



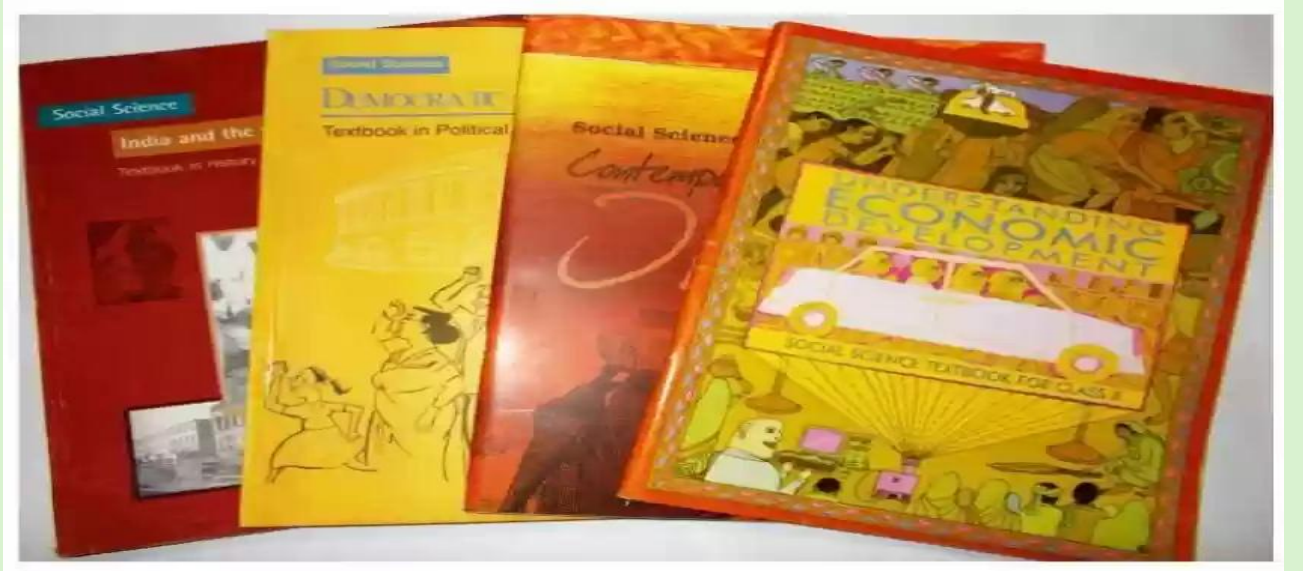
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान,
ग्वालियर

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN-
ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING,
GWALIOR

दक्षता आधारित प्रश्न शृंखला-

कक्षा 10 वीं- सामाजिक विज्ञान

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS-
CLASS 10TH SOCIAL SCIENCE



“EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE”

(WORKSHOP FROM 04.11.2024 TO 08.11.2024)

FOR TGTs (SOCIAL SCIENCE)- Batch 6

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COMPETENCY BASED QUESTION- HISTORY
CHAPTER 1 : THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Which of the following aspect is best signifies by this image?



- A. Frankfurt Parliament
- B. Round table conference at London
- C. Parliament of India in Delhi
- D. None of the above

2. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Napoleon destroyed monarchy from France.

Reason (R): Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

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

3. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence

- (i) Treaty of Vienna
- (ii) Unification of Italy
- (iii) Treaty of Constantinople
- (iv) Rise of Napoleon

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

4. This man adopted the policy of “Iron and blood”

- A. Kaiser Willam –II
- B. Otto von Bismark
- C. Hitler
- D. Giuseppe Mazzini

5. “When France sneezes, ”Metternich once remarked “the rest of Europe catches cold. “What did Metternich mean by this statement?

- (a) France’s Bourbon dynasty was the most influential line of kings in Europe.

- (b) French trade guilds wielded enormous powers over European trade.
- (c) France had begun annexing neighbouring nations after 1815
- (d) France's nationalist movement inspired other nations.

6. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(a) French revolution	(i) Recognized Greece as an independent nation
(b) Liberalism	(ii) Transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(c) Napoleonic code	(iii) Individual freedom and equality before law
(d) Treaty of Constantinople	(iv) Ensured right to property for the privileged class

Find the correct option

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

7. Which of the following aspect best signifies the image...

- A. The fallen of Germania
- B. Germania guarding the Rhine
- C. Marianne guarding the Rhine
- D. Both A and B



8. These two secret societiesand were formed by Mazzini?

- A. Young France and Young Austria.
- B. Young Italy and Young Spain.
- C. Young Italy and Young Hungary.
- D. Young Italy and Young Europe

9. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?

- A. They opposed monarchical forms.
- B. They were the supporters of democracy
- C. They wanted to glorify folk art and vernacular language.
- D. They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.

10. The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A): During the 1830s, Giuseppe Garibaldi had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.

Reason (R): Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democratic.

- (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.

11. The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer **Assertion (A): The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.**

Reason (R): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

12. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?

- (A) Emphasis on social justice
- (B) State planned socio-economic system
- (C) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (D) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

13 Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?

- (A) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (B) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
- (C) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
- (D) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy

14. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?

- (A) Emphasis on social justice
- (B) State planned socio-economic system
- (C) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (D) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

15. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:

A.Otto Von Bismark	Germany
B.Napoleon	Spain
C.Garibaldi	France
D. Bourbon Kings	Italy

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

16. Choose the correct option

Column A	Column B
i. Giuseppe Mazzini	a. Unification of Germany
ii. Otto von Bismark	b. Unification of Italy
iii. Napoleon Bonaparte	c. Battle of waterloo
iv. Cavour	d. Young Italy

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

17. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?

- (A) Papal State
- (B) Lombardy
- (C) Venetia
- (D) Sardinia-Piedmont

18. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861?

