1885 and played a significant role in India's freedom struggle?

- A. Indian National Congress (INC)
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- C. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- D. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)

7. A multi-party system is characterised by:

- A. The existence of only one political party
- B. A coalition government
- C. Several political parties competing for power.
- D. The dominance of religious institutions

8. Which of the following is NOT a function of political parties?

- A. Promoting social equality.
- B. Mobilising public opinion
- C. Formulating and promoting policies.
- D. Providing a platform for political participation.

9. The political party that currently holds the majority of seats in the Lok Sabha (lower house of the Indian Parliament) is:

- A. Indian National Congress (INC)
- B. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- C. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

10. Which of the following is an example of a regional political party in India?

- A. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
- B. Janata Dal (United) (JDU)
- C. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
- D. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

11. Political parties play a crucial role in:

- A. Promoting individual interests.
- B. Establishing a dictatorship.
- C. Formulating and implementing government policies.
- D. Suppressing freedom of speech

12. Which organisation sets guidelines for political parties in India?

- A. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- B. Election Commission of India (ECI)
- C. United Nations (UN)
- D. World Health Organization (WHO)

13. The term “whip” is associated with:

- A. Horse racing
- B. Political parties
- C. Cricket
- D. Law enforcement

14. Which of the following statements is true about independent candidates?

- A. They are not affiliated with any political party.
- B. They cannot contest elections.
- C. They are appointed by the Election Commission
- D. They cannot influence government policies.

15. Political parties help in maintaining a balance of power by:

- A. Establishing a one-party system.
- B. Promoting nepotism and favouritism.
- C. Encouraging public participation in decision-making.
- D. Concentrating power in the hands of a few individuals.

16. Which of the following is an example of a left-wing political party in India?

- A. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- B. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- C. Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)
- D. Telugu Desam Party (TDP)

17. The process of selecting and presenting candidates for elections is the responsibility of:

- A. The President of India

- B. The Prime Minister of India
- C. Political parties
- D. The Election Commission of India

18. Political parties help in representing the diverse interests of:

- A. The ruling party only
- B. The minority communities only
- C. The ruling party and the opposition parties
- D. Different sections of society

19. The term "opposition party" refers to:

- A. The party in power
- B. The party with the largest number of seats in the legislature
- C. The party that contests elections but never wins.
- D. The party that criticises and provides an alternative viewpoint to the ruling party.

20. Political parties play a crucial role in a democratic system by:

- A. Restricting the freedom of speech.
- B. Eliminating social inequality.
- C. Ensuring a smooth transition of power.
- D. Promoting authoritarian rule.

21. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a political party?

- A. Organised group of people
- B. Shared political ideologies.
- C. Participation in cultural events
- D. Contesting elections

22. Which political party was founded in 1980 with the aim of representing the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

- A. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- C. Shiv Sena
- D. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

23. The symbol "Hand" is associated with which political party in India?

- A. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- B. Indian National Congress (INC)
- C. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
- D. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)

24. What is the primary aim of a political party's election manifesto?

- a) To make false promises to gain votes
- b) To outline the party's policies and programs
- c) To create confusion among voters
- d) To criticise other political parties

25. The term "party whip" refers to:

- A. A person who ensures party discipline and attendance during voting
- B. A party member who entertains guests at political gatherings.
- C. A special committee that investigates party members for misconduct.
- D. A symbolic representation of party unity

26. The process of a political party selecting its candidates for elections is known as:

- A. Election campaign
- B. Candidate nomination
- C. Political rally
- D. Opinion polling

27. Which political party's symbol is a "lotus"?

- A. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- D. Indian National Congress (INC)

Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

28 Assertion: Political parties are essential for the functioning of a democratic system.

Reason: Political parties help in representing diverse interests and providing a platform for political participation.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

29. Assertion: One-party systems promote a healthy competition among different political ideologies.

Reason: In a one-party system, all political parties are allowed to participate in elections and present their ideologies.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the

assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.

D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

30. Assertion: Political parties play a significant role in policy formulation and implementation.

Reason: Political parties have the power to make and enforce laws without any external interference.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.

D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

31. Assertion: Political parties are required to register with the Election Commission of India.

Reason: Registration with the Election Commission ensures transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.

D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

32. Assertion: Multi-party systems often lead to political instability.

Reason: In multi-party systems, forming a stable government requires coalition-building and managing diverse interests.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.

D. Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

33. Which of the following political parties in India was founded by socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia?

A. Indian National Congress (INC)

B. Communist Party of India (CPI)

- C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- D. Samajwadi Party (SP)

34. The concept of "One Party Dominance" is associated with:

- A. Multi-party systems
- B. Single-party systems
- C. Coalition governments
- D. Non-aligned political systems

35. Which of the following political parties is associated with the concept of "Hindutva"?

- A. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- D. Indian National Congress (INC)

36. The term "party whip" refers to:

- A. A senior member of a political party
- B. A party member responsible for organising campaign rallies.
- C. A party member responsible for maintaining party discipline during voting.
- D. A symbolic representation of party unity

37. Which of the following political parties is associated with the ideology of "Liberalism"?

- A. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- B. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
- C. Shiv Sena
- D. Indian National Congress (INC)

38. The concept of "vote bank politics" refers to:

- A. Forming alliances with other political parties.
- B. Appealing to a specific group of voters based on their shared interests.
- C. Rigging elections to manipulate the outcome.
- D. Promoting electoral reforms.

39. The concept of "party ideology" refers to:

- A. The process of selecting party leaders.
- B. The adherence of party members to party discipline
- C. The party's beliefs, values, and goals
- D. The formation of party alliances

40. Identify the political party which was founded by Kanshi Ram to fight for the rights of the

marginalised communities in India?

- A. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- B. Indian National Congress (INC)
- C. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- D. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

ANSWERS - Political Parties

1.	C. Acquiring political power
2.	C. Contest elections and influence government policies
3.	B. Conducting elections and regulating political parties
4.	B. A government formed by multiple political parties
5.	D. Organising political campaigns
6.	A. Indian National Congress (INC)
7.	C. Several political parties competing for power
8.	A. Promoting social equality
9.	D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
10.	D. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
11.	C. Formulating and implementing government policies
12.	B. Election Commission of India (ECI)
13.	B. Political parties

14.	A. They are not affiliated with any political party
15.	C. Encouraging public participation in decision-making
16.	B. Communist Party of India (CPI)
17.	C. Political parties
18.	D. Different sections of society
19.	D. The party that criticises and provides an alternative viewpoint to the ruling party.
20.	C. Ensuring a smooth transition of power
21.	C. Participation in cultural events
22.	B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
23.	B. Indian National Congress (INC)
24.	B. to outline the party's policies and programs
25.	A. A person who ensures party discipline and attendance during voting
26.	B. Candidate nomination
27.	C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

28	A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
29.	C. Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
30.	B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion
31.	A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
32.	A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
33.	D. Samajwadi Party (SP)
34.	B. Single-party systems
35.	C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
36.	C.A party member responsible for maintaining party discipline during voting.
37.	D. Indian National Congress (INC)
38.	B. Appealing to a specific group of voters based on their shared interests
39.	C. The party's beliefs, values, and goals
40.	C. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following helps in promoting Transparency in the government

- A. Right to education.
- B. Right to freedom
- C. Right to information
- D. Right to expression & speech

2. Decisions in a democracy are acceptable to the people because they are

- A. Taken swiftly & implemented quickly.
- B. Taken by giving privileges to the people.
- C. Taken through Elite votes.
- D. Taken after following due process.

3. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank

..... makes a democratic government a legitimate government.

- A. Credibility of politicians
- B. People's movement
- C. Free and fair elections
- D. Holding of power.

4. Which one of the following is an example of outcome of Democracy that produces an accountable government

- A. Open in promoting Economic development.
- B. Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
- C. Open to reducing economic inequalities.
- D. Open to ruler elected by people.

5. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Evidence shows that democracies did not achieve higher economic development
Reason (R) Economic development depends on several factors like country's population size, global situation

- A. Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which one of the following features is most common to all democracies.

- A. They have formal constitution.
- B. They hold regular elections.

- C.They have political parties.
- D.All the above

7.Which of the following countries have successfully negotiated differences among ethnic population

- A. United Kingdom B. Sri Lanka
- C.USA D. Belgium

8.Consider the following statements. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes.

- A. These do not have to bother about public opinion.
- B. These take less time to arrive at a decision.
- C.Principle of individual dignity has legal force.
- D.These often suppress internal social differences.

9.Which of the following options rightly supports the given statement.

- A. People have developed awareness.
- B. People’s ability to look critically at powder holders.
- C.Transforms people from the states of subject to a that of a citizen.
- D. All the above

10.In the context of democracy which of the following ideas is correct- democracies have successfully eliminated:

- A. Conflicts among people.
- B. Economic inequalities among people.
- C.Differences of opinions about how marginalised sections are to be treated.
- D.The idea of political inequality

11.In the context of assessing democracy. Which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure.

- A. Free and fair elections B. Dignity of the individual
- C. Mojority Rule D. Equal treatment before law.

ANSWERS - **OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

1.C	2. D	3.C	4.B	5.A	6. D	7.D	8.C	9.D	10.D	11.B
-----	------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

DEVELOPMENT
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (COMPETANCY BASED)

1. The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show?

- A. Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
- B. Both Bihar and Kerala lack necessities of life.
- C. The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
- D. The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala.

2. The Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and.....

- A. National income
- B. Per-capita income
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

3. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy?

- (i) Full protection from infectious diseases
- (ii) High quality education
- (iii) A luxury home
- (iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country

- A. (i) and(ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i) and (iv)

4. What would be the most promising source of energy fifty years from now and why?

- A. Petroleum energy, because it is obtained from fossil fuels.
- B. Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.
- C. Coal based energy, because it is pollution- free.
- D. Forest product-based energy, because India has abundant forests.

5. What are the development goals/aspirations of landless rural labourers?

- A. More days of work and better wages

- B. Best school to provide quality education for their children
- C. There is no social discrimination, and they too can become leaders in the village
- D. None of the above.

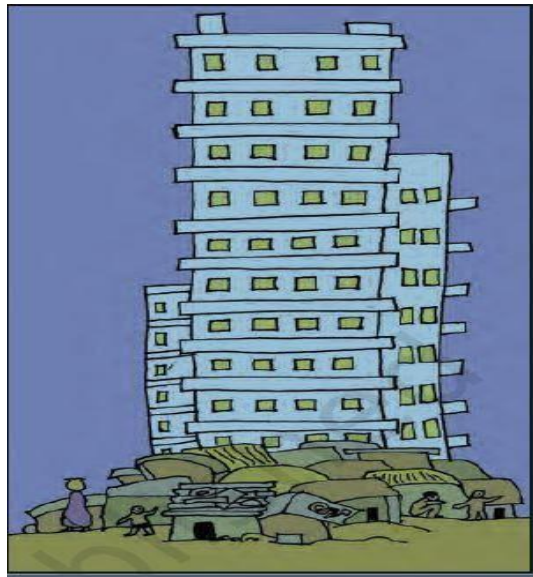
6. Read the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income.

Monthly income of five families in country A and country B.

	I	II	III	IV	V
A:	9500	9600	10000	10400	10500
B:	3000	2000	5000	4000	36000

- A. Country A
- B. Country B
- C. Country A and B
- D. None of these

7. Look at the picture below. What should be the developmental goals for such an area?



- A. Removing slums from this area.
- B. Resettling the poor in the outskirts of the city.
- C. Improving the living and sanitation conditions for the poor living in this area.
- D. Constructing multi storey buildings in this area.

8. Choose the incorrect option from the pairs given below: -

- A. Prosperous Farmer from Punjab – High support price for his crop.
- B. Farmers depending on Rainfall for farming – Development of alternate sources of irrigation.
- C. An Urban Unemployed Youth – Regular Job with high wages.
- D. An urban girl from a Rich Family – Lots of leisure time to enjoy.

9. Match the following and choose the correct option given.

Column 1	Column 2
A. per capita Income	1. Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.
B. Infant Mortality rate	2. Compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
C. Literacy rate	3. The total income of the country divided by its total population.
D. Human Development Index	4. Indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

- A. A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2.
- B. A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1.
- C. A – 3, B – 1, C – 4, D – 2.
- D. A – 2, B – 4, C – 1, D – 3.

10. Based on the conflicting developmental goals, which of the following pairs are not correctly matched?

- A. More wages to workers - against the interests of the entrepreneur
- B. Rich farmers want to sell food grains at high prices - poor workers want to purchase it at low prices.
- C. Construction of a dam means more and cheaper power for people -The tribals do not want to leave the place.
- D. Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion.

11. What is the correct definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

- A. It is the total value of all the goods and services produced during a particular
- B. It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
- C. It is the total value of all intermediate goods and services produced during a particular year.
- D. It is the total value of all intermediate and final goods and services produced during a particular year.

12. Economic development is achieved by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as: -

- A. Sustainable development
- B. Planned development.
- C. Human development Index
- D. Social Development

ANSWER KEY- DEVELOPMENT

Q.NO.	ANSWERS
1	C. The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
2	B. Per-capita income
3	D. (i) and (iv)
4	B. Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.
5	A. More days of work and better wages
6	A. Country A
7	C.Improving the living and sanitation conditions for the poor living in this area.

8	D. An urban girl from a Rich Family – Lots of leisure time to enjoy.
9	A. A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2.
10	D. Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion
11	B. It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
12	A. Sustainable development

SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (COMPETANCY BASED)

.1 Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

- (a) Government is taking the responsibility of providing the basic services.
- (b) Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and others.
- (c) In India maximum population is dependent on agriculture that's why this sector dominates.
- (d) As income level rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services.
- (e) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

- A. (a), (b), (c) & (d) are correct.
- B. (a), (b), (d) & (e) are correct.
- C. (b), (c), (d) & (e) are correct.
- D. (a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) all are correct.

.2 Match the following: -

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
-----------------	-----------------

1. Under employment	1.a. Secured job
2. Right to work	b. There are more people in agriculture than is necessary.
3. Employment in organised sector	c. No paid holidays
4. Employment to unorganised sector	d. 100 days of assured employment

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

3. Choose the incorrect option from the following: -

- A. Courier – Tertiary sector
 B. Fisherman – Primary sector
 C. Carpenter – Primary sector
 D. Banker – Tertiary sector

4. Look at the picture carefully and identify to which sector these occupations belong to-



- A. Unorganised sector B. Primary sector
 C. Secondary sector D. Tertiary sector

5. Choose the improper group from the following: -

- A. Maruti Suzuki, Tata Motors and Volkswagen
 B. Indian Railways, TSRTC, and Indian Airlines
 C. Agriculture, Lumbering and Mining
 D. BSNL, Hero Honda and Amul Dairy

6. A sugar mill owner purchased sugarcane from farmers, manufactured sugar from it and then sold it to wholesalers. Such kind of activities comes under:

- A. Primary sector
- B. Tertiary sector
- C. Secondary sector
- D. Service sector

7. Complete the following table with correct information regarding the clues given: -

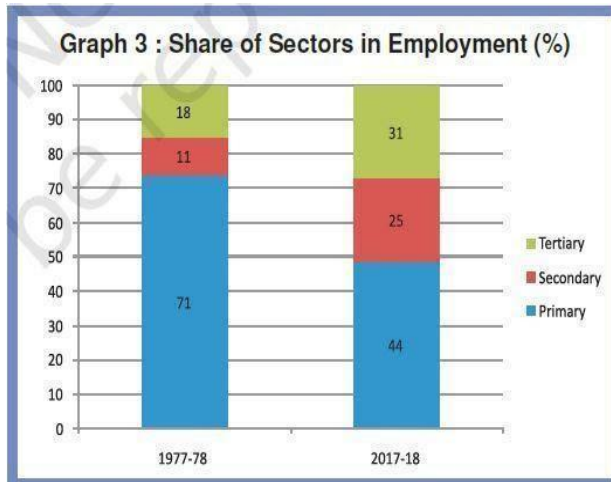
Place of work	Nature of Employment	% of Working People
Own shops, Office, Clinics in market places with formal licence	A -?	15
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	B -?	50

- A. A - Unorganised and B - Organised
- B. A - Service Sector and B - Secondary sector
- C. A - Organized and B - Unorganised
- D. A - Secondary Sector and B - Tertiary sector.

