

**Air Force Schools**

**Question Bank**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS - X**

**2024 - 2025**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE****CLASS X****CONTENT TABLE**

S.NO.	TOPIC	SUBJECT
1.	CHAPTER 1: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	HISTORY
2.	CHAPTER 2 :NATIONALISM IN INDIA	HISTORY
3.	CHAPTER 3: THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD ( 1- 1.3, THE PRE - MODERN WORLD)	HISTORY
4.	CHAPTER 1: POWER SHARING	CIVICS
5.	CHAPTER 2: FEDERALISM	CIVICS
6.	CHAPTER 3: GENDER, RELIGION, AND CASTE	CIVICS
7.	CHAPTER 1: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT	GEOGRAPHY
8.	CHAPTER 2: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES	GEOGRAPHY
9.	CHAPTER 3: WATER RESOURCES	GEOGRAPHY
10.	CHAPTER 4: AGRICULTURE	GEOGRAPHY
11.	CHAPTER1: DEVELOPMENT	ECONOMICS
12.	CHAPTER 2: SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY	ECONOMICS

**HISTORY****CHAPTER 1, THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE****MCQ QUESTIONS**

1. Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?
  - a) Napoleon III
  - b) Kaiser William I
  - c) Otto von Bismarck
  - d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

2. The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was hosted by:
- a) Austria
  - b) Britain
  - c) France
  - d) Russia
3. Which event marked the first clear expression of nationalism in Europe?
- a) The French Revolution
  - b) The American Revolution
  - c) The Industrial Revolution
  - d) The Glorious Revolution
4. Which of the following was an important factor in the rise of nationalism in Europe?
- a) Feudal system
  - b) Industrialization
  - c) Agricultural developments
  - d) Religious movements
5. What was the main objective of the Vienna Congress?
- a) To redistribute territories in Europe
  - b) To create a conservative order in Europe
  - c) To punish France
  - d) To create a unified Germany
6. Who were the 'Junkers' in Prussia?
- a) Nobility
  - b) Peasants
  - c) Middle-class professionals
  - d) Clergy
7. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
- a) Austria
  - b) Britain
  - c) Italy
  - d) Russia
8. Who played a leading role in the unification of Italy?

- a) Otto von Bismarck
- b) Victor Emmanuel II
- c) Count Cavour
- d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

9. Which treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation in 1832?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
- b) Treaty of Constantinople
- c) Treaty of Vienna
- d) Treaty of Berlin

10. In which year did the French Revolution begin?

- a) 1776
- b) 1789
- c) 1798
- d) 1804

11. Who was the architect of the German unification?

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Otto von Bismarck
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- d) Victor Emmanuel II

12. What was the major objective of the Frankfurt Parliament?

- a) To draft a constitution for Germany
- b) To establish a conservative government
- c) To form a military alliance
- d) To create a European Union

13. Which of the following was not a feature of the Napoleonic Code?

- a) Feudal rights were abolished
- b) Equality before the law
- c) Universal suffrage
- d) Protection of private property

14. The romantic imagination of the French revolutionaries depicted Liberty as:

- a) A woman

- b) A man
- c) A flag
- d) A dove

15. What did the term 'liberalism' stand for during the 19th century in Europe?

- a) Autocracy
- b) Political and economic freedoms
- c) Feudalism
- d) Colonialism

16. Which of the following states led the process of Italian unification?

- a) Papal States
- b) Sardinia-Piedmont
- c) Lombardy
- d) Venetia

17. Which secret society did Giuseppe Mazzini found?

- a) Carbonari
- b) Young Italy
- c) Red Shirts
- d) Jacobins

18. Who among the following was not associated with the unification of Italy?

- a) Garibaldi
- b) Cavour
- c) Bismarck
- d) Mazzini

19. In 1848, which revolution led to the abdication of Louis Philippe?

- a) The July Revolution
- b) The February Revolution
- c) The Industrial Revolution
- d) The Glorious Revolution

20. The Zollverein was a:

- a) German customs union
- b) Italian trade union

- c) French labor union
- d) Russian political party

21. The famous allegory of the French nation, Marianne, was a:

- a) Soldier
- b) Peasant
- c) Female figure
- d) Religious symbol

22. What does the term 'Balkan' refer to?

- a) A region in southeastern Europe
- b) A secret society
- c) A political movement
- d) An economic alliance

23. Which empire ruled over the Balkans before the rise of nationalism?

- a) Ottoman Empire
- b) Austro-Hungarian Empire
- c) Russian Empire
- d) British Empire

24. What was the main outcome of the 1848 Revolutions in Europe?

- a) Establishment of democracy
- b) Unification of Germany
- c) Strengthening of conservative forces
- d) Collapse of the Austrian Empire

25. The idea of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution was called:

- a) Absolutism
- b) Liberal nationalism
- c) Conservatism
- d) Romanticism

26. The Greek War of Independence mobilized:

- a) Conservative forces
- b) Liberal-nationalists
- c) Feudal lords

d) Industrial workers

27. What was the main aim of the Treaty of Constantinople (1832)?

a) To end the Greek War of Independence

b) To punish the Ottoman Empire

c) To create a balance of power

d) To unify Italy

28. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

a) Otto von Bismarck

b) Klemens von Metternich

c) Giuseppe Garibaldi

d) Victor Emmanuel II

29. Which political ideology did the Revolutionaries of 1848 support?

a) Conservatism

b) Liberalism

c) Socialism

d) Imperialism

30. The person who prepared a series of four prints visualizing a world made up of democratic and social republics was:

a) Otto von Bismarck

b) Giuseppe Mazzini

c) Frederic Sorrieu

d) Count Cavour

**SHORT QUESTIONS ( 2 marks/ points, approximately 40 words each)**

1. What was the significance of the Treaty of Vienna (1815) for Europe?

2. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini and what role did he play in Italian unification?

3. Define 'liberal nationalism' as it emerged in early 19th-century Europe.

4. What were the main objectives of the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)?

5. Explain the concept of 'nation-state'.

6. What role did the French Revolution play in the rise of nationalism in Europe?

7. Describe the importance of the Zollverein in the economic unification of Germany.

8. Who was Otto von Bismarck and what was his contribution to German unification?

9. What were the effects of the July Revolution of 1830 in France on Europe?
10. What was Romanticism? Give two features
11. What was the impact of the Greek War of Independence on European nationalism?
12. Mention any two objectives of the Frankfurt Parliament.
13. Describe the role of the middle class in the development of nationalism in Europe.
14. Mention the role of Count Cavour in the Unification of Italy.
15. What is an allegory?
16. Who was Garibaldi ? What was his role in the Unification of Italy?
17. How did the concept of a nation-state differ from that of a dynasty?
18. Mention any two features of the prints created by Friedrich Sorrieu.
19. Explain the meaning of the terms “absolutist” and “ utopian”.
- 20 . Give any two features of the Civil Code of 1804.
21. How were attributes of Liberty and Justice graphically represented during the French Revolution?
22. What was the allegory of the German nation? What were its features?
23. Who were the Grimm brothers ? Why did they collect folktales?
24. State any two reasons for the great economic hardships in 1830s Europe.
25. Give two features of Conservatism.

**3 MARKS QUESTIONS ( 3 marks / points, approximately 60 words each))**

1. Explain any three political and constitutional changes which took place in the wake of the French Revolution in 1789.
2. What was Zollverein? Why was it created?
3. Explain the main social classes which existed in 18 th century Europe.
4. Describe the role of Giuseppe Garibaldi in the Italian unification movement.
5. How did the Treaty of Vienna (1815) change the political map of Europe?
6. How did the people of Poland preserve their culture in the face of colonial occupation? Give 3 points to explain.
7. Analyse the significance of the 1848 Revolution in France.
8. Discuss the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany.
9. Explain any three features of Sorrieu’s utopian vision.
10. What happened in France in 1830? What were its results?
11. Explain the importance/ consequences of revolutions of 1948 by the liberals.
12. Discuss the role of women in the nationalist movements of Europe.



13. Explain the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament.
14. How did the Balkan region become a hotspot for nationalist tensions in Europe?
15. Analyze the role of the Greek War of Independence in the rise of nationalism.
16. Discuss the role of economic factors in the rise of nationalist movements in Europe.
17. Explain the political conditions in Italy before its unification.
18. What kind of political regimes were set up after the Congress of Vienna? Give their features.
19. Were the 18 century liberals democrats. Explain.

**LONG QUESTIONS (five Marks/ points, approximately 120 words)**

1. Explain the measures adopted by the new revolutionary government in France to create a sense of collective belonging/ national identity.
2. Describe the role of the French Revolution in the rise of nationalism in Europe.
3. Explain any five positive and negative consequences of Napoleon 's rule in Europe.

OR/ SAME AS

The people in Europe enthusiastically welcomed French armies in their countries but soon this enthusiasm wore down “. Explain the statement

4. Discuss the impact/ consequences of the Vienna Congress (1815) on Europe.
5. How were the national identities of Scotland and Ireland were suppressed in order to forge a British national identity?
6. What were the main objectives of the Zollverein in the German states?
7. Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.
8. Who were the revolutionaries? Explain their role in nationalistic movements in Europe.
9. Explain the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament in the context of German unification. Did it succeed in fulfilling its objective?
10. Explain the main features of the process of unification of Germany.
11. How did the unification of Italy come about? Highlight the key figures involved.
12. Explain the main events which took place in Europe that are described as “the revolution of the Liberals”.
- 13.” Nation building in Britain was very different from other countries in Europe” . Give arguments in support of the statement highlighting the process of nation building in Britain.
14. How did the Greek War of Independence inspire nationalist movements in Europe?
15. Explain any five ideas in political and economic areas that Liberals stood for.
16. What was the role of culture, such as art, music, and literature, in promoting nationalism in Europe?

17. Describe the political conditions in Europe in the mid 18th century.
18. Describe the objectives of and decisions taken at the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
19. "The decade of the 1830s had brought great economic hardships in Europe" Give arguments in support of the statement. What were the consequences?
20. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the I world war?

#### **ASSERTION and REASONING BASED QUESTIONS**

Question 1:

**\*\*Assertion (A):\*\*** The French Revolution ensured that the feudal classes are strengthened in Europe.

**\*\*Reason (R):\*\*** The French Revolution introduced the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity which inspired nationalist movements across Europe.

