

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

TERM II

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 4: POLITICAL PARTIES

MCQ

1. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party?
 - (a) Party name
 - (b) Election funds
 - (c) Election symbol
 - (d) Manifesto
2. Which of these parties has national level political organisations?
 - (a) Samajwadi Party
 - (b) Telugu Desam Party
 - (c) Rashtriya Janta Dal
 - (d) None of the above
3. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'?
 - (a) Samajwadi Party
 - (b) Rashtriya Janata Dal
 - (c) Rashtriya Lok Dal
 - (d) Bahujan Samaj Party
4. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?
 - (a) 1982, Mayawati
 - (b) 1984, Kanshi Ram
 - (c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav
 - (d) 1986, Bhajanlal
5. Give the meaning of 'Alliance'.
 - (a) Two parties together form the government.
 - (b) Leftist and Rightist together form the government.
 - (c) When state and national parties together form the government.
 - (d) When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.
6. Who among the following recognises political parties in India?
 - (a) Election Commission
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (d) Supreme Court
7. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country?
 - (a) The legal changes

- (b) The constitutional changes
 - (c) The empowerment of people
 - (d) The legislation for reforms
8. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is
- (a) Nationalist Congress Party.
 - (b) Communist Party of India.
 - (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
 - (d) Bahujan Samaj Party
9. Which one of the following countries has one party system?
- (a) China
 - (b) Indo-China
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Germany
10. From the ideas and teaching of which of these leaders does BSP draw inspiration?
- (a) Sahu Maharaj
 - (b) Mahatma Phule and Ramaswami Naicker
 - (c) Babasaheb Ambedkar
 - (d) All the above

ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

The following questions consist of two statements —

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (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.

Q.1. Assertion (A): The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties.

Reason (R): It should be made mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates.

Q.2. Assertion (A): Only those parties that are recognised as national parties can contest elections for the Union level.

Reason (R): Recognition to a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission.

Q.3. Assertion (A): Political Parties play a major role in making laws for the country.

Reason (R): No law can become a bill unless majority parties support it.

Q.4. Assertion (A): Nationalist Congress Party was formed in 1999.
Reason (R): It is a major party in Maharashtra and demands for Gandhian Secularism.

Q.5. Assertion (A): Political Parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia.

Reason (R): Political Parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why is meant by a national party ? state the conditions required to be a national political party ?
2. What is meant by a regional party ? state the conditions required to be a regional political party ?
3. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India ?
4. What are the three components of a political party.
5. What is a political party ? state any two points of ideology of Bharatiya Janata party.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

6. “ political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy ”. Analyse the statement.
7. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.
8. Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders
9. What is multi – party system ? why has India adopted a multi party system ? explain.
10. Describe any five functions of political parties
11. State the conditions laid down by the election commission to recognize a state party and a national party.
12. Write a short note on :-
 - A) Indian national congress
 - B) Communist party of India.
 - C) Communist party of India – Marxist
 - D) Bhartiya Janata party
 - E) Bahujan Samaj party
 - F) National congress party.
 - G) Trinamool Congress

CHAPTER – 5 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?
 - (a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
 - (b) Open in promoting economic development
 - (c) Open in reducing economic inequalities
 - (d) Open to rulers elected by the people

2. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting
 - (a) economic growth
 - (b) dignity and freedom of the individual
 - (c) economic equality
 - (d) None of these

3. Economic growth depends on which of the following?
 - (a) Size of the population of the country
 - (b) Territory or area of the country
 - (c) Global scenario
 - (d) Co-operation among various nations

4. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?
 - (a) Dictatorship
 - (b) Monarchy
 - (c) Military rule
 - (d) Democracy

5. Which among the following countries is a perfect example of accommodation of social diversity?
 - (a) Sri Lanka
 - (b) Belgium
 - (c) Saudi Arabia
 - (d) Pakistan

6. Social outcomes cover the areas like
 - (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
 - (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
 - (iii) Gender equality
 - (iv) Ban on child labour
 - (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii), (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i) only

7. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracies?
 - (a) They have formal Constitution

- (b) They hold regular elections
- (c) They have political parties
- (d) All of the above

8. Which of these values have the moral and legal sanctions in a democracy?

- (a) Gender equality
- (b) Caste-based equality
- (c) Economic equality
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

9. The basic outcome of democracy is

- (a) Political, social and economic outcome
- (b) Military outcome
- (c) Restricted and limited welfare policies.
- (d) Elimination of poverty

10. In which one of the following countries is democracy not preferred over dictatorship?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) India

The following questions consist of two statements —

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
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- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Q.1. Assertion (A): Democracy is not simply a rule by majority of opinion.
Reason (R): In a democracy, majority always need to work with the minority so that governments can function to represent the general view.

Q.2. Assertion (A): Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom to the individuals.
Reason (R): Democracies have successfully reduced economic disparities.

Q.3. Assertion (A): The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.

Reason (R): Democratic government has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.

- Q.4. Assertion (A): Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.

Reason (R): A citizen in a democracy who wants to know if a decision was

- Q.5. Assertion (A): Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

Reason (R): Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the governments run and to their own self-interest.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. " A democratic government is a legitimate government ". support the statement with arguments.
2. How are democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? compare.
3. " democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens ". justify the statement.
4. " democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities ". Analyse the statement.
5. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens . Analyse.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

6. How do democracies accommodate various social divisions ? explain with examples.
7. Explain five common features of democracies.
8. " democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice ". justify the statement .
9. Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.
10. " Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy ". explain.

ECONOMICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.
 - (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
 - (b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
 - (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
 - (d) The average income includes the value of property held

- 2.. 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
 - (in) 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 (in)
 - (d) (i) and (iv)

3. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on Fill in the blanks with one of the following options:
 - (a) life expectancy
 - (b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling
 - (c) national income
 - (d) All the above

4. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason? Find the correct answer from the following:
 - (a) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because all the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a newborn child.
 - (b) Because most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.
 - (c) Because Kerala has very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
 - (d) Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.

5. Identify the correct answer from the alternatives provided.

Both Tisco and Reliance Industries are owned by :

- (a) The government
- (b) Private company
- (c) A cooperative society
- (d) Jointly by private companies and the govt.

6.NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct number of days?

- (a) 200 days
- (b) 100 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 60 days

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

- (a) Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands
- (b) Among part-time industrial workers
- (c) In most of the government offices
- (d) In big private companies

8.Which among the following banks issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government in India?

- (a) RBI
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Central Bank of India

9. What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the customers?

- (a) Banks use these deposits for charitable activities.
- (b) Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans.
- (c) Banks use deposits to give bonus to their employees.
- (d) Banks use deposits to set up more branches in the country.

10. Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for the 'security', such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.?

- (a) Deposit
- (b) Collateral
- (c) Credit
- (d) Guarantee

11. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

- (a) Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.
- (b) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
- (c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
- (d) Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank.

12. The exchange of goods for goods is:

- (i) banker of option
- (ii) bills of exchange
- (iii) barter
- (iv) currency

13. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities? What is it called?

- i. Lender's of Last Resort
- ii. Double Coincidence of Wants
- iii. Medium of Exchange
- iv. Terms of Credit

14. A 'debt trap' means:

- (a) inability to repay credit amount
- (b) ability to pay credit amount
- (c) overspending till no money is left
- (d) none of these

15. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Tertiary sector is also called
- 2. Communication and banking come under sector.
- 3. Cotton cultivation falls under sector.
- 4. In the public sector, the owns most of the assets and provides all services.
- 5. In the Private sector, the ownership lies in the hands of
- 6. Most of the jobs are and paid in the unorganised sector.
- 7. Protection and support to the unorganised sector is needed for both and development.
- 8. Bankers and truck drivers belong to sector of the economy.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

CH-DEVELOPMENT

- Q1. What are the various social indicators of development?
- Q2. How are economic development and human development related to each other?
- Q3. In what respect is the criterion used by UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
- Q4. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities.
- Q5. What do you mean by Human Development Index? What are its three components?
- Q6. Why is sustainability important for development? Give two suggestions to achieve the sustainability of development
- Q7. How does World Bank classify different countries? Is it an adequate indicator?
- Q8. Why are countries of the Middle East not called 'developed' in spite of high per capita income?
- Q9. Explain the concepts of Human Development Index (HDI) and that of the per capita income.
- Q10. Mention any three characteristics of development. Explain each of them with the help of examples.
- Q11. What are the demerits of average income as a criteria to classify development?

CH-SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Explain the sectors formed as per economic activities.
2. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors?
3. How do we count various goods and services and know the production in each sector? What has to be kept in mind while computing the GDP of the country?
4. What is GDP? Who measures GDP in India and how? What is its importance?
5. Why do each of the sectors focus on employment and GDP? What other issues should be examined?
6. What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts that have taken place between sectors?
7. Why is tertiary sector becoming more important than other sectors in India?
8. Which part of service sector is not growing in importance? Explain.

9. Is the tertiary sector playing a significant role in the development of Indian economy? Explain.
10. What do you mean by underemployment or disguised unemployment?
11. Distinguish between open and disguised unemployment.
12. How to create more employment in the agricultural sector, give suggestions.
13. Write a short note on NREGA.
14. How are the sectors classified on the basis of economic conditions? Explain the sectors.
15. How should the workers in the unorganized sector be protected?
16. Why does government have to undertake certain types of activities which private sector may not be able to provide? Explain in detail.
17. Why do we need public sector? Explain how public sector contributes to economic development of a nation.
18. Define an economic activity. Name the three sectors formed as per nature of economic activity.
19. Name the sectors formed on the base of ownership and differentiate between them.
20. Differentiate between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.
21. Differentiate between the sectors of economy on the basis of type of employment.

CH-MONEY AND CREDIT

1. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants?
2. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?
3. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words
4. What are the reasons why banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers
5. Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.
6. State the potential negative economic implications that would arise in an economy in the absence of the concept of credit.
7. What do you mean by the term 'collateral'? Why do banks ask for collateral while giving loans
8. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loans. Create a list of

arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?

9. Compare and Contrast the conditions for taking loans from formal and informal sources. Suggest an alternative source that you think is best for the rural poor.

10.1 Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain

11.1 "The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life." Support the statement with example

12. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development". Justify the statement.

13. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

14. How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks, and why is this necessary?

15. Describe circumstances that drive individuals to seek loans from informal sources of credit.

CH-GLOBALISATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Define Globalisation and liberalisation.

Q2. Explain the factors which facilitate Globalisation.

Q3. What are trade barriers? Why did the Indian government put up trade barriers after Independence? Why did government remove it later?