8. Ramesh owns a medical shop. He managed the shop with the help of an assistant. Once his son Mahesh finished his education, he also joined his father in the medical shop. Now both Ramesh and Mahesh managed the medical shop with the help of the assistant. Mahesh is

- A. Unemployed
- B. Underemployed
- C. Over employed
- D. Employed

9. Even though the share of Secondary and Tertiary sectors has increased in the last forty years (as you can see the graph given below) why has similar shift not taken place in the case of employment?



- A. It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- B. The Secondary and Tertiary sectors must develop more.
- C. People in India are more attached to land and want to continue in agriculture.
- D. People are not interested in working in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

10. Match the following: -

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. National development	a. Is the average length of life of a person at the time of the birth.
2. National Income	b. Refers to the ability of a country to improve the social welfare of the people.
3. Life expectancy at birth	c. The total number of children of age group 14 - 15 years attending school as a percentage of children in the same age group.
4. Net attendance ratio	d. Refers to the value of the total goods and services produced within a country in a year.

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

11. Under NREGA 2005, all those who can and need work are guaranteed _____ of employment in a year by the government.

- A. 180 days
- B. 50 days
- C. 200 days
- D. 100 days

12. Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Select the correct option from those given below:

- A. Among agricultural workers working for small farmlands
- B. Among part-time industrial workers
- C. In most of the government offices
- D. In big private companies

13. How do big private companies contribute to the development of a nation?

- A. By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.
- B. By increasing their profits.
- C. By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.
- D. By providing private hospital facilities for the rich.

ASSERTION AND REASONING

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

A. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

B. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

C. Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.

D. Assertion (A) is false, and reason (R) is true.

14. **Assertion (A):** The share of the tertiary sector in employment has not increased in proportion to its increase in production.

Reasoning (R): Still more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.

15. **Assertion (A):** Per Capita Income is calculated in US dollars.

Reason (R): The US dollar is not considered as the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as a method of payment across the world.

16. **Assertion (A):** In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

Reason (R): The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits but to promote public welfare.

17. Which of the following Acts would not apply to a company like TISCO?

- A. Minimum Wages Act
- B. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- C. Factories Act
- D. Payment of Gratuity Act

18. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:

- A. Gross domestic product
- B. Net domestic product
- C. National product
- D. Production of secondary sector

19. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?

- A. She gets a regular salary at the end of the month
- B. She is not paid for leave
- C. She gets medical allowance
- D. She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.

20. The economy is classified into public and private sectors based on:

- A. Employment conditions
- B. The nature of economic activity
- C. Ownership of enterprises
- D. Number of workers employed in the enterprise.

**SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY
ANSWER KEY**

Q.NO.	ANSWER
1	B. (a), (b), (d) & (e) are correct
2	D. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c.
3	C. Carpenter – Primary sector
4	B. Primary sector
5	D. BSNL, Hero Honda and Amul Dairy
6	C. Secondary sector
7	C. A - Organized and B - Unorganised
8	B. Underemployed

9	A. It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
10	C. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c
11	D. 100 days
12	A. Among agricultural workers working for small farmlands
13	A. By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.
14	B. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
15	C. Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.
16	A. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
17	B. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
18	A. Gross domestic product
19	B. She is not paid for leave.
20	C. Ownership of enterprises

MONEY AND CREDIT (ECONOMICS)

1. Double coincidence of wants is an essential feature in which among the following systems?

- A. Money Exchange System
- B. Barter System
- C. Digital Transaction System
- D. None of the above.

2. Which among the following is not a modern form of money?

- A. Plastic Money
- B. Bank deposits
- C. Currency
- D. Punch Marked Coins.

3. Credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. Such a situation is referred to as

- A. Credit Trap
- B. Debt Trap
- C. Money trap
- D. financial trap

4. Which among the following are part of terms of credit?

- A. Zero Balance Account, Documents and No Income.
- B. Collateral, Zero Balance Account and Documents
- C. Rate of Interest, No Documents and No Income
- D. Collateral, Required Documentation and Rate of Interest.

5. Which of the following could lead to a debt trap?

I. The high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.

II. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.

III. The high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is lesser than the income of the borrower.

- A. All the above
- B. I and III
- C. II and III
- D. I and II

6. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to _____.

- A. Extend loans
- B. Invest in infrastructure.
- C. Deposit in foreign banks
- D. Promote Government Projects.

7. Sunder and Mohan are small farmers who have taken loans of ₹ 20,000 from different sources. Sunder has taken credit at 1.5% per month interest from a trader while Mohan has taken credit at 8% per annum from a cooperative. Analyse the loan information given above, consider the correct option from the following.

- A. Mohan is better because he receives more interest.

- B. Sunder is better as he does no paperwork.
- C. Mohan is worse off as he pays more interest.
- D. Sunder is worse off as he pays more interest.

8. Which one of the following options describes ‘Collateral’?

- A. Double coincidence of wants
- B. Certain Products for barter.
- C. Trade in barter
- D. Asset as guarantee for loan

9. Match the following and choose the correct option.

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Double coincidence of wants	1	An individual or organisation taking funds on credit.
B	Cheques	2	Proportion of amount charged on the principal amount taken by the borrower.
C	Rate of Interest	3	A paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from one account to another account.
D	Borrower	4	A situation where the supplier of goods A wants goods B, and the supplier of goods B wants goods A.

- A. A2, B3, C4, D1
- C. A3, B4, C1, D2

- B. A4, B3, C2, D1
- D. A1, B2, C4, D3

10. Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence

- I. Banks accept the deposits and pay an amount as interest on the deposits.
- II. They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name.
- III. Workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month have extra cash at the beginning of the month.
- IV. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require.

Options:

- A. I, II, III, IV
- C. III, II, I, IV

- B. II, III, IV, I
- D. IV, II, I, III

11. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion (A) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

Reason (R) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

12. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion: Manoj took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer, and he delivered the shirts to the buyer on time and earned profit. The credit made Rohan better off in this situation.

Reason: Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

13. Why do poor people are more inclined towards informal loans?

- A. Absence of Collateral.
- B. Have a regular income.
- C. formal sectors provide loans at a low rate of interest.
- D. All the above

14. A person can withdraw money by issuing cheque. What is a cheque?

- A. Loan taken by bank.
- B. Loan taken by depositor from the bank.
- C. Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount.
- D. A document restricting the bank to make any payments from the person's account.

15. What is the most important function of banks –

- A. Accept deposits and extend loans.
- B. Give loans to government
- C. Open as many bank accounts as possible
- D. Give loans to businesses.

16. Which of the following is not a feature of “self-help groups”?

- A. It consists of 15-20 members.
- B. Here members pool their savings which act as collateral to get loans from banks.
- C. Loans are given at nominal rate of interest.
- D. Members cannot take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

17. Which among the following is not a feature of informal source of credit?

- A. It is supervised by Reserve bank of India.
- B. Rate of Interest is not fixed.
- C. Terms of credit are very flexible.
- D. Traders, employees, friends, relatives etc. Provide informal credit source.