**\*\*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.

Question 2:

**\*\*Assertion (A):\*\*** The Congress of Vienna in 1815 aimed to restore the monarchies that Napoleon had overthrown.

**\*\*Reason (R):\*\*** The leaders of Europe at the Congress of Vienna wanted to strengthen the liberal nationalistic movements in Europe.

**\*\*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.

#### **CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:**

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

1. **\*\*Source:** Excerpt from Ernst Renan's Lecture, "What is a Nation?"

**\*\*"A nation is a soul, a spiritual principle. Two things which, properly speaking, are really one and the same constitute this soul or spiritual principle. One lies in the past, the other in the present. One is the possession in common of a rich legacy of memories; the other is present-day consent, the desire to live together..."\*\***

- What does Renan mean by describing a nation as a "soul" or "spiritual principle"?
- How does Renan define the two aspects that constitute a nation?
- Why is the idea of a common legacy of memories important for the formation of a nation according to Renan?

2. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. But meanwhile, many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the 19 century began to oppose imperial domination. The anti imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent states, and were inspired by a sense of collective unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. But the idea that societies should be organised into 'nation - states came to be accepted as natural and universal.

I) Name the European disaster faced by the world in 1914.

II) Name three European big powers that intensified tensions in the Balkan region.

III) What were the two characteristics of the spirit of nationalism which came up in the colonies in the 19 century

## **CHAPTER 2-NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

### **MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Who led the Salt March to Dandi in 1930?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2. In which year did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?

- a) 1916
- b) 1919
- c) 1920
- d) 1921

3. Which act allowed the British government to imprison people without trial?

- a) Rowlatt Act

- b) Government of India Act
- c) Indian Councils Act
- d) Morley-Minto Reforms

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started in:

- a) 1917
- b) 1918
- c) 1919
- d) 1920

5. The formation of the Swaraj Party was primarily aimed at:

- a) Promoting British goods
- b) Participating in provincial elections
- c) Supporting the Simon Commission
- d) Boycotting British institutions

6. Who was the president of the Indian National Congress at the time of the Lahore session in 1929?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel

7. The Civil Disobedience Movement was called off after the:

- a) Poona Pact
- b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- c) Karachi Session
- d) Dandi March

8. Who was the leader of the Khilafat Movement?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali
- d) Abul Kalam Azad

9. The demand for 'Purna Swaraj' was formally adopted in which session of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Calcutta

- b) Madras
- c) Bombay
- d) Lahore

10. Who among the following was not associated with the formation of the Swaraj Party?

- a) C.R. Das
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) N.C. Kelkar

11. The Simon Commission was boycotted because:

- a) It did not include any Indian member
- b) It was led by a British officer
- c) It recommended dominion status for India
- d) It proposed partition of India

12. Identify the appropriate reason for the calling off the Non- Cooperation Movement

- a) Jallianwala tragedy
- b)Chauri- Chaura incident
- c) Gandhi -Irwin Pact
- d) violence at Sholapur

13. The Chauri Chaura incident led to the suspension of which movement?

- a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Khilafat Movement

14. The 'Poorna Swaraj' resolution was passed in:

- a) 1928
- b) 1929
- c) 1930
- d) 1931

15. Which event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- b) Non-Cooperation Movement

- c) Dandi March
- d) Simon Commission

16. Who wrote the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

17. The Quit India Movement was launched in:

- a) 1939
- b) 1940
- c) 1942
- d) 1944

18. Which of the following features is not represented by the image of Bharat Mata

- a) Austerity
- b) asceticism and divinity
- c) revenge and vengeance
- d) all of the above

19. Identify the appropriate reason for the participation of peasants in Awadh in Non- Cooperation Movement

- a) the movement was against the practice of untouchability
- b) the movement was against the talukdars, who demanded high rents
- c) the movement was for Khilafat issue
- d) the movement was against Jallianwala incident

20. In which Congress session was the Non- Cooperation programme adopted?

- a) Nagpur session
- b) Delhi session
- c) Calcutta session
- d) Madras session

**SHORT QUESTIONS ( 2 marks/ points, approximately 40 words each)**

1. Explain the meaning of the term Satyagraha in two points.

2. Mention the two early Satyagraha movements led by Gandhi ji.

3. Why was the Swaraj Party formed ? Name any two leaders who formed it.
4. In which province of India , did the Justice party boycott council elections? Why?
5. Which event is associated with the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
6. Who formed the Oudh Kisan Sabha? What was its objective?
7. Why did Mahatma make Salt as the main issue for the launch of the Non- Cooperation movement?
8. What was the main objective of the Simon Commission? Why was it boycotted by the Indian National Congress?
9. When was the Gandhi - Irwin pact signed ? What was its significance?
10. What were the views of Mahatma Gandhi about the issue of untouchability and swaraj in India ?
11. Who organised the Depressed Classes Association? What was its objective?
12. Who designed the Swadeshi flag? What were its features?
13. Mention the two stages in which the Civil Disobedience movement was proposed to unfold.
14. What was the Rowlatt Act? Why did Indians agitate against it?

**3 MARKS QUESTIONS ( approximately 60 words each)**

1. Describe the conditions of the plantation workers in Assam during the early 20th century. How did they protest against these conditions?
2. Explain the reasons behind the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919. How did this event impact the Indian nationalist movement?
3. Explain the economic conditions prevailing in India after the 1st World War.
4. Describe the significance of the Khilafat Movement in India. How did it contribute to the Non-Cooperation Movement?
5. Mention the reasons for slowing down the Non - Cooperation movement in cities and rural areas.
6. Discuss the implications of the Simon Commission in the Indian context. Why did it lead to widespread protests across the country?
7. Explain the concept of 'Purna Swaraj' as declared by the Indian National Congress in 1929. What was its significance?
8. Analyze the role of women in the Civil Disobedience movement in India.
9. Why did the Industrial and business classes join the Civil Disobedience movement?
10. Why did Mahatma Gandhi incorporate the Khilafat issue in the National Movement?

**LONG QUESTIONS( five points/ marks , approximately 120 words each)**

1. How did the First World War help in the growth of the national movement in India?
2. Explain the various activities undertaken by people in towns and cities during the Non - Cooperation movement.

- 3."The tribal people and plantation workers had their own understanding of the notion of Swaraj ". Support the statement with relevant arguments.
- 4.How did the peasant community participate in the non - Cooperation movement?
- 5.Describe briefly the significance of Dandi March. What was its impact?
- 6.Describe the various activities that took place during the Civil Disobedience movement.Why was it withdrawn in 1931?
7. Discuss the participation of the following groups in the Civil Disobedience movement:
- A)rich and poor peasants
- B) Business classes
- C) Industrial workers
- 8."Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj". Explain the statement highlighting the limitations of the movement.
- 9.What efforts were made by Indians to develop a sense of collective belonging through cultural processes involving popular images, folklore and symbols?
- 10 . How did the reinterpretation of history by Indians strengthen the nationalist sentiment?

#### **ASSERTION and REASONING BASED QUESTIONS**

##### **Question 1**

**\*\*Assertion (A):\*\*** The Simon Commission, appointed by the British government in 1927, was boycotted by all Indian parties.

**\*\*Reason (R):\*\*** The Simon Commission did not include any Indian member.

- (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.

##### **Question 2**

**\*\*Assertion (A):\*\*** The Non-Cooperation Movement led to the withdrawal of the title "Kaiser-i-Hind" given to Mahatma Gandhi by the British.

**\*\*Reason (R):\*\*** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Rowlatt Act.

- (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.



## **CASE/ SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow.

1) Led by prominent industrialists like Purushottam Thakur Das and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy and sell imported goods. Most business men came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and industry would flourish without constraints. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer enthusiastic.

I) Why did industrialists join the Civil Disobedience movement?

II) How did industrialists interpret Swaraj?

III) How did the industrialists support the Civil Disobedience movement?

2. First of all, the war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was fixed by war loans and increasing taxes: custom duties were raised and income tax introduced. Through the war prices increased - doubling between 1913 and 1918 - leading to extreme hardships for the common people. Villages were asked to supply soldiers, and forced recruitment caused widespread anger. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortage of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic.

I) What were the two economic effects of war on India?

II) Why were peasants in India angry with the British?

III) What were the two natural calamities which affected rural India?

## **CHAPTER 3- THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD ( 1- 1.3, THE PRE - MODERN WORLD)**

### **MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following was a significant effect of the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1498?

- (A) It led to the decline of European colonialism.
- (B) It resulted in the rise of the Mughal Empire.
- (C) It opened up direct trade between Europe and Asia.

- (D) It marked the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

2. Which of the following goods were sent through Chinese silk routes?

- (A) textiles , gold, silver, opium

- (B) pottery, gold, silver, textiles

- (C) pottery, jute, sugar, opium

- (D) spices , sugar , jute, opium

3. The Silk Routes were significant in pre-modern times because:

- (A) They were the main routes for the spread of Christianity.

- (B) They connected the eastern and western parts of the world, facilitating trade and cultural exchange.

- (C) They were the primary routes for European explorers to reach the Americas.

- (D) All of the above

4. Which parts of the world did the Chinese silk routes interlink?

- (A) Asia , America and Australia

- (B) Asia , South America and Europe

- (C) Europe, Asia and Ottoman Empire

- (D) Asia, Europe and North Africa

5. For which of the following is evidence of trade links between India and the world during the ancient period?

- (A) between the Mughals and the Safavids

- (B) between Mauryan Empire and Europe

- (C) between Indus valley and West Asia

- (D) between India and Britain

### **3 MARKS QUESTIONS (approximately 60 words each)**

1. Mention any three sources of interlinkages between nations in ancient times.

2. Explain with example, how the new crops could make the difference between life and death for people.

### **LONG QUESTIONS (5 Marks/ points, approximately 120 words each)**

1) Discuss the importance of Silk routes during pre-modern world. Name the new sea routes that were discovered in the 16th century.

2) "Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange". Support your answers with appropriate examples.

3) Describe the main features of the premodern world before the 16 century. How did it change with the discovery of new sea routes to America? Give suitable examples to explain your answer.

**MAP WORK:**

Mark the following on a map of India:

- A. Congress sessions -1920, Calcutta; 1920, Nagpur; 1927, Madras
- B. Satyagraha movement: Kheda, Champaran, Ahmedabad
- C. Jallianwala Bagh
- D. Dandi

**CIVICS**

**(CHAPTER 1 "POWER SHARING" )**

**Multiple-choice questions**

1. \*\*Which country is known for having an accommodating power-sharing model between its linguistic and regional diversities?

- A) Belgium
- B) Sri Lanka
- C) India
- D) USA

2. \*\*What is the capital city of Belgium?

- A) Brussels
- B) Antwerp
- C) Ghent

- D) Bruges

3. \*\*In Sri Lanka, which ethnic group is in majority?

- A) Indian Tamils
- B) Sinhalese
- C) Sri Lankan Tamils
- D) Muslims

4. \*\*Which year did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?

- A) 1947
- B) 1948
- C) 1950
- D) 1951

5. \*\*What was the primary demand of the Sri Lankan Tamil population?

- A) Equal rights and recognition for Tamil as an official language
- B) Separate nation-state
- C) Complete independence from Sri Lanka
- D) Integration with India

6. Identify Horizontal power Sharing arrangement among the following in modern democracies:

- A) governments at different levels
- B) Different social groups
- C) Different organs of government
- D) different parties and pressure groups

7. \*\*Which one of the following is a prudential reason for power sharing?

- A) It upholds the spirit of democracy
- B) Reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups
- C) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
- D) It is the best way to distribute the power among the people

8. \*\*Power-sharing is a desirable political arrangement because it:

- A) helps in reducing the conflicts between different social groups.
- B) helps to achieve better economic development.
- C) ensures the stability of the country.
- D) All of the above

9. \*\*In Belgium, the central government is composed of how many ministers?

- A) Equal number of Dutch-speaking and French-speaking ministers
- B) More Dutch-speaking ministers than French-speaking ministers
- C) More French-speaking ministers than Dutch-speaking ministers
- D) A higher number of ministers from the minority community

10. \*\*Which concept refers to the belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants?

- A) Federalism
- B) Majoritarianism
- C) Socialism
- D) Communalism

**SHORT QUESTIONS (2 marks each, approximately 40 words)**

1. \*\*Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium.
2. \*\*What were the main causes of tension between the Dutch and French-speaking communities in Belgium?
3. \*\*Describe the two main features of the Belgian model of power-sharing.
4. \*\*How is the community government in Belgium formed and what powers does it have?
5. \*\*What are the key features of the majoritarian arrangement in Sri Lanka?
6. \*\*What are the prudential reasons for power sharing in a democracy?
7. \*\*What moral reasons justify power sharing?
8. \*\*Give two features of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.
9. \*\*What is meant by “checks and balances “ and separation of powers in democracy?
10. \*\*What were the two main demands of the Tamils in Sri Lanka?

**THREE MARKS / POINTS QUESTIONS ( approximately 60 words)**

1. \*\*Describe the measures adopted by the Belgian government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities.( OR/ SAME AS Features of power sharing arrangement in Belgium)
2. \*\*Compare the power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.
3. \*\* Explain any three ways in which power of the government has been shared in India.
4. \*\*Explain the concept of majoritarianism with reference to Sri Lanka.
5. \*\*How did the Sri Lankan Tamil struggle for equality and recognition?
6. \*\*What is power sharing? Explain the moral and prudential reasons for power sharing.
7. \*\*Discuss the significance of power sharing in ensuring political stability.

8. \*\*Power sharing is extremely important in a diverse country like India? Elaborate the statement by outlining the advantages of power sharing.

**LONG QUESTIONS (5 marks/ points each , approximately 120 words)**

1. \*\*Discuss the power-sharing arrangements made in Belgium to accommodate its diverse ethnic composition.
2. \*\*Analyze the causes and consequences of the majoritarian measures adopted in Sri Lanka after independence. How did they lead to a civil war?
3. \*\*Explain the different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies with suitable examples.
4. \*\*Evaluate the significance of power sharing in preventing conflicts and promoting stability in a country.
5. \*\*Compare the power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka, highlighting their impact on social harmony and political stability.
6. \*\*Describe how power sharing is practiced in India at different levels of government.
7. \*\*What are the prudential and moral reasons for power sharing in a democracy? Provide examples to support your answer.
8. \*\*Discuss the concept of 'community government' in Belgium and its significance in maintaining ethnic harmony.
9. \*\*How does power sharing contribute to the strength and stability of a democracy? Illustrate with examples.

**ASSERTIONS AND REASONING BASED QUESTION**

\*\*Assertion (A): In a democracy, power sharing is desirable because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

\*\*Reason (R): Power sharing helps to ensure that no single community can dominate the entire society.

\*\*Choose the correct option:

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

## **CHAPTER 2- FEDERALISM**

### **MULTIPLE-Choice Questions**

1. \*\*What is federalism?

- A) A system where all powers are vested in a central authority
- B) A system of government where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units
- C) A system of governance by a single party
- D) None of the above

2. \*\*Which of the following countries is an example of a federal system?

- A) China
- B) United Kingdom
- C) United States of America
- D) France

3. \*\*In a federal system, the powers are divided between the central and state governments by:

- A) The President
- B) The Supreme Court
- C) The Constitution
- D) The Parliament

4. \*\*The Constitution of India divides the powers between the Union and the State governments in terms of:

- A) Union List, State List, and Concurrent List

- B) Federal List and State List
- C) Exclusive List and Inclusive List
- D) National List and Provincial List

5. \*\*Which of the following subjects is included in the Union List?

- A) Police
- B) Agriculture
- C) Banking
- D) Public health

6. \*\*Which subject is included in the State List?

- A) Defense
- B) Foreign affairs
- C) Police
- D) Railways

7. \*\*Which of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?

- A) Banking
- B) Agriculture
- C) Education
- D) Foreign affairs

8. \*\*Who resolves disputes regarding the division of powers between the central and state governments in India?

- A) The President
- B) The Prime Minister
- C) The Parliament
- D) The Supreme Court

9. \*\*How many levels of government are there in a Unitary form of government

- A) One
- B) Two or more
- C) Three
- D) Four

10. \*\*Which of the following statements about federalism in India is correct?

- A) It is a unitary system with central control over states.



- B) States have the power to secede from the Union.
- C) It is a federal system with a strong central government.
- D) It allows the central government to interfere in the state matters at any time.

**SHORT QUESTIONS (2 marks/ points each, approximately 40 words)**

1. \*\*Explain the difference between a federal and a unitary system of government.
2. \*\*What is the significance of the Union List in the Indian Constitution? Give any one subject included in this list.
3. \*\*What role does the State List play in the Indian federal structure? Give any one subject included in this list.
4. \*\*What is the Concurrent List given in the Indian Constitution? Give any one subject included in this list.
5. \*\*How does the Indian Constitution ensure the supremacy of the central government in case of a conflict between central and state laws on a Concurrent List subject?\*
6. \*\*What is the significance of the 73rd Amendment Act in the context of federalism in India?
7. \*\*How does the 74th Amendment Act contribute to federalism in India?\*
8. \*\*What is meant by Residuary subjects in the Indian constitution? Give one example.
9. What is the dual objective of a federal system?
10. Mention any two features of federalism.

**3 MARKS QUESTIONS ( approximately 60 words)**

1. \*\*Explain any three key features of federalism.
2. \*\*How does the Indian Constitution divide powers of the government among different levels of the government?
3. Explain the composition of the urban local government in India.
4. \*\*Explain the composition of the Panchayati Raj system in India.
5. \*\*What is decentralisation? Give its two advantages.
6. Explain any three features of the language policy adopted by India.
7. \*\*Explain the concept of 'holding together' federation with reference to India.
8. \*\*Do all states in India exercise identical powers? Explain by giving appropriate examples.
9. \*\*What are the grounds on the basis of which states have been reorganized in India?
10. \*\*What challenges does Indian federalism face, and how can they be addressed?

**LONG QUESTIONS ( 5 marks / points each, approximately 120 words)**

1. \*\*Explain the key features of Indian federalism. How do they ensure the balance of power between the central and state governments?

2. \*\*Discuss the significance of the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List and Residuary powers in the Indian Constitution. Provide examples for each list.
3. \*\*How did the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution strengthen the federal structure of India?
4. \*\*Define Federalism. Explain any four key features of Federalism.
5. \*\*Explain the concept of 'holding together' federation with examples. How does it differ from 'coming together' federation?
6. \*\*“The language policy in India has strengthened federalism and helped our country avoid the kind of situation Sri Lanka finds itself in “. Give arguments in favour of the statement.
7. \*\*How is the practice of Federalism more effective today than it was in the initial decades after Independence? Explain.
8. \*\* What was the condition and status of local bodies in India before 1992? How has the constitutional amendment of 1992 made the local governments more powerful?
9. \*\*What are the achievements and limitations of local governments and decentralisation in India?
10. \*\*What is decentralisation? What is the importance of a third tier of government in a country like India?

#### **ASSERTION AND REASONING BASED QUESTION**

\*\*Assertion (A): India is a federal country because the Constitution divides powers between the central and state governments.

\*\*Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides for a single unified judicial system.