18. Which one of the following is the important characteristic of modern form of currency?

- A. It is made from precious metal.
- B. It is made from thing of everyday use.
- C. It is authorised by the commercial banks.
- D. It is authorised by the Government of the country.

19. There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the -----

- A. Informal sector
- B. Banks
- C. Cooperatives
- D. SHGs

20. Read the following given table and find out what was the outcome of Swapna?

	SALIM	SWAPNA
Why did they need credit?	To meet the working capital needs.	To meet the expenses of cultivation.
What was the risk?	No or little unknown risk.	Risk of crop failure.
What was the outcome?	Supplied the orders, earned profits and repaid the loans.	

- A. Crop failed
- B. Found herself in the debt trap.
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. none of the above

21. Which organisation supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India?

- A. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

- B. The State Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 C. The Indian Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 D. The Union Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

ANSWERS - MONEY AND CREDIT

Ans,	
1	B. Barter System
2	D. Punch Marked Coins
3	B. Debt Trap
4	D.Collateral, Required Documentation and Rate of Interest
5	D. I and II
6	A. Extend loans
7	D. Sunder is worse off as he pays more interest
8	D. Asset as guarantee for loan
9	B. A4, B3, C2, D1
10	C. III, II, I, IV
11	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
12	C. A is true, but R is false

13	A. Absence of Collateral
14	C. Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount
15	A. Accept deposits and extend loans
16	D. Members cannot take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs
17	D. Traders, employees, friends, Provide informal credit source relatives etc
18	D. It is authorised by the Government of the country
19	A. Informal sector
20	C. Both (a) and (b)
21	A. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans

GLOBALISATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Note: Topics to be evaluated in the Board Examination

1. What is Globalisation?

2. Factors that have enabled Globalisation.

1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as _____

A. Privatisation.

B. Globalisation

C. Liberalisation.

D. Socialisation

2. Read the information given below and select the appropriate option based on the information.

- Through this policy the businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about import or export.
- It helps to remove restrictions on foreign trade.

A. Quotas

B. Liberalisation

C. Globalisation

D. Privatisation

3. Match the following and choose the correct option.

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade.	1	Automobiles
B	Indian companies that have invested abroad	2	Call Centers
C	It has helped in spreading of the production and services	3	TATA Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
D	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production.	4	Trade Barriers

a. A2, B4, C3, D1.

b. A3, B1, C2, D4.

c. A4, B3, C2, D1.

d. A1, B4, C3, D2.

4. _____ has resulted in greater competition among producers, both local and foreign. As a result, people today, enjoy much higher standards of living.

A. Privatisation

B. Liberalisation

C. Urbanisation

D Globalisation

5. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion (A): Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.

Reason (R): All people have benefitted from globalisation.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

6. Companies who set up production units in the Special Economic Zones do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of _____ years.

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

7. In general, MNCs set up production

I. where it is close to the markets.

II. where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs.

III. where the availability of other factors of production is assured.

IV. MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests.

- A. Only I and II are true
- C. Only II and III are true

- B. I, II and III are true.
- D. I, II, III and IV are true.

8. Globalisation does not involve which one of the following?

- a. Rapid integration among the countries.
- b. More goods and services moving between countries.
- c. Increased taxes on imports.
- d. Movement of people between countries for jobs, education, etc.

9. Globalisation leads to _____.

- A. lesser competition among the producers.
- B. greater competition among the producers.
- C. no change in the level of competition among the producers.
- D. All the Producers get a chance to develop.

10. Trade barrier is a restriction set by the government to regulate the trade of our country. How will trade barrier affect the foreign producers? Choose the correct option.

- A. If there is trade barrier on the foreign good then the cost of the foreign good in the Indian market would be high and will not be able to flourish in the market.
- B. The foreign producers must stop selling their products to the Indian market and look for some other countries.
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

11. How have markets been transformed in recent years? Which of the statements are true?

- I. Goods become cheaper and have many choices to the user.
 - II. Lower job opportunities for people.
 - III. High competition among the makers of goods and services
- A I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C I and III
 - D. I, II and III.

12. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion (A): In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs.

Reason (R): At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries.

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

13. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion (A): Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.

Reason (R): All people have benefitted from globalisation.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

14. What is the impact of globalisation on the richer sections of society in urban India?

- A Things have become costly, and they are also not able to buy in Indian markets.
- B. Choice has increased and are available at competitive prices.
- C. Only international brands are available no Indian goods for the rich.
- D. None of the above.

15. Why did Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Choose the correct option.

- A. To save domestic producers from international competition.
- B. People should not get used to foreign goods.
- C. To continue Swadeshi Movement
- D. None of the above.

16. Tax on imports can be treated as

- A. Collateral
- B. Trade Barriers
- C. Foreign Trade
- D. Terms of Trade

17. The main reason behind MNCs investments are

- A. To benefit foreign countries.
- B. To provide financial support to the country's government.
- C. For the welfare of under privileged people.
- D. To increase the assets and earn profits.

18. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment by MNCs is called _____?

- a. Investment
- b. Domestic Investment
- c. Foreign Investment
- d. International Investment

19. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion (A): Global production has a complex structure.

Reason (R): Production of one good may take place in different parts of the world. For instance, equipment may be formed by combining components produced in different countries.

- A. Both A and R are true, but R is the Correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, and R is true.

20. Mark the option which is most suitable:

Assertion (A): Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

Reason (R): Foreign trade expands the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

- A. Both A and R are true, but R is the Correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, and R is true.

Answers- GLOBALISATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY

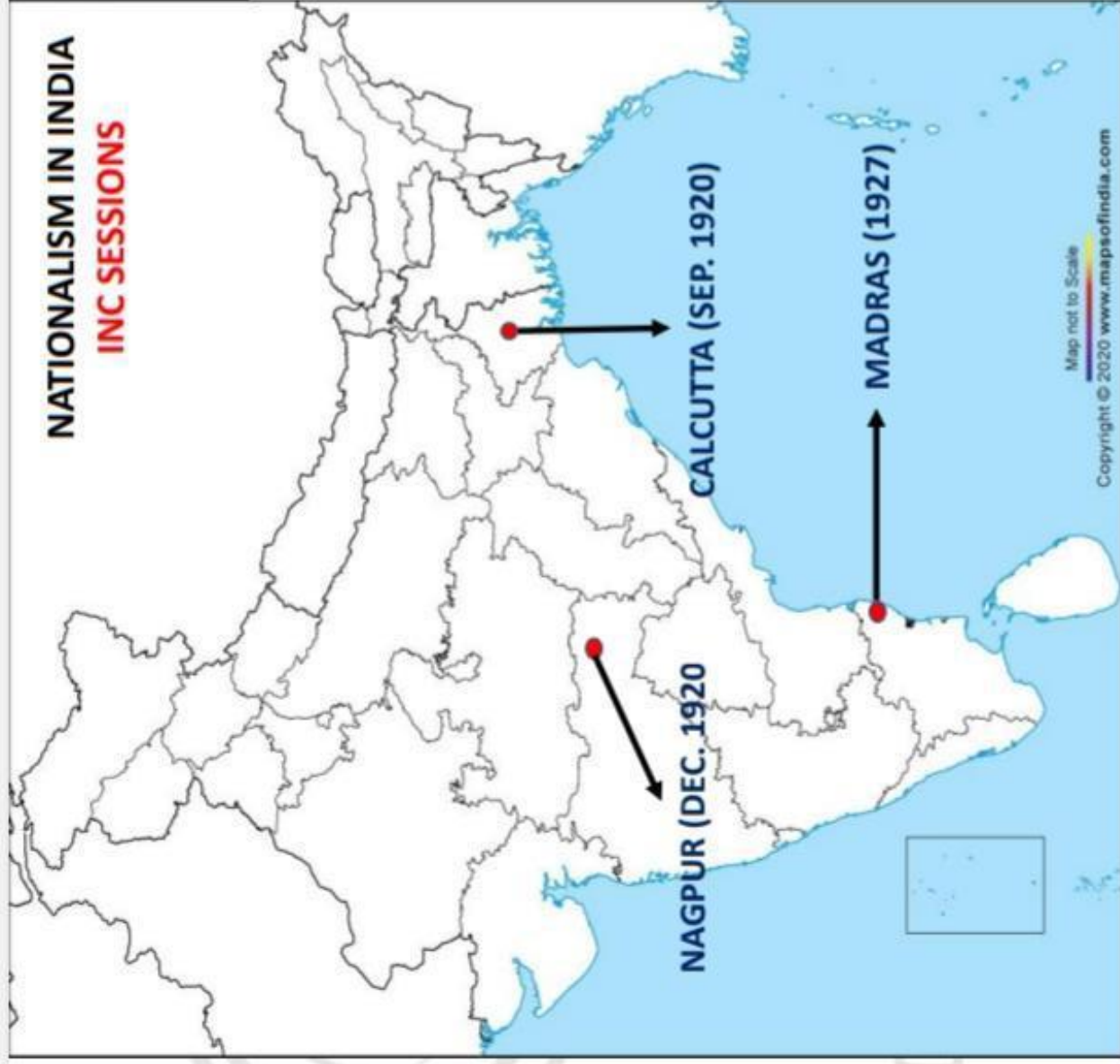
1	C. Liberalisation.
2	B. Liberalisation
3	C. A4.B3.C2. D1.
4	D. Globalisation
5	B. Both A and R are true. But R is not the correct explanation of A.
6	C. Five
7	D. I.II.III and IV are true.
8	C. Increased taxes on imports.
9	B. greater competition among the producers.
10	C.Both (a) and (b)
11	C. I and III
12	B. Both A and R are true. But R is not the correct explanation of A.
13	B. Both A and R are true. But R is not the correct explanation of A.
14	B. Choice has increased and are available at competitive prices.
15	A. To save domestic producers from international competition.
16	B. Trade Barriers
17	D. To increase the assets and earn profits.
18	C. Foreign Investment