\*\*Choose the correct option:

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

## **CHAPTER 3 "GENDER, RELIGION, AND CASTE"**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. \*\*What is the main objective of gender division?
  - A) To ensure equal representation of men and women in all spheres
  - B) To highlight the biological differences between men and women
  - C) To establish male dominance in society
  - D) To segregate men and women based on physical capabilities
2. \*\*Which of the following is a constitutional provision aimed at gender equality in India?
  - A) Article 14
  - B) Article 370
  - C) Article 51
  - D) Article 356
3. \*\*Which of the following practices reflects patriarchy?
  - A) Equal pay for equal work
  - B) Women holding political offices
  - C) Domestic violence against women
  - D) Girls receiving the same education as boys
4. \*\*What is the main reason behind women's political underrepresentation in India?
  - A) Lack of political awareness among women
  - B) Higher number of male voters
  - C) Discriminatory social norms and cultural practices
  - D) Legal restrictions on women contesting elections
5. \*\*What does secularism mean in the context of Indian democracy?
  - A) Promotion of a single religion
  - B) Equal treatment of all religions by the state

- C) Ban on religious practices
  - D) Favoring one religion over others
6. \*\*Which of the following is a measure taken to promote secularism in India?
- A) Ban on religious symbols in public places
  - B) State funding of religious institutions
  - C) Equal respect and recognition for all religions
  - D) Promotion of a national religion
7. \*\*What does the term 'caste hierarchy' refer to?
- A) Equal distribution of power among all castes
  - B) A ladder-like formation in which all castes are treated equally
  - C) A system where some castes are considered superior to others
  - D) A system of rotating leadership among different castes
8. \*\*Which of the following is an example of caste-based discrimination?
- A) Equal job opportunities for all
  - B) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in educational institutions
  - C) Untouchability and social exclusion
  - D) Equal representation of all castes in government jobs
9. \*\*What is the role of the National Commission for Women (NCW) in India?
- A) To promote male dominance in society
  - B) To address issues related to women's rights and equality
  - C) To enforce religious practices
  - D) To regulate caste-based practices
10. \*\*What is the importance of reservation policies in India?
- A) To ensure the dominance of upper castes
  - B) To provide equal opportunities to socially and educationally backward classes
  - C) To eliminate all caste distinctions
  - D) To promote a single religion over others

**SHORT QUESTIONS (2 points / marks each, approximately 40 words)**

1. \*\*Define patriarchy and explain its impact on society.

(OR/ SAME AS)

How does sexual division of labour negativity impact women's status in the public domain?

2. What is Feminism? What is the main objective of Feminist movements?
3. \*\*Explain the concept of secularism in the Indian context.
4. \*\*Which factors are responsible for women's under representation in elected bodies in India?
5. \*\*Discuss the negative impact of caste-based discrimination on Indian society.
6. \*\*Define Communalism by giving two points.
7. What is Casteism?
9. \*\*How does caste influence voting patterns in Indian elections?

**QUESTIONS with 3 POINTS / MARKS ( 60 words approximately)**

1. \*\*Discuss the impact of gender stereotypes on societal roles and expectations.

(OR/ SAME AS)

Explain the adverse effects of gender-based division of labour.

2. \*\*Give three points to explain the status of women's political representation in India.
3. \*\* What steps have been taken in India to improve women's representation in elected bodies in India?
4. \*\*Discuss the role of caste in shaping social identities and interactions in India.
5. \*\*" The work done by men is visible but the work done by women is invisible and remains unpaid for". Explain this statement.

**LONG QUESTIONS- Five mark/ points questions ( approximately 120 words**

1. \*\*Gender division is not based on biology but societal expectations and stereotypes " Support the statement with relevant arguments. ( OR)

What is Gender division? How is it practised? What are its consequences?

2. \*\* Women face disadvantages, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.
3. \*\* Give views of Gandhi ji, human rights groups and women's movements on the relationship between religion and politics.
4. \*\* Critically examine the idea of communalism highlighting its flaws and drawbacks.
5. \*\*What is a Secular state? Explain the factors which make India a secular state. OR  
"Secularism is one of the core foundations of our country ". Examine the statement.
6. \*\*Explain the various ways in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the constitution framers of India to meet this challenge.
7. \*\* How is the caste system an example of extreme form of inequality and division of labour? What are the various ways in which it gets reflected in politics?
8. \*\* Explain the various reasons for the decline of the caste system in contemporary India?

9.\*\* Elections in India are not only about the caste system “ Explain the statement by giving examples in favour of the statement. What are the other factors which play a decisive role in elections in India?

10.\*\* What is meant by politicisation of caste? How has caste been affected by politics in India?

11. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of expression of caste in politics in India.

12.” Despite the weakening of the caste system in contemporary India, it still persists in many ways “ Explain the statement by giving relevant arguments

### **ASSERTION AND REASONING BASED QUESTION**

\*\*Assertion (A): Caste system in India has both social and economic dimensions.

\*\*Reason (R): The caste system classifies people into hierarchical and vocational groups based on their birth

- 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.

### **GEOGRAPHY**

#### **CHAPTER 1: - RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

##### **1 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?
  - a. Regur
  - b. Laterite
  - c. Montane
  - d. Arid
2. Soil is formed by the process of
  - a. Denudation
  - b. Gradation
  - c. Weathering
  - d. All of the above
3. Land left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year is called
  - a. Culturable waste land
  - b. Current fallow land
  - c. Waste land

- d. Other than current fallow land
- 4. Resource\_\_\_\_\_ is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
  - a. Maintenance
  - b. Planning
  - c. Development
  - d. Existence
- 5. Which of the following activities leads to the land degradation?
  - a. Quaring
  - b. Mining
  - c. Afforestation
  - d. Both quaring and mining
- 6. The first international Earth summit was held in
  - a. Geneva
  - b. New York
  - c. Japan
  - d. Rio de Janeiro
- 7. The most widespread relief feature of India is
  - a. Mountains
  - b. Forests
  - c. Plains
  - d. Plateau
- 8. Which of the following is an example of cultivable wasteland?
  - a. Gross cropped area
  - b. Uncultivated land
  - c. Barren land
  - d. Current fellow land
- 9. Which of the following statement is not true about the term resource?
  - a. Resources are free gift of nature
  - b. They are the functions of human activities

- c. All those things which are found in nature
- d. Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs

10. The Red soil is red in colour because

- a. It is rich in humus
- b. Rich in iron compounds
- c. It is derived from volcanoes
- d. Rich in potash

11. Soil formed by intense leaching is

- a. Alluvial
- b. Red
- c. Laterite
- d. Arid

12. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?

- a. Renewable
- b. Biotic
- c. Precious
- d. Non renewable

13. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

- a. Replenishable
- b. Human made
- c. Abiotic
- d. Non renewable

14. Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?



- a. Intense cultivation
- b. Deforestation
- c. Over irrigation
- d. Overgrazing

15. In which of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?

- a. Punjab
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Haryana
- d. Uttarakhand

16. Which of the following states is black soil found?

- a. Haryana
- b. Gujarat
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Jharkhand

17. What percentage of our land should be under forest according to National Forest policy of 1952?

- a. 33%
- b. 22.5%
- c. 31%
- d. 30%

18. What harm does the mineral processing and cement industry do to the environment and land?

- a. Check the growth of trees and plants
- b. Generates the huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere
- c. Kill animals

d. None of the above

19. Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called

- a. Edible resources
- b. Community resources
- c. Non-renewable resources
- d. Renewable resources

20. Land left un cultivated for more than 5 agricultural years is called

- a. Pasture land
- b. Culturable wasteland
- c. Barren land
- d. Current fallow land

21. Areas sown more than one senior agricultural year plus nuts on area known as

- a. Net sown area
- b. Forest cover
- c. Wasteland
- d. Gross cropped area

22. In which of the following states mining has cause severe land degradation?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Jharkhand
- c. Kerala
- d. Uttarakhand

23. The main cause of land degradation in Punjab Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh is

- a. Mining

- b. Over irrigation
- c. Deforestation
- d. Overgrazing

24. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?

- a. Black soil
- b. Laterite soil
- c. Alluvial soil
- d. Red soil

25. Red soil is mostly found in

- a. Parts of Jammu and Kashmir
- b. Upper Ganga plains
- c. Eastern and Southern parts of Deccan plateau
- d. None of the above

26. Red soil is Reddish in colour due to

- a. High clay content
- b. Presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil
- c. Definition of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks
- d. High moisture content

27. Which of the following is not important for soil formation?

- a. Relief
- b. Parent Rock
- c. Climate
- d. Duration of the day

28. Black soil is also called

- a. Bhangar
- b. Khadar
- c. Regur
- d. Humus

29. Black soils are common in

- a. Deccan traps
- b. Kashmir valley
- c. Ganga valley
- d. Northern plains

30. Laterite soil is very useful for growing

- a. Rice, wheat, mustard
- b. Tea, coffee, cashew nuts
- c. Pulses, sugarcane, resin
- d. None of the above

31. Black soil is deficient in

- a. Calcium carbonate
- b. Magnesium
- c. Potash
- d. Phosphoric contents

32. Which of the following soils has a Self-Aeration capacity?

- a. Alluvial soil
- b. Red soil
- c. Black soil
- d. Mountain soil

33. Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called as

- a. Strip cropping
- b. Sheet erosion
- c. Contour ploughing
- d. Terrace cultivation

34. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?

- a. Strip cropping
- b. Terrace cultivation
- c. Shelter belt
- d. Overdrawing of groundwater

35. Total geographical area of India is

- a. 32.8 million square kilometers
- b. 0.328 million square kilometers
- c. 3.28 million square kilometers
- d. 328 million square kilometers

36. Which of the following is not a global ecological crisis?

- a. Global warming
- b. Floods
- c. Ozone depletion
- d. Green House Effect

37. Which one of the following states is not rich in minerals and coal deposits?

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Chhattisgarh
- c. Punjab

d. Madhya Pradesh

38. Regions of \_\_\_\_\_ soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

- a. Black
- b. Red and yellow
- c. Laterite
- d. Alluvial

39. Bhangar soils has highest concentration of

- a. Sand
- b. Water
- c. Industrial effluents
- d. Kankar

40. Which one of the following states has mostly laterite soils?

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Bihar
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Karnataka

41. The word laterite has been derived from the Greek word a later which means

- a. Mountain
- b. Brick
- c. Rock
- d. Stone

42. The arid soil lacks humus and moisture due to

- a. High rainfall and high temperature
- b. High temperature in low rainfall
- c. Low rainfall and low temperature
- d. Low temperature and high rainfall

43. The land with deep channels which is unfit for cultivation is

- a. Arable land
- b. Fallow land
- c. Wasteland
- d. Badland

44. Which one of the following is a major problem occurred by the indiscriminate use of resources by human beings?

- a. Depletion of resources
- b. Accumulation of resources in few hands
- c. Global ecological crisis
- d. All of the above

45. Which of the following is not a natural force leading to the soil erosion?

- a. Wind
- b. Deforestation
- c. Water
- d. Glacier

46. Arid soils range from \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.

- a. Red to yellow
- b. Red to brown
- c. Brown to black
- d. Yellow to pink

47. Mahatma Gandhi was against \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

- a. MNCs
- b. Mass production
- c. Conservation
- d. Technology

48. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of \_\_\_\_\_ resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

- a. Wind
- b. Water
- c. Solar
- d. Mineral

49. Which one of the following statements is true?

I. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

II. If the present trend of resource by a few individuals and countries continues the future of our planet is safe.

- a. I is true
- b. II is true
- c. Both I and II are true
- d. Both I and II are false

50. Which one of the following are the examples of non-renewable resources?

- a. Flora and fauna
- b. Solar and wind energy
- c. Forest and wildlife
- d. Mineral and fossil fuels

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

51. Assertion (A) : Resources are free gifts of nature.

Reason (R) : resources are a function of human activities.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

52. Assertion (A) : An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

Reason (R) : If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

53. Assertion (A) : Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

Reason (R) : The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with minerals and coal deposits.

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

54. Assertion (A) : Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

Reason (R) : Land is an asset of a finite magnitude.

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

55. Assertion (A) : Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million square kilometer.

Reason (R) : Land use data is available for total geographical area.

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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

### **2MARK QUESTIONS**

56. Define the term resource.
57. What is manufacturing? Give two examples.
58. Define sustainable development.
59. Define Soil.
60. What is land use?
61. Define the term leaching.
62. What do you understand by fallow lands?
63. What do you understand by wasteland?
64. When was first Earth summit held and where? Write a brief note.
65. What is agenda 21? Write its objectives.
66. What is resource planning?
67. What do you understand by culturable waste land?

### **3 MARK QUESTIONS**

68. What is the need for resource planning?

OR

Why resource planning is very important in a country like India? Explain with the help of examples.

OR

"India is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Support your answer with examples.

69. What factors are involved in resource planning in India?

OR

Explain the three steps involved in the resource planning in India.

70. What are the major problems of development of resources?

OR

"Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems". Justify the statement.

71. Why do we need to conserve resources?

OR

Why is there a need to conserve resources?

72. Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. Justify the statement.

- 73. Write the distribution pattern of net sown area in India.
- 74. Explain how land in India contains a variety of relief features?
- 75. What do you mean by land put to other non-agricultural uses?
- 76. Write about various soil forming factors?

#### **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

- 77. Write down the features of alluvial soil.
- 78. Write about the features and distribution of Black soil.
- 79. Write down the features of red and yellow soil and the areas where it is found in India.
- 80. Describe the features of Laterite soil and its distribution.
- 81. Explain measures to check soil erosion.

OR

Suggest measures of soil conservation.

- 82. Write down the features of arid soils and distribution in India.
- 83. Write down the features of forest soils and distribution in India.
- 84. What is soil erosion? Describe two types of soil erosion.
- 85. What is land degradation? What are the causes? Also write some conservative measures. Give some examples from India.

OR

What are the various ways through which problems of land degradation can be solved?

#### **CASE STUDY BASED 4 MARK QUESTIONS**

Read the sources given below and attempt the questions.

India has land under a variety of relief features namely mountains plateaus plains and islands. About 43% of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30% of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27% of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses which reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

- 86. What percent of the land area is plain?
  - a. 27
  - b. 30
  - c. 33
  - d. 43
- 87. What percent of land area is mountain?
  - a. 27

- b. 30
- c. 33
- d. 43

88. What percentage of land area is plateaus?

- a. 27
- b. 30
- c. 33
- d. 43

89. Which relief feature provide facilities for agriculture and industry?

- a. Mountains
- b. Plains
- c. Plateau
- d. Islands

90. Which relief features possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests?

- a. Plains
- b. Mountains
- c. Plateaus
- d. Oceans

In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra over-grazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

91. In which of the following states deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation?

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Odisha
- c. Chhattisgarh
- d. Tamil Nadu

92. Which of the following is the main reason for land degradation in Rajasthan?

- a. Deforestation
- b. Over-grazing
- c. Over-irrigation

- d. Mineral processing
93. Which of the following is the main reason for land degradation in Jharkhand?
- a. Deforestation
  - b. Over-grazing
  - c. Over-irrigation
  - d. Mineral processing
94. In which of the following states overgrazing is the main reason for land degradation?
- a. Gujarat
  - b. Chhattisgarh
  - c. Punjab
  - d. Haryana
95. Which of the following is the main reason of land degradation in Punjab and Haryana?
- a. Deforestation
  - b. Over-grazing
  - c. Over-irrigation
  - d. Mineral processing
96. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- a. Deforestation
  - b. Over-irrigation
  - c. Over-grazing
  - d. Mining

#### **MAP BASED QUESTIONS**

97. On an outline map of India, mark and label the following soil types:
- a. Alluvial soil
  - b. Black soil
  - c. Red and yellow soil
  - d. Laterite soil
  - e. Arid soil
  - f. Forest soil



## CHAPTER 2: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

### 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Humans along with all living organisms form a complex \_\_\_\_\_ of ecological system.
  - a. Chain
  - b. Web
  - c. Habitat
  - d. Planet
2. Which of the following is not a reason for depletion of forests?
  - a. Mining
  - b. Grazing
  - c. Dams
  - d. Creation of shelter belts
3. Name the state in which Corbett National Park is located?
  - a. West Bengal
  - b. Assam
  - c. Bihar
  - d. Uttarakhand
4. Forests and wastelands belonging to both private and government are known as:
  - a. Sacred groves
  - b. Protected forests
  - c. Unclassed forests
  - d. Reserved forests
5. Which one of the following movements is associated with the protection of trees?
  - a. Navdanya Andolan
  - b. Chipko Movement
  - c. Project Tiger
  - d. Beej Bachao Andolan
6. Which one of the following is not considered a sacred tree in India?
  - a. Neem
  - b. Peepal
  - c. Banyan

- d. Mango
7. When was the Project Tiger launched?
- a. 1983
  - b. 1974
  - c. 1973
  - d. 1972
8. What percentage of India's total geographical area is covered by forests?
- a. 20.95%
  - b. 21.01%
  - c. 25.59%
  - d. 24.56%
9. Which state in India has the largest area under permanent forest cover?
- a. Arunachal Pradesh
  - b. Chhattisgarh
  - c. Madhya Pradesh
  - d. Maharashtra
10. Which of the following is not a measure for conserving forest and wildlife resources?
- a. Reforestation
  - b. Ban on Hunting and poaching
  - c. Shifting cultivation
  - d. Establishment of wildlife sanctuaries.
11. Which of the following is a direct cause of deforestation?
- a. Reforestation
  - b. Industrialization
  - c. Wildlife conservation
  - d. Eco-tourism
12. Which of the following is a type of biodiversity found in forests?
- a. Genetic diversity
  - b. Species diversity
  - c. Ecosystem diversity
  - d. All of the above



13. The Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India in:
  - a. 1972
  - b. 1982
  - c. 1992
  - d. 2002
14. Jhum cultivation is also known as:
  - a. Terrace farming
  - b. Shifting cultivation
  - c. Organic farming
  - d. Subsistence farming
15. Which of the following is a method to conserve forest resources?
  - a. Overgrazing
  - b. Overfishing
  - c. Afforestation
  - d. Deforestation
16. The term 'biodiversity hotspot' refers to:
  - a. Areas with extreme temperatures
  - b. Areas rich in species diversity and under threat
  - c. Areas with poor soil fertility
  - d. Areas with high pollution levels
17. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of deforestation?
  - a. Soil erosion
  - b. Regulated rainfall
  - c. Loss of biodiversity
  - d. Climate change
18. The primary objective of social forestry is to:
  - a. Increase timber production
  - b. Involve local communities in forest management
  - c. Promote commercial farming
  - d. Encourage urbanization
19. What is the main focus of Joint Forest Management (JFM)?

- a. Privatizing forests
- b. Involving local communities in the protection and management of forests
- c. Promoting industrial forestry
- d. Reducing forest cover

20. The Red Data Book contains lists of:

- a. All known species
- b. Endangered and threatened species
- c. Medicinal plants
- d. Newly discovered species

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

21. Assertion (A): Wildlife conservation in India aims to protect and preserve the diverse flora and fauna.

Reason (R): The establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves has significantly reduced human interference in natural habitats.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

22. Assertion (A): The Chipko Movement was started in the Himalayan region to prevent deforestation.

Reason (R): Local communities rely on forest resources for their daily needs and livelihoods.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

23. Assertion (A): The Indian government has launched the Project Tiger initiative to protect tigers.

Reason (R): Tigers are at the top of the food chain and play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

## **2 MARK QUESTIONS**

- 24. What do you understand by Bio-Diversity? What are its components?
- 25. Give reasons for deforestation during colonial period in India.
- 26. Explain mining as the reason for deforestation with examples.
- 27. How much area of the total forest is protected forest?
- 28. Which forests are regarded as permanent forests?
- 29. What are the reasons for having high percentage of forest cover in North-Eastern.
- 30. What do you understand by unclassified forests?

## **3 MARK QUESTIONS**

- 31. The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity". Explain.
- 32. Write a note on Project Tiger with special emphasis on tiger population and major threats.
- 33. Write a short note on Chipko Andolan.
- 34. "Conservation of flora and fauna is essential in India". Explain why.

OR

Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?

- 35. Write effective practices towards conserving forests and wildlife.
- 36. Name some of the tiger reserves in India.
- 37. What are the three types of forests on the basis of the purpose of administration?

## **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

- 38. Briefly describe different types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources of India.
- 39. With the help of examples how communities have carried out conservation of forests and wildlife in India.
- 40. What do you understand by Joint Forest Management? Write its objectives.
- 41. What are the measures taken by the Central and State Government for the conservation of flora and fauna. Give some examples.

#### CASE STUDY BASED 4 MARK QUESTIONS

Deforestation in the Western Ghats The Western Ghats, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is known for its rich biodiversity and is one of the eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity in the world. Over the past few decades, this region has experienced significant deforestation due to activities like agriculture, mining, and urbanization. This has led to habitat loss for many species, soil erosion, and disruption of water cycles.