19	A. Both A and R are true but R is the Correct explanation of A
20	B. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

MAP ITEMS FOR
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS X

INC SESSIONS:

- A. CALCUTTA (SEP. 1920)
- B. NAGPUR (DEC. 1920)
- C. MADRAS (1927)



INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
MAJOR AIRPORTS

AMRITSAR (RAJA SANSI)

DELHI (INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL)

KOLKATA (NETAJI S C BOSE)

MUMBAI (CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI)

HYDERABAD (RAJIV GANDHI)

CHENNAI (MEENAM BAKKAM)



INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
MAJOR PORTS



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INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES

SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY
PARKS



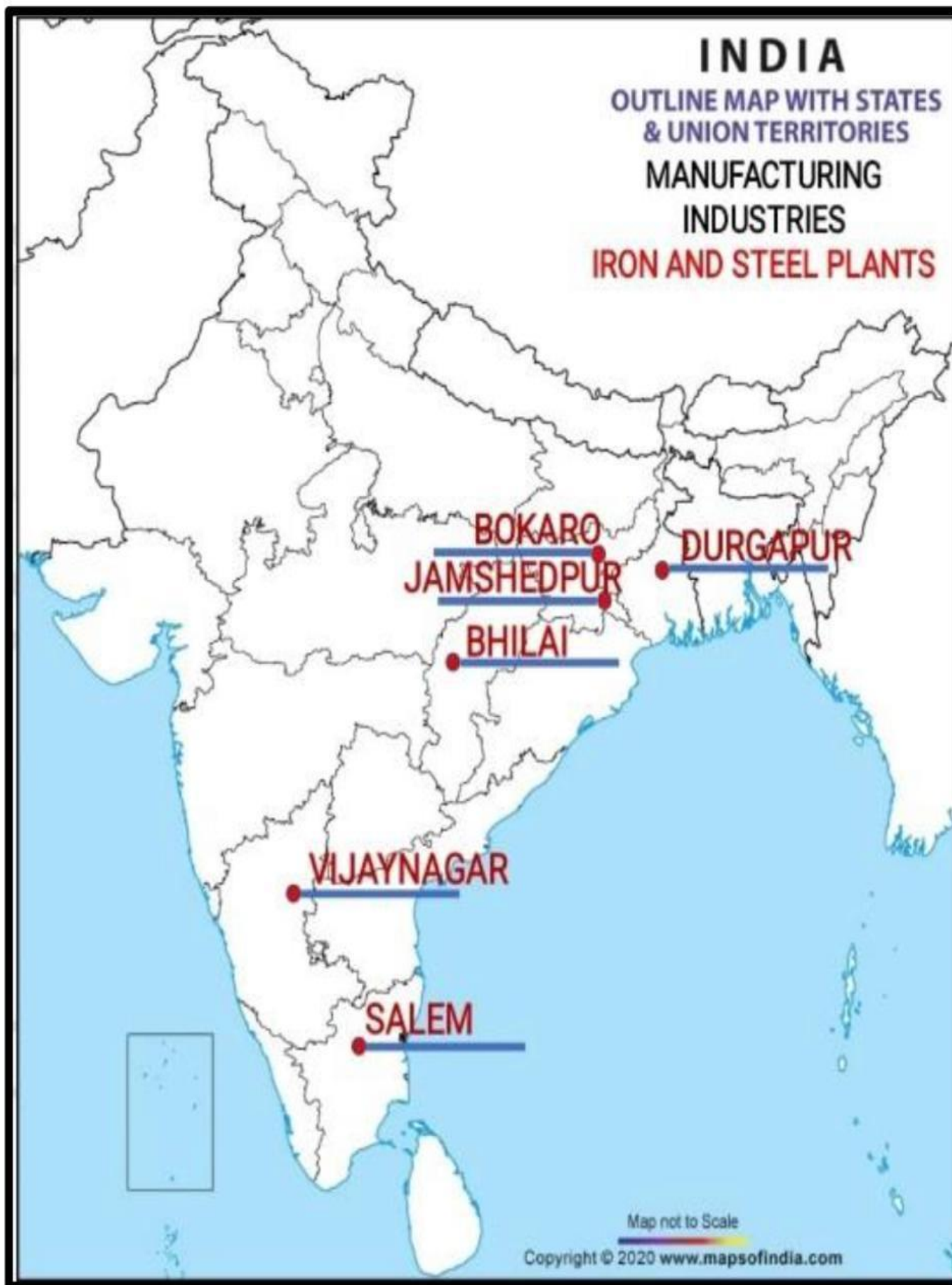
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INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES

IRON AND STEEL PLANTS



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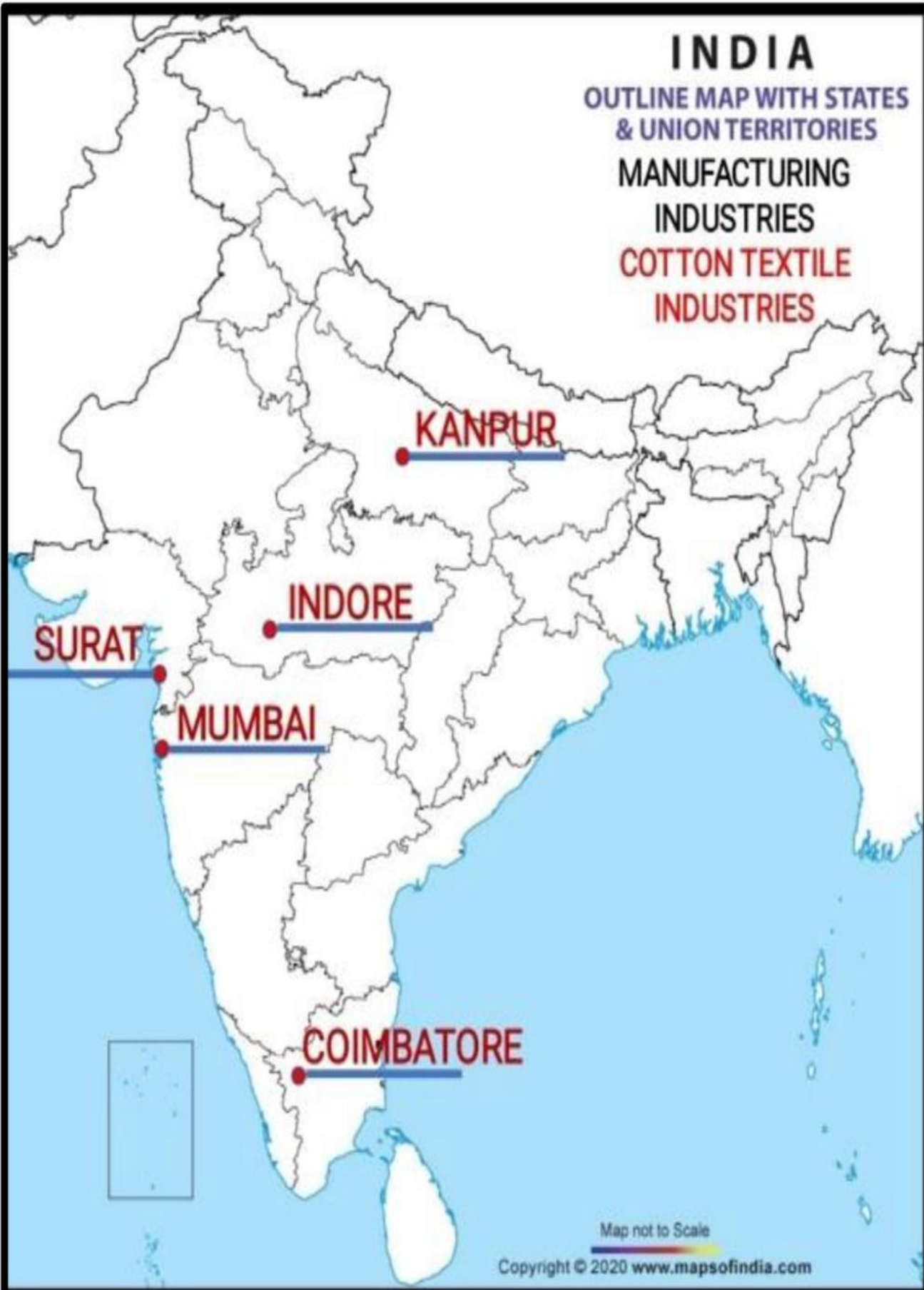
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INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES

COTTON TEXTILE
INDUSTRIES



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INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

MINERALS AND
ENERGY RESOURCES

NUCLEAR POWER
PLANTS

NARORA

KAKRAPARA

TARAPUR

KALPAKKAM

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INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

MINERALS AND
ENERGY RESOURCES

THERMAL POWER
PLANTS

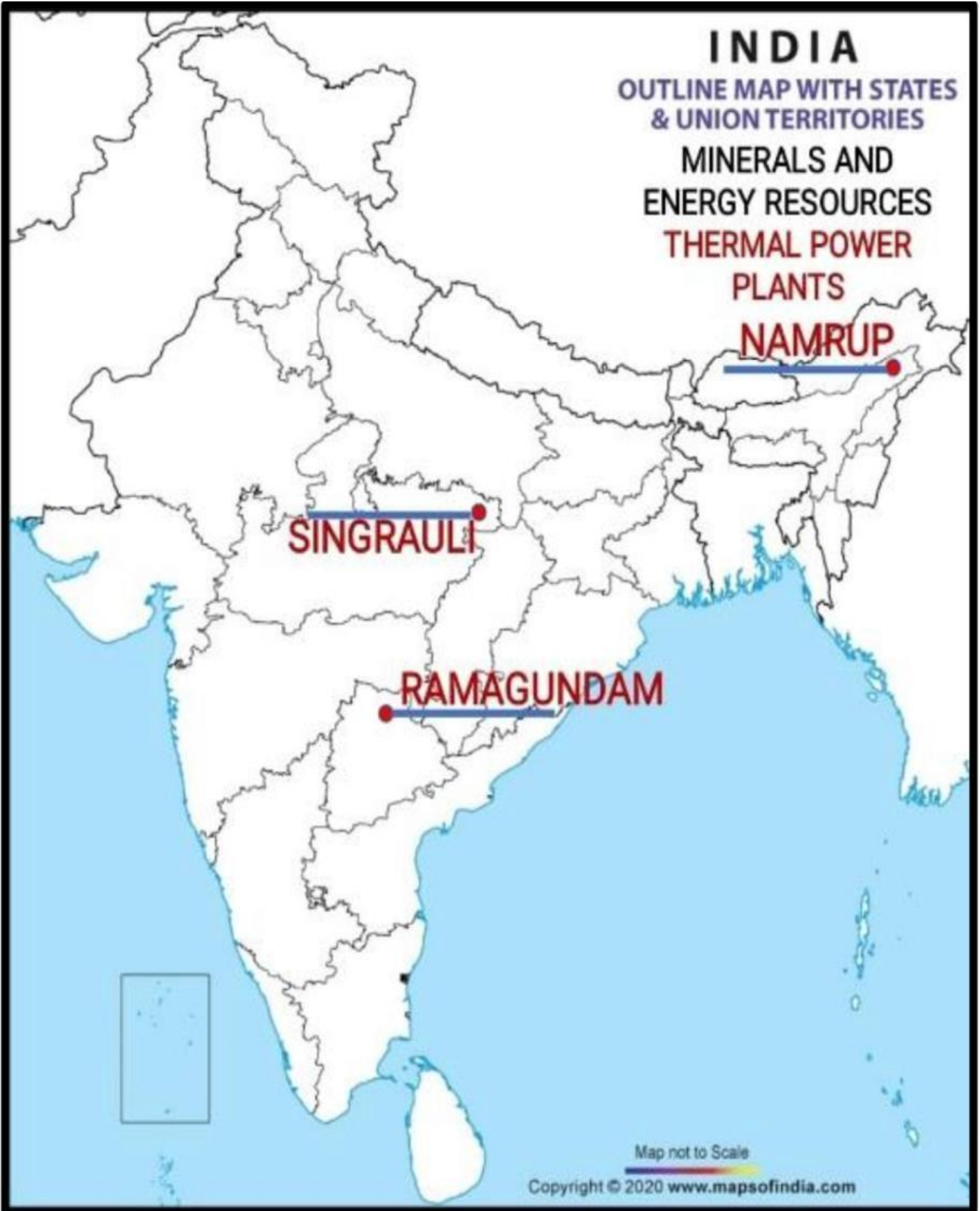
NAMRUP

SINGRAULI

RAMAGUNDAM

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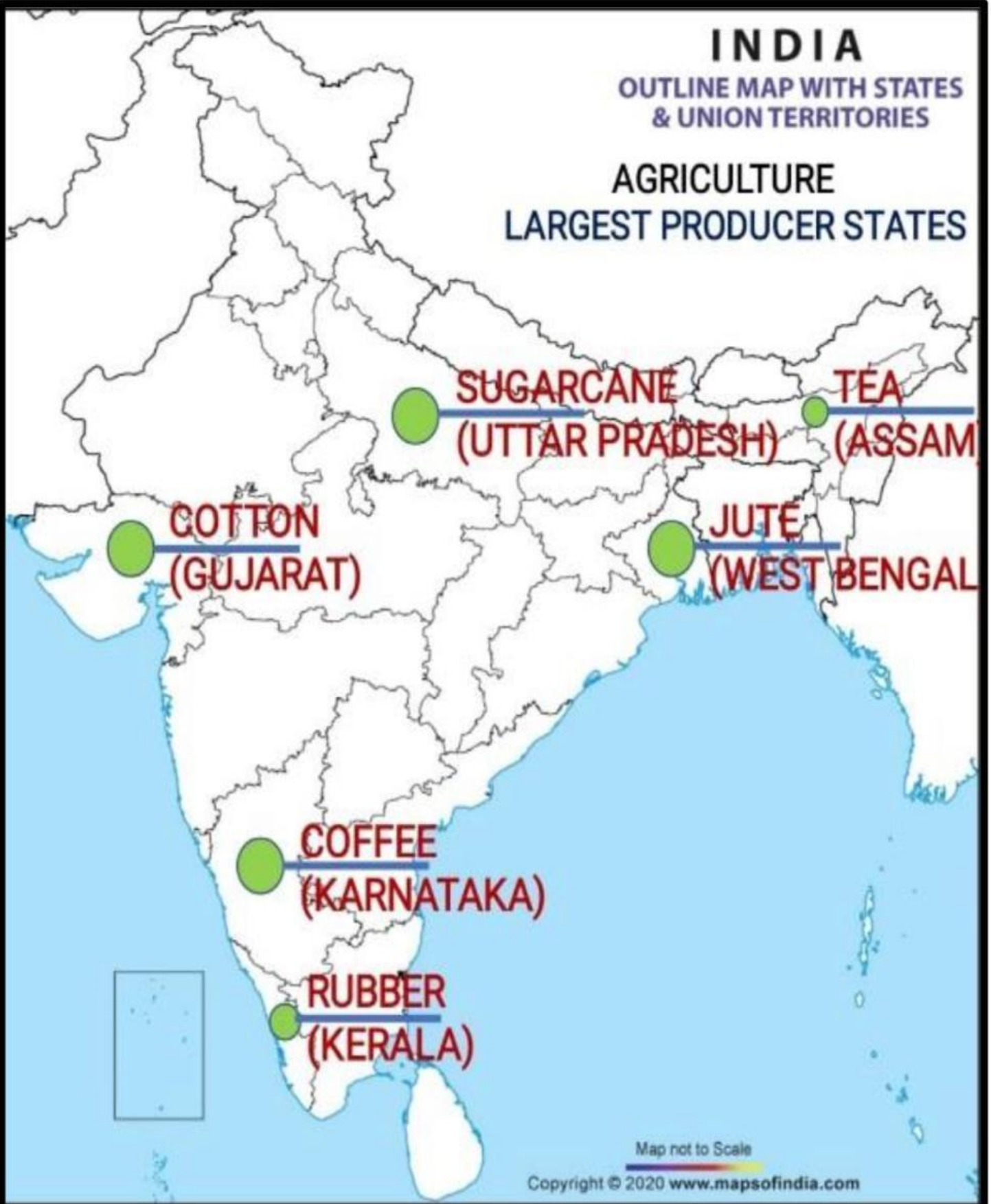
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INDIA

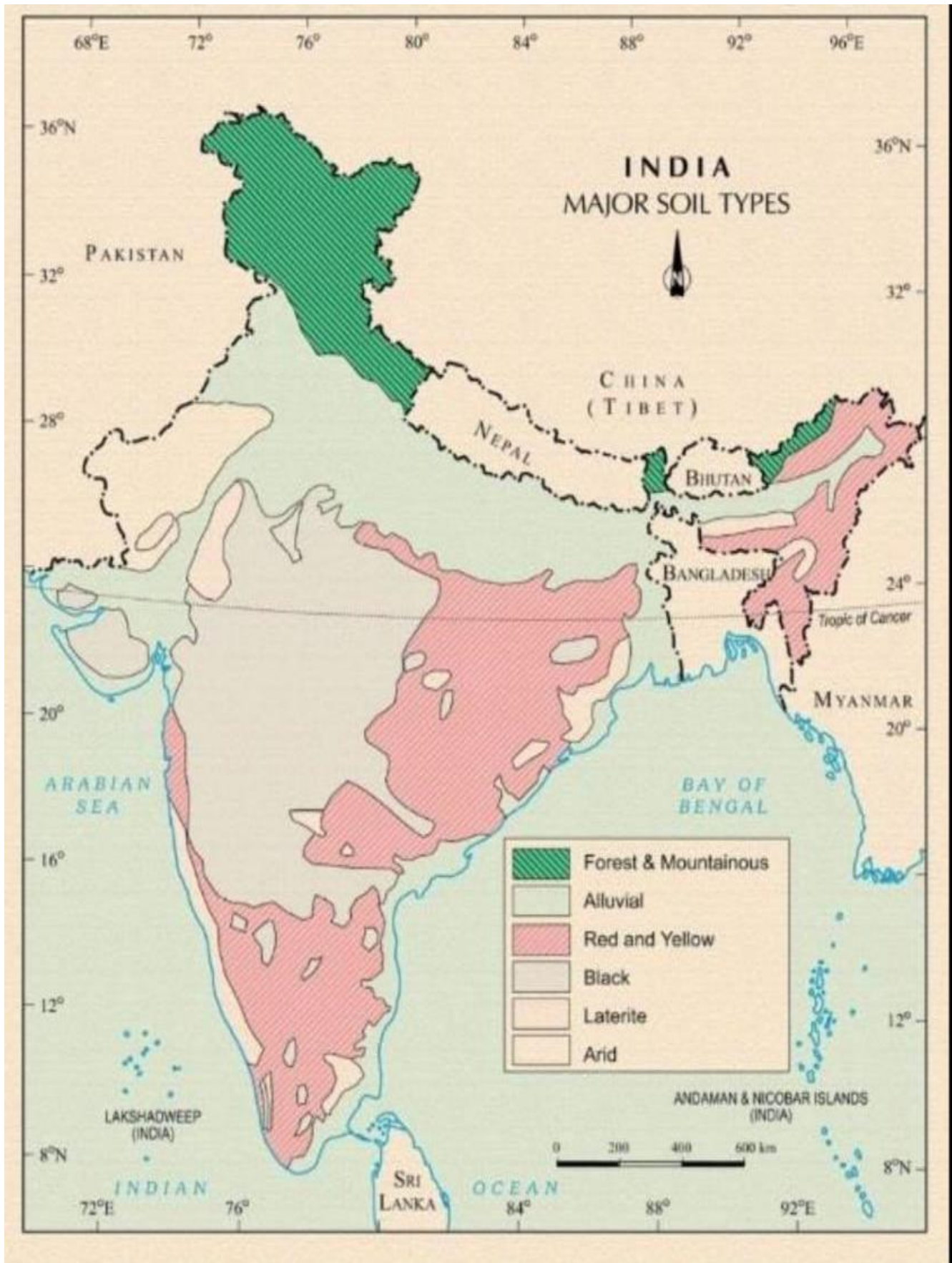
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
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AGRICULTURE
LARGEST PRODUCER STATES