42. What is the primary reason for deforestation in the Western Ghats?
- g. Climate change
  - g. Agricultural expansion
  - g. Natural disasters
  - g. Tourism
43. Which of the following is a consequence of deforestation in the Western Ghats?
- a. Increased biodiversity
  - b. Soil erosion
  - c. Improved water cycles
44. Expansion of forest coverThe Western Ghats are recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site because
- a. They are the largest mountain range in India
  - b. They have rich biodiversity
  - c. They have the oldest forest in the world
  - d. They are the highest point in South India
45. What impact does deforestation have on wildlife in the Western Ghats?
- a. Increase in population of all species
  - b. Habitat loss leading to decline in species population
  - c. Creation of new habitats for all species
  - d. None of the above
46. Which of the following activities is NOT a major cause of deforestation in the Western Ghats?
- a. Urbanization
  - b. Mining
  - c. Conservation projects
  - d. Agriculture

The Impact of Wildlife Conservation Projects in India India has implemented several wildlife conservation projects to protect its rich biodiversity. Projects like Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and

others aim to protect endangered species and their habitats. These projects have had mixed results, with some species seeing population increases while others continue to be threatened by poaching and habitat loss.

47. Which project is specifically aimed at conserving tigers in India?
  - a. Project Elephant
  - b. Project Rhino
  - c. Project Tiger
  - d. Project Lion
48. What is a major threat to wildlife that conservation projects aim to address?
  - a. Urbanization
  - b. Climate change
  - c. Poaching
  - d. None of the above
49. Which of the following is NOT a goal of wildlife conservation projects in India?
  - a. Protecting endangered species
  - b. Increasing agricultural land
  - c. Preserving habitats
  - d. Reducing human-wildlife conflict
50. What has been a significant challenge for wildlife conservation efforts in India?
  - a. Lack of biodiversity
  - b. Excessive funding
  - c. Poaching and habitat loss
  - d. Abundance of wildlife
51. How have some wildlife conservation projects impacted the population of endangered species?
  - a. Decreased populations significantly
  - b. No impact on populations
  - c. Increased populations of some species
  - d. Led to extinction of some species

## CHAPTER 3: WATER RESOURCES

### 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How much of the Earth's surface is covered with water?
  - a. One-fourth
  - b. Half
  - c. Three-fourth
  - d. Two-third
2. Saline and non-saline water is renewed and recharge by
  - a. Scarcity of water
  - b. Hydrological cycle
  - c. Multinational corporations
  - d. None of the above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ energy contribution of India comes from hydro power.
  - a. 15%
  - b. 22%
  - c. 35%
  - d. 45%
4. Quality of water resources remain unaffected by
  - a. Industrial effluents
  - b. Chemical fertilizers
  - c. Pesticides and insecticides
  - d. Precipitation
5. On which river has the Hirakud dam in constructed?
  - a. River Kaveri
  - b. River Krishna
  - c. River Mahanadi
  - d. River satluj
6. Dam is built on which of the following river?
  - a. Chenab river
  - b. Mahanadi river

- c. Krishna river
- d. Satluj river

7. Nagarjun Sagar dam is built on which river?

- a. Mahanadi river
- b. Krishna river
- c. Narmada river
- d. Yamuna river

8. The floods in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006 occurred due to

- a. Interstate water dispute
- b. Excessive sedimentation of reservoir
- c. Displacement of population
- d. Irrigation

9. Which of the following was the largest artificial lake built in 11th century?

- a. Kalinga lake
- b. Kolhapur lake
- c. Bhopal lake
- d. Bennur lake

10. Rooftop rainwater harvesting is a technique to recharge

- a. Seawater
- b. Groundwater
- c. Lake water
- d. River water

11. In which of the following regions people built guls and kuls for irrigation?

- a. Northern plains
- b. Western Himalayas
- c. Coastal areas
- d. Eastern Himalayas

12. Which of the following is not a method of water harvesting used in Rajasthan?

- a. Johads
- b. Khadins
- c. Guls

d. Tankas

13. Tanka is rainwater harvesting technique associated with which of the following states?

a. Tamil Nadu

b. Arunachal Pradesh

c. Kerala

d. Rajasthan

14. Which state has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory for all the houses across the state?

a. Kerala

b. Karnataka

c. Tamil Nadu

d. Andhra Pradesh

15. Which of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multipurpose river projects?

a. Multipurpose projects bring what are two those areas which suffer from water scarcity.

b. Multipurpose projects by regulating water flow helps to control floods.

c. Multipurpose projects lead to large scale displacement and loss of livelihood.

d. Multipurpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

16. Which of the following is a reason for water scarcity in a region with sufficient water to meet the requirements of the people?

a. Huge population

b. Less rainfall

c. Power requirement

d. Pollution

17. Which of the problems arises due to water pollution?

a. Sedimentation of water bodies

b. Discharge of industrial waste

c. Spawning of aquatic life

d. Water borne diseases

18. Which of the following is the largest source of freshwater on earth?



- a. Oceans
  - b. Rivers
  - c. Groundwater
  - d. Ice caps and glaciers
19. What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by water?
- a. 50%
  - b. 60%
  - c. 71%
  - d. 75%
20. Which of the following is not a method of water conservation?
- a. Rainwater harvesting
  - b. Over irrigation
  - c. Watershed management
  - d. Drip irrigation
21. What is the primary purpose of multipurpose River Valley projects?
- a. Navigation
  - b. Irrigation
  - c. Hydroelectricity
  - d. All of the above
22. Which of the following is an example of a traditional water harvesting system in India?
- a. Tube wells
  - b. Dams
  - c. Tanks and ponds
  - d. Desalination plants
23. Which of the following statements is true about groundwater?
- a. It is found above the surface of the earth.
  - b. It is replenished by rain and surface water.
  - c. It is unaffected by human activities.
  - d. It is evenly distributed across the world
24. Which of the following is not a benefit of the multipurpose river valley projects?
- a. Prevention of soil erosion

- b. Increase in fish population
- c. Control of floods
- d. Promotion of tourism

25. Which of the following is an impact of water scarcity?

- a. Enhanced agricultural productivity
- b. Increased industrial output
- c. Reduced biodiversity
- d. Expansion of urban areas

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

26. Assertion (A) : Rainwater harvesting is an effective method to conserve water.

Reason (R) : Rainwater harvesting increases groundwater levels and reduces surface runoff.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

27. Assertion (A) : Water scarcity in India is largely due to poor management and over-exploitation of water resources.

Reason (R) : India has abundant water resources but lacks the infrastructure to distribute water evenly.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

28. Assertion (A) : Dams have both benefits and adverse effects on the environment. Reason (R) : Dams provide irrigation, generate hydroelectricity, and help in flood control, but they also lead to displacement of people and loss of biodiversity.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

29. Assertion (A) : The Ganga Action Plan was initiated to reduce the pollution levels of the Ganga River.

Reason (R) : The Ganga River is heavily polluted due to industrial waste, domestic sewage, and religious practices.

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

## 2 MARK QUESTIONS

30. Which of the following was the larger artificial lake built in 11<sup>th</sup> century?

31. How much of the surface of the earth is covered with water? What is the percentage of non-saline water in it?

32. What is water scarcity?

33. Write a short note on Narmada Bachao Andolan.

34. Why is practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline in western Rajasthan?

35. Name the state and river over which Tehri dam has been constructed.

36. Name any two campaigns against the multi-purpose projects and large dams in India.

## 3 MARK QUESTIONS

37. What are the causes of water scarcity?

38. How industrialization and urbanization processes are responsible for water scarcity?

39. What do you understand by dams? How do they help us in conserving and managing water?

40. Give an account of hydraulic structures of ancient times.

41. Briefly explain the advantages of underground tanks to the people of Rajasthan.

42. Why is the rooftop rainwater harvesting the most common practice in Shillong in spite of the fact that Cherapunji and Mawsynram receiving highest rainfall in the world are situated only at a distance of 55 kilometres from there? Explain

43. Classify dams on the basis of structure and material used and height.

44. Briefly describe the drip irrigation as a means of water conservation in Meghalaya.

45. Why are dams known as multiple projects? What are the objectives?

OR

- 46. Why do multi-purpose projects excel over traditional irrigation projects?
- 47. Write down the advantages of multi-purpose river projects?
- 48. What are the problems caused by dams/ multi-purpose projects?

OR

“In recent years multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition”. Briefly explain why.

OR

How construction of large dams has become a controversial issue?

- 49. How dams and multi-purpose projects are making benefits to large land owners and big farmers industrialists and few urban centers?

### **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

- 50. What is water scarcity? As a responsible citizen what measures you should take to conserve water?
- 51. Why do we need to conserve and manage our water resources. Suggest different ways to conserve water.
- 52. What are disadvantages or ill effects of multi-purpose projects and large dams to the society? Explain with examples.
- 53. How has the irrigation changed the cropping pattern? What is its impact on social landscape?
- 54. What is rainwater harvesting? Write its objectives and advantages. What are different methods of rainwater harvesting?
- 55. How rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out? Give examples.
- 56. How modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water?
- 57. “India’s rivers especially the smaller ones have all turned into toxic streams”. What are the factors responsible.

### **CASE STUDY BASED 4 MARK QUESTIONS**

Sardar Sarovar Dam, constructed on the Narmada River, is one of the largest dams in India. It is designed to provide water for drinking, irrigation, and hydroelectric power to the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. However, the construction of the dam has also led to displacement of local communities and environmental concerns.

- 58. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is primarily constructed on which river?
  - a. Sutlej
  - b. Ganga
  - c. Narmada

d. Yamuna

59. Which of the following is a major concern associated with the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam?

- a. Increase in agricultural productivity
- b. Displacement of local communities
- c. Generation of hydroelectric power
- d. Improvement in water transportation

The water scarcity issue in the Bundelkhand region of India is acute, with frequent droughts and inadequate rainfall. The region has adopted various water conservation techniques such as rainwater harvesting, construction of check dams, and promotion of drought-resistant crops to combat the crisis. These measures aim to ensure sustainable water management and improve the livelihood of the local population.