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INDIA

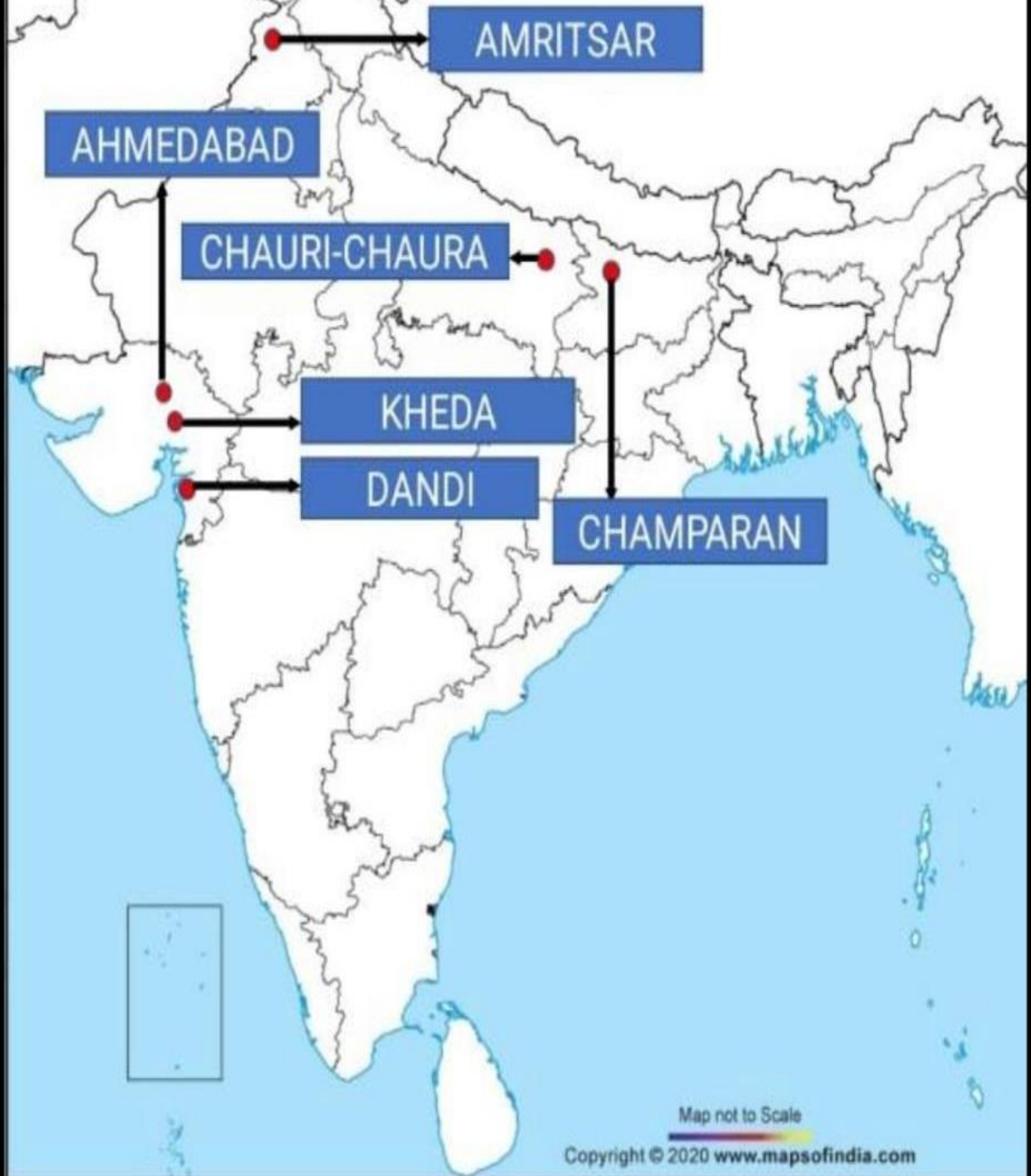
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& UNION TERRITORIES

WATER RESOURCES
DAMS



NATIONALISM IN INDIA

IMPORTANT CENTRES OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT



NATIONALISM IN INDIA

INC SESSIONS



NAGPUR (DEC. 1920)

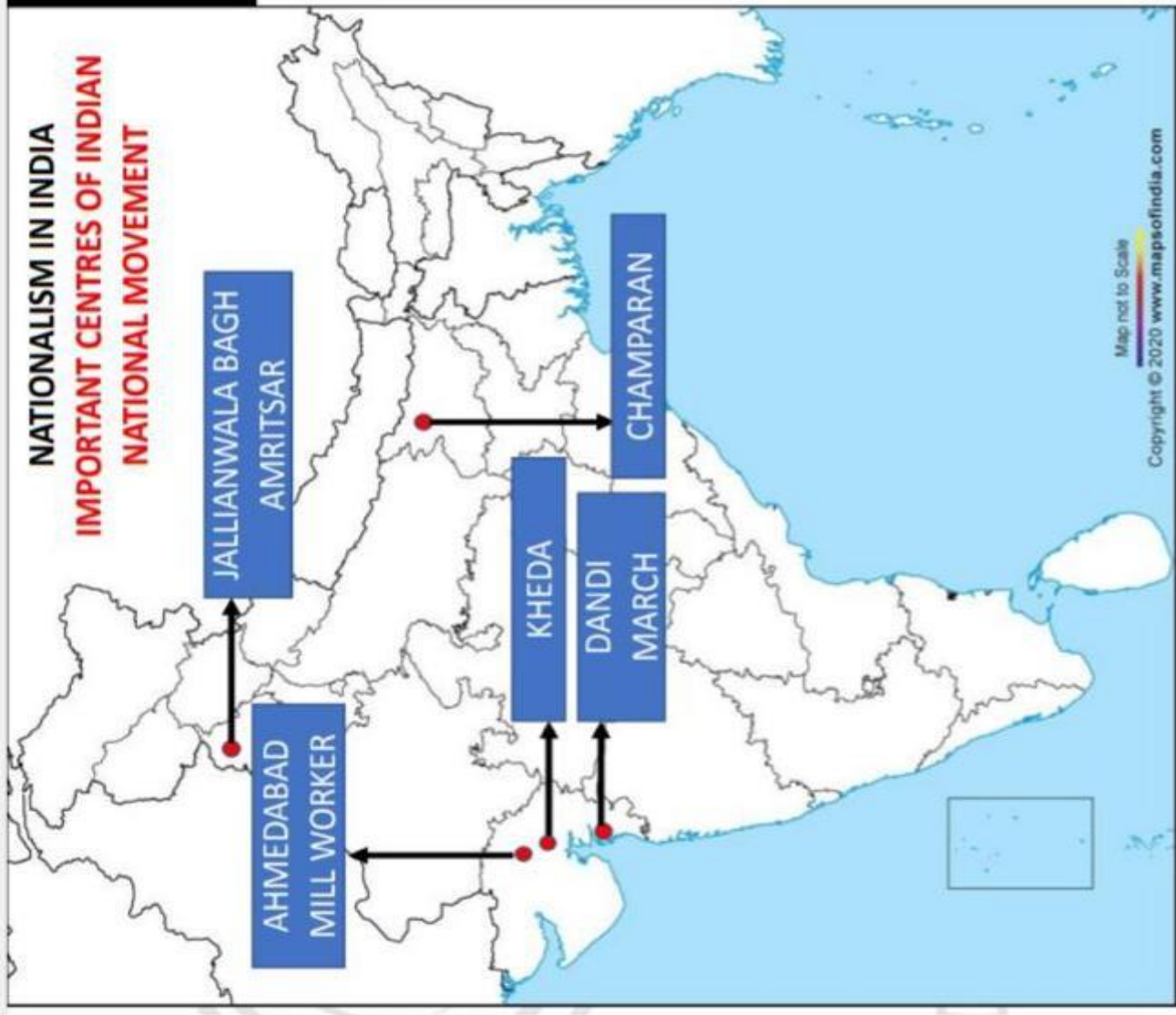
CALCUTTA (SEP. 1920)

MADRAS (1927)

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- A. CHAMPARAN (BIHAR)
MOVEMENT OF INDIGO PLANTERS
- B. KHEDA (GUJARAT)
PEASANT SATYAGRAH
- C. AHMEDABAD (GUJARAT)
COTTON MILL WORKERS SATYAGRAHA
- D. AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)
JALLIANWALA BAGH INCIDENT
- E. DANDI (GUJARAT)
DANDI MARCH/ STARTING OF CIVIL
DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT



REVISE WELL

ALL THE BEST