60. Which region in India is mentioned as facing severe water scarcity due to frequent droughts?

- a. Punjab
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Bundelkhand
- d. Kerala

61. What is one of the water conservation techniques adopted in the Bundelkhand region?

- a. Deforestation
- b. Rainwater harvesting
- c. Construction of large dams
- d. Increase in water-intensive crops

#### **MAP BASED QUESTIONS**

62. On an outline map of India, mark and label the following dams:

- a. Bhakra Nangal Dam (on Satluj River)
- b. Hirakud dam (on Mahanadi River)
- c. Sardar Sarovar Dam (on Narmada River)
- d. Tehri Dam (on Bhagirathi River)
- e. Nagarjun Sagar Dam (on Krishna River)

## **CHAPTER 4: AGRICULTURE**

### **1MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and are harvested in the month of September and October?

- a. Rabi
- b. kharif
- c. Zaid
- d. none of the above

2. Flash and burn agriculture is

- a. Shifting agriculture
- b. Intensive agriculture
- c. Commercial agriculture
- d. Plantation agriculture

3. Grapes are mainly produced in the state of

- a. Meghalaya
- b. Himachal Pradesh
- c. Mizoram
- d. Andhra Pradesh

4. Bhoodan-Gramdan movement was initiated by

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Vinoba Bhave
- d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

5. Grouping of a small land holding into a bigger one is called
  - a. Ceiling of land holding
  - b. Collectivisation
  - c. Cooperative farming
  - d. Consultation of land holding
6. Oranges are mainly produced in the state of
  - a. Madhya Pradesh
  - b. Maharashtra
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Tamil Nadu
7. Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of
  - a. High population
  - b. Low population
  - c. Deserts
  - d. Thick forests
8. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with respect to commercial farming?
  - a. Use of heavy doses of modern inputs
  - b. Crops are grown for sale
  - c. Family members work as labour
  - d. Practiced on large land holdings
9. Which one of the following is a Rabi crop?
  - a. Rice
  - b. Wheat
  - c. Bajra
  - d. Jawar
10. The largest tea producing state of India is
  - a. Karnataka
  - b. Assam
  - c. Andhra Pradesh
  - d. Arunachal Pradesh
11. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium other micronutrients and roughage is

- a. Bajra
  - b. Rajma (kidney bean).
  - c. Jowar
  - d. Ragi
12. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetable is
- a. Agriculture
  - b. Horticulture
  - c. Sericulture
  - d. Pisciculture
13. Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to
- a. Availability of cheap labour
  - b. Development of canals and tube wells
  - c. Fertile soils
  - d. Development of transport network
14. Rabi crops are sown in
- a. Winter
  - b. Summer
  - c. Autumn
  - d. Spring
15. Which of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown over a large area?
- a. Shifting agriculture
  - b. Plantation agriculture
  - c. Horticulture
  - d. Intensive agriculture
16. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?
- a. Rice
  - b. Millet
  - c. Gram
  - d. Cotton
17. Which of the following is a leguminous crop?



- a. Pulses
  - b. Jowar
  - c. Millets
  - d. Sesamum
18. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?
- a. Maximum support price
  - b. Minimum support price
  - c. Moderate support price
  - d. Influential support price
19. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as
- a. Mixed farming
  - b. Cooperative farming
  - c. Slash and burn cultivation
  - d. Commercial farming
20. Plantation agriculture is a type of
- a. Subsistence farming
  - b. Commercial farming
  - c. Mixed farming
  - d. Terrace farming
21. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?
- a. Single crop is grown on a large area
  - b. Plantations has an interface of agriculture and industry
  - c. Plantations cover large tracts of land called as estates
  - d. Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them to produce cereals
22. Which of the following are plantation crops?
- a. Rice and maize
  - b. Wheat and pulses
  - c. Tea, coffee and banana
  - d. Sugarcane and cotton
23. The three major cropping seasons of India
- a. Aus, Aman, borro

- b. Rabi, kharif, zaid
  - c. Baisakhi, paus, chait
  - d. None of the above
24. Kharif crops are grown
- a. With the onset of monsoon and harvested in September October
  - b. With the onset of winter and harvested in summer
  - c. With the onset of autumn and harvested in summer
  - d. None of the above
25. The main food crop of kharif season is
- a. Mustard
  - b. Pulses
  - c. Rice
  - d. Wheat
26. The main food crop of Rabi season is
- a. Wheat
  - b. Rice
  - c. Maize
  - d. Jowar
27. A short season between Rabi and kharif
- a. Aus
  - b. Aman
  - c. Boro
  - d. Zaid
28. \_\_\_\_\_ of India's population is engaged in agriculture activities.
- a. One third
  - b. Two third
  - c. One fourth
  - d. Three fourth
29. Which one of the following is not an example of plantation crop?
- a. Wheat
  - b. Tea

- c. Banana
  - d. Rubber
30. Change in cultivation methods depend upon
- a. Characteristics of physical environment
  - b. Technological know how
  - c. Socio cultural practices
  - d. All of the above
31. Cropping season from November to May is called
- a. Kharif
  - b. Rabi
  - c. Zaid
  - d. None of the above
32. Which is the main food crop in north and North Western part of country?
- a. Wheat
  - b. Rice
  - c. Maize
  - d. Bajra
33. Which of the following crops is the example of zaid season?
- a. Wheat
  - b. Rice
  - c. Watermelon
  - d. Sugarcane
34. Which one of the following is a coarse grain?
- a. Wheat
  - b. Rice
  - c. Pulses
  - d. Millets
35. Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important \_\_\_\_\_ grown in India.
- a. Commercial crops
  - b. Cereals
  - c. Millets

- d. Cash crops
36. In which type of soil does maize grow well?
- a. Black
  - b. Arid
  - c. Old alluvial
  - d. Laterite
37. Which one of the following crops is rich in protein?
- a. Millets
  - b. Pulses
  - c. Jowar
  - d. Sesamum
38. Wait is a Rabi crop which requires a \_\_\_\_\_ growing season.
- a. Hot
  - b. Cool
  - c. Rainy
  - d. Autumn
39. Which are the two main beverage crops produced in India?
- a. Sugarcane and oil seeds
  - b. Tea and coffee
  - c. Jowar and bajra
  - d. Rice and wheat
40. Cultivation of coffee is confined to which of the following hills?
- a. Nilgiri
  - b. Aravali
  - c. Shivalik
  - d. Chhota Nagpur
41. Which among the following crops is India the largest producer in the world?
- a. Pulses
  - b. Fruits and vegetables
  - c. Coffee
  - d. Maize

42. Rearing of silkworms for production of silk fibre is called
- a. Interculture
  - b. Sericulture
  - c. Horticulture
  - d. Pisciculture
43. Which one of the following fibre is best grown on black soil?
- a. Cotton
  - b. Jute
  - c. Silk
  - d. Wool
44. Which one of the following is not a production region of rubber?
- a. Kerala
  - b. Madhya Pradesh
  - c. Tamil Nadu
  - d. Karnataka
45. Which one of the following fibres is known as golden fibre?
- a. Silk
  - b. Cotton
  - c. Jute
  - d. Hemp
46. What was the main focus of first five-year plans?
- a. Land reforms
  - b. Corporation
  - c. Abolition of zamindari
  - d. None of the above
47. Hoe, Dao, digging sticks are associated with
- a. Primitive subsistence farming
  - b. Commercial farming
  - c. Green revolution
  - d. Horticulture
48. India is the leading producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- a. Jute
- b. Tea
- c. Coffee
- d. Rubber

49. Which of the following is not the feature of intensive subsistence farming?

- a. labour intensive
- b. Primitive tools
- c. High doses of biochemical inputs
- d. Irrigation

50. Which one of the following is the feature of pulses, the leguminous crop?

- a. Grown in rotation with other crops
- b. Pulses need less moisture
- c. Help in restoring soil fertility
- d. All of the above

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

51. Assertion (A): Indian farmhouse should diversify their cropping pattern from serials to high value crops.

Reason (R): This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

52. Assertion (A): India's primary activity is agriculture.

Reason (R): Two third of its population is engaged in agriculture activities.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

53. Assertion (A): Agriculture is not an old economic activity

Reason (R): Farming very from subsistence to commercial type

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

54. Assertion (A): Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry

Reason (R): Plantation is a type of commercial farming a single crop is grown on a large area.

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (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.

55. Assertion (A): Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Reason (R): Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.

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

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

f. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

f. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

## 2 MARK QUESTIONS

56. What is commercial farming? Write down the features.

57. What is plantation? Write down the features and crops grown.

58. Name the crop which is used as both food and fodder crop.

59. Briefly explain the features of Primitive subsistence farming/shifting cultivation/Jhuming cultivation.

60. What do you understand by Intensive subsistence farming? Write down the features.

61. What do you understand by right of inheritance? What are the consequences?
62. Differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming.
63. Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

### **3/5 MARK QUESTIONS**

64. Briefly describe cropping seasons in India.
65. Name one staple crop of India and write down the climatic conditions required for the growth and the regions where it is produced.
66. Name the second most important cereal crop of India. Also mention the climatic conditions required for the growth and the distribution.
67. What do you understand by Millets? Write down the features and climatic conditions required for the growth.
68. Write down the features and climatic conditions for the growth of Pulses.
69. Write down the climatic conditions required for the growth of sugarcane and the areas where it is grown.
70. Give various examples of oilseeds. Write down the features of oilseeds in India.
71. Name one most important beverage crop of India. Write its climatic conditions and areas of distribution.
72. Write down the features and areas of distribution of coffee in India.
73. What is horticulture? Describe the fruit and vegetable cultivation in India.
74. Explain climatic conditions required for rubber cultivation. Also write two leading producing states of rubber.
75. Mention the major fibre crop of India. What are the favourable geographical conditions needed by this crop?
76. Name the crop which is also known as golden fibre. Explain the geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its uses.
77. What were various institutional reforms adopted by the government after independence?
78. "The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in 1960s to 1970s". Supporting the statement briefly describe the technological reforms adopted by the government to improve Indian agriculture.
79. Briefly explain the Comprehensive land Development Programme initiated by the government in the 1980s and 1990s.

### **CASE STUDY BASED 4 MARK QUESTIONS**

Read the sources given below and attempt the questions.



Devrani lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her families search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.

80. Which type of farming was practiced by Devrani's family?
  - a. Intensive subsistence farming
  - b. Slash and burn agriculture
  - c. commercial farming
  - d. Plantation farming
81. Which one of the following is the feature of slash and burn agriculture?
  - a. Use of primitive tools
  - b. Capital intensive
  - c. High doses of inputs
  - d. Labour intensive
82. In which state did the Devrani live?
  - a. Madhya Pradesh
  - b. Assam
  - c. Bihar
  - d. Meghalaya
83. Which type of irrigation was followed by Devrani's family?
  - a. Through river
  - b. Through tube well
  - c. Through bamboo drip irrigation
  - d. Through canal
84. Which one of the following is not the feature of the farming practiced by Devrani's family?
  - a. Clearing
  - b. Biochemical inputs
  - c. Slashing
  - d. Burning
85. Why do her family search for a fresh patch of land?
  - a. Due to more production

- b. Due to increasing fertility
- c. Due to declining fertility
- d. Due to greediness

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal and coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and marketplace and important role in the development of plantations.

86. Which of the following is not the important plantation crop in India?

- a. Tea
- b. Coffee
- c. Rice
- d. Sugarcane

87. Which is the important plantation crop in Assam and North Bengal?

- a. Tea
- b. Coffee
- c. Rubber
- d. Banana

88. Which is the important plantation crop in Karnataka?

- a. Tea
- b. Coffee
- c. Rubber
- d. Sugarcane

89. In which state rubber is the major plantation crop?

- a. Assam
- b. Karnataka
- c. Kerala
- d. Maharashtra

90. In which state sugarcane is the major plantation crop?

- a. Punjab
- b. Haryana
- c. Maharashtra

d. Uttar Pradesh

91. Which one of the following play an important role in the development of plantations?

a. Transport and communication

b. Processing industries

c. Markets

d. All of these

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some of the most important rice growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the Konkan coast along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

92. In which season kharif crops are grown?

a. Onset of monsoon

b. End of monsoon

c. September-October

d. March-April

93. In which season kharif crops are harvested?

a. Onset of monsoon

b. End of monsoon

c. September-October

d. November-December

94. Which of the following is not an important kharif crop?

a. Wheat

b. Paddy

c. Maize

d. Jowar

95. Which of the following is the most important rice growing region?

a. Jammu and Kashmir

b. Rajasthan

c. Assam

- d. Punjab
96. Which of the following is not the important rice growing coastal region of India?
- a. Odisha
  - b. Assam
  - c. Andhra Pradesh
  - d. Tamil Nadu
97. In which state three crops of paddy are not grown in a year?
- a. Assam
  - b. West Bengal
  - c. Odisha
  - d. Bihar

#### **MAP BASED QUESTIONS**

98. On an outline map of India, mark and label the following:
- a. Any two major rice and wheat growing regions
  - b. Any two minor rice and wheat growing regions

### **ECONOMICS**

#### **CHAPTER1: "DEVELOPMENT"**

#### **MCQ QUESTIONS**

1. Which one of the following best describes the Human Development Index?
- a) Improvement in science, information and technology
  - b) Improvement in health, education and income

- c) Improvement in investment and finance
- d) improvement in information and communication

2. What does sustainable development aim to achieve?

- a) Economic growth at any cost
- b) Development without considering environmental issues
- c) Balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability
- d) Only environmental protection

3. Which one of the following is not a feature of development?

- a) Different people have different development goals
- b) It is measured only in terms of income
- c) It involves changes in quality of life
- d) It includes improvement in health and education

4. Which of the following measures the average income of a country?

- a) Net National Product (NNP)
- b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- c) Per Capita Income
- d) National Income

5. The Human Development Index (HDI) is published by which organization?

- a) World Bank
- b) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) World Economic Forum

6. What is meant by 'Life Expectancy'?

- a) The average number of years a person is expected to live
- b) The number of years a newborn is expected to live
- c) The number of years an individual can work
- d) The number of years of schooling an individual received

7. Which sector contributes the most to the GDP in developed countries?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector

- d) Informal sector

8. Which of the following statements is true about public facilities?

- a) They benefit only the poor sections of society
- b) They are essential for development
- c) They are funded by private individuals
- d) They are not necessary for economic development

9. Which of the following countries is an example of a low-income country according to the World Bank classification?

- a) United States
- b) India
- c) Nepal
- d) Brazil

10. What does the term 'GDP per capita' refer to?

- a) Total income of a country
- b) Income per person in a country
- c) Income earned by the government
- d) Total value of goods and services produced within a country

**SHORT QUESTIONS,(2-mark/ points questions, approximately 40 words each)**

1. What is the per capita income of a country? How is it calculated?
2. Define the Human Development Index (HDI).
3. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
4. Mention two indicators used by the World Bank to classify countries.
5. Why do different people have different notions of development?
6. Why is per capita Income considered as an important criterion for measuring development?
7. What is sustainable development?
8. What is meant by infant mortality rate? What does it indicate about the health of a nation?
9. What are public facilities? Give two examples.
10. Why is calculation of total or net income of countries not a useful tool to make comparisons among different countries?

**3 MARKS/ POINTS QUESTIONS ( approximately 60 words)**

1. Explain the limitations of Per Capita Income as an indicator of development.
2. What is Literacy Rate? Which state out of Kerala , Bihar and Haryana has the highest literacy rate ?

3. What are public facilities? Explain with examples.
4. Why is literacy important for economic development? Explain with examples.
5. What is meant by net attendance ratio? What does it indicate about the development of a nation?

**LONG QUESTIONS, ( 5 Marks/Points, approximately 120 words each)**

1. "Different people not only have different development goals but may also have conflicting development goals". Explain the statement with suitable examples.

OR/ SAME AS

"Development for one may be destruction for others". Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

2. "Income is not the only thing that people think about when they think of their development". Analyse the statement with appropriate examples.

( OR/ SAME AS)

What are the things other than higher income that people aspire for when they think of development?

3. What do you understand by public facilities? Why are they important for a nation's development?
4. "Higher per capita Income alone does not ensure a better quality of life". Explain the statement by illustrating the case of Kerala, Bihar and Haryana.
5. What is meant by Sustainable Development? Why is it important for global economic development? What must be done in order to ensure sustainable development?

**Assertion and Reasoning based Question:**

**\*\*Assertion (A):\*\*** Sustainable development is essential for the welfare of future generations.

**\*\*Reason (R):\*\*** Sustainable development focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Choose the correct option from the following.

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (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.

**CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

**"Income and other criteria:** When we compare different countries, their income is an important attribute. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need.

Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. Hence, the income of the country is considered to be one of the most important attributes. But, the use of average income is considered a better measure of development than the total income of the country."\*

Based on the above excerpt, answer the following questions:

1. Why is income considered an important attribute for comparing different countries?
2. Explain why the use of average income is preferred over total income when measuring the development of a country.
3. Besides income, mention two other criteria that can be used to compare the development levels of different countries.

## **CHAPTER 2: SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

### **MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. Which of the following is a primary activity?
  - a) Banking
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Education
  - d) Transport
2. In which sector are the majority of people employed in India?
  - a) Primary sector
  - b) Secondary sector
  - c) Tertiary sector
  - d) Quaternary sector



3. Which of the following activities is part of the secondary sector?
- a) Fishing
  - b) Mining
  - c) Manufacturing
  - d) Teaching
4. Which of the following is not a feature of the tertiary sector?
- a) It provides services.
  - b) It includes trade and transport.
  - c) It produces goods.
  - d) It includes banking and insurance.
5. Which of the following is considered a part of the organized sector?
- a) Street vending
  - b) Domestic help
  - c) Public sector undertakings
  - d) Agricultural labor
6. Disguised unemployment is a characteristic of which sector in India?
- a) Primary sector
  - b) Secondary sector
  - c) Tertiary sector
  - d) All of the above
7. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India in terms of GDP?
- a) Primary sector
  - b) Secondary sector
  - c) Tertiary sector
  - d) Quaternary sector
8. Which of the following types of unemployment is most common in rural areas of India?
- a) Seasonal unemployment
  - b) Structural unemployment
  - c) Cyclical unemployment
  - d) Frictional unemployment
9. What is the primary aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?

- a) To provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household
- b) To promote higher education
- c) To provide free medical services
- d) To support the IT sector

10. Which of the following is not an objective of the unorganized sector? \*\*

- a) Low wages
- b) Job security
- c) Lack of formal training
- d) No regular work hours

**SHORT QUESTIONS, (2 marks/points, approximately 40 words each )**

1. Why is the agricultural sector called the primary sector?
2. What is meant by the Gross Domestic Product?
3. What is disguised unemployment?
4. Why is the tertiary sector also called the service sector?
5. Mention the groups of people employed in the unorganised sector in the rural areas.
6. Classify economic activities into sectors on the basis of ownership. Give two examples of each.
7. Why is the industrial and manufacturing sector called the secondary sector? Give two examples of secondary sector activities.

**3 MARKS/POINTS QUESTIONS ( approximately 60 words each)**

1. What is MNREGA? Explain in three points.
2. What are intermediate and final goods? Why should intermediate goods not be counted to calculate total production?
3. Explain the interdependence of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors with the help of three suitable examples.
4. How has the relative importance of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors changed through the course of history?
5. What is GDP? Who undertakes the task of measuring GDP in India? Why is it important?

**LONG QUESTIONS ( 5 Marks/ Points, approximately 120 words each)**

1. Explain the various ways to generate more employment in our country.
2. Explain the three main sectors of economy on the basis of the nature of the economic activities. Give appropriate examples.

3.Despite a shift in the contribution of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in GDP of India, a same shift has not been seen in their contribution to the employment structure “ Explain the statement with relevant arguments.

4.Explain the various causes for the growing importance of the tertiary sector in India during the last 40 years.

5. Why is disguised employment also called under employment? Which sector suffers the most from it? Give illustration in support of your answer.

6. Distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors ?

7.”Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector “.Give reasons.

8.Differentiate between private and public sectors with appropriate examples.

9. Highlight the contribution of the public sector in the economic development of a country.

### **Assertion and Reasoning based question**

**\*\*Assertion (A):\*\*** The tertiary sector has grown significantly in India over the past few decades.

**\*\*Reason (R):\*\*** The rise in demand for services like banking, education, and information technology has contributed to the growth of the tertiary sector.

Choose from the option given below:

1. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true, but R is false.
4. A is false, but R is true.

### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the following and answer the questions that follow

**\*\*"The service sector in India has shown significant growth in recent years, contributing significantly to the country's GDP. According to recent data, the service sector now employs over 50% of India's workforce. This shift highlights a changing trend from agriculture to services as the dominant sector in India's economy."\*\***

1. According to the excerpt, what is the current trend in India's economy regarding the dominance of sectors?
2. What percentage of India's workforce is employed in the service sector, as per the excerpt?
3. Discuss one reason why the shift from agriculture to services is considered significant for India's economy.