- a. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- b. Victor Emmanuel II
- c. Giuseppe Mazzini
- d. Cavour

19. The Slogan Liberty, Equality and Fraternity emerged during which Revolution?

- a) American Revolution
- b) French Revolution
- c) Russian Revolution
- d) Industrial Revolution

20. Identify the Artist who prepared a series of four painting visualising his dream of world from the following.

- a. Kitagawa Utamaro
- b. Richard M Hoe
- c. Voltaire
- d. Frederic Sorrieu.

21. Case Study: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe: - (1+1+2)

In the 19th century, nationalism emerged as a powerful force in Europe, leading to the unification of fragmented states like Italy and Germany. Nationalist movements sought to unite people who shared common cultural, linguistic, and historical ties into cohesive nation-states. The decline of old empires, such as the Holy Roman Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Austrian Empire, created opportunities for these movements to flourish. The revolutions, wars, and the influence of key figures played crucial roles in shaping the political landscape of Europe during this time.

Italy: Italy was divided into several independent kingdoms and states, including the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Papal States, and territories controlled by Austria. Nationalist leaders like Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi worked to unite these disparate regions under

the banner of a single Italian nation. The process involved diplomatic efforts, revolutionary uprisings, and military action, with crucial support from France in defeating Austria. The unification culminated in 1861 when Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia became the King of Italy.

Germany: Germany was made up of numerous independent states, many of which were part of the German Confederation. Prussia, under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, played the leading role in unifying Germany. Bismarck used Realpolitik, a pragmatic approach involving military conflict and diplomacy, to strengthen Prussia's position. Key events in the unification process included the Danish War (1864), the Austro-Prussian War (1866), and the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871). In 1871, the German Empire was officially proclaimed, with King Wilhelm I of Prussia becoming the German Emperor.

Read above passage and write the answer of following questions.

- 21.1 Who were the main leaders involved in the unification of Italy?
- 21.2 Who was the King of Sardinia who later became the first King of a unified Italy?
- 21.3 What was the key goal of nationalism in 19th-century Europe?

ANSWER KEY :

Q1	A
Q2	C
Q3	A
Q4	B
Q5	D
Q6	B
Q7	A
Q8	D
Q9	D
Q10	D
Q11	A
Q12	C
Q13	A
Q14	C
Q15	A
Q16	C
Q17	D
Q18	B
Q19	A.
Q20	D
Q21	21.1. Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi.
	22.2. Victor Emmanuel II.
	22.3. To unite people with common cultural, linguistic, and historical ties into nation-states.

CHAPTER 2- NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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

1. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.

2. “Forced recruitment” carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.

3. The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.

4. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.

Options:

A. 4, 3, 2, 1

B. 2, 1, 4, 3

C. 1, 4, 3, 2

D. 1, 2, 3, 4

2. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Rowlatt Act.

A. The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.

B. It was passed by imperial legislative council despite of opposition from Indian members.

C. Rowlatt Act allowed detention of political prisoners for a period of 2 years without trial.

D. Rowlatt Act allowed detention of political prisoners for a period of 5 years without trial.

3. At the Lahore session of Congress, the demand for ‘Purna Swaraj’ was declared and the tentative date for the celebration of Independence Day was given as _____.

A. 26 January 1930

B. 15 August 1930

C. 26 January 1945

D. 15 August 1945

4. Which of the following statements about the Non-cooperation Movement in Awadh is false?

A) The Non-Cooperation Movement here was against talukdars and landlords.

B) In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.

C) The tenants had no security of tenure.

D) The peasants did not demand the abolition of begar.

5. Why was the Khilafat Committee formed?

A) To support the young generation of Muslim leaders.

B) To bring Muslim within the Congress fold.

C) To start the Non-Cooperation Movement.

D) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.

6. Study the picture and answer the questions that follows: - What does this image depict?



A) Champaran Satyagraha

B) Salt March

C) Congress Lahore Session

D) Kheda Satyagraha

7. Some events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:

(i) Coming of Simon Commission to India

(ii) INC Session Dec 1920

(iii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

(iv) Chauri Chaura Incident

Option:-

A. (iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i)

B. (iii)-(ii)-(i)-(iv)

C. (iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i)

D. (iii)-(iv)-(ii)-(i)

8. Why was the Khilafat Committee formed?

A. To support the young generation of Muslim leaders.

B. To bring Muslim within the Congress fold.

C. To start the Non-Cooperation Movement.

D. To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.

9. The Rowlatt Act was passed in which year?

A) 1919

B) 1930

C) 1857

D) 1922

10. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in which year?

A) 1919

B) 1920

C) 1930

D) 1942

11. Who is regarded as the father of the concept of Satyagraha?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru

B) Bhagat Singh

C) Mahatma Gandhi

D) Subhas Chandra Bose

12. Ankit provided his friends with details about a significant colonial-era legislation:-

-The act granted the government the authority to arrest an individual without a trial.

-This legislation led to widespread protests and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

Which legislation is Ankit referring to?

- A) Government of India Act, 1919
- B) Indian Penal Code
- C) Rowlatt Act
- D) Simon Commission

13. Case Based Question :- (1+1+2)

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Read above passage and write the answer of following questions.

- i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in?
- ii. What activities did women participate in during the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- iii. How did Gandhiji's view on women's roles affect their participation in the movement?

14. Consider the following events:

- 1. Poona Pact
- 2. Rowlatt Act
- 3. Salt March
- 4. Simon Commission

The correct chronological order of these events is

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

15. Choose the correct option that refer the suitable syllogism?

Hind Swaraj: Gandhiji, Anand Math: _____

- A) Abanindranath Tagore
- B) Rabindranath Tagore
- C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- D) Raja Ravi Varma

17. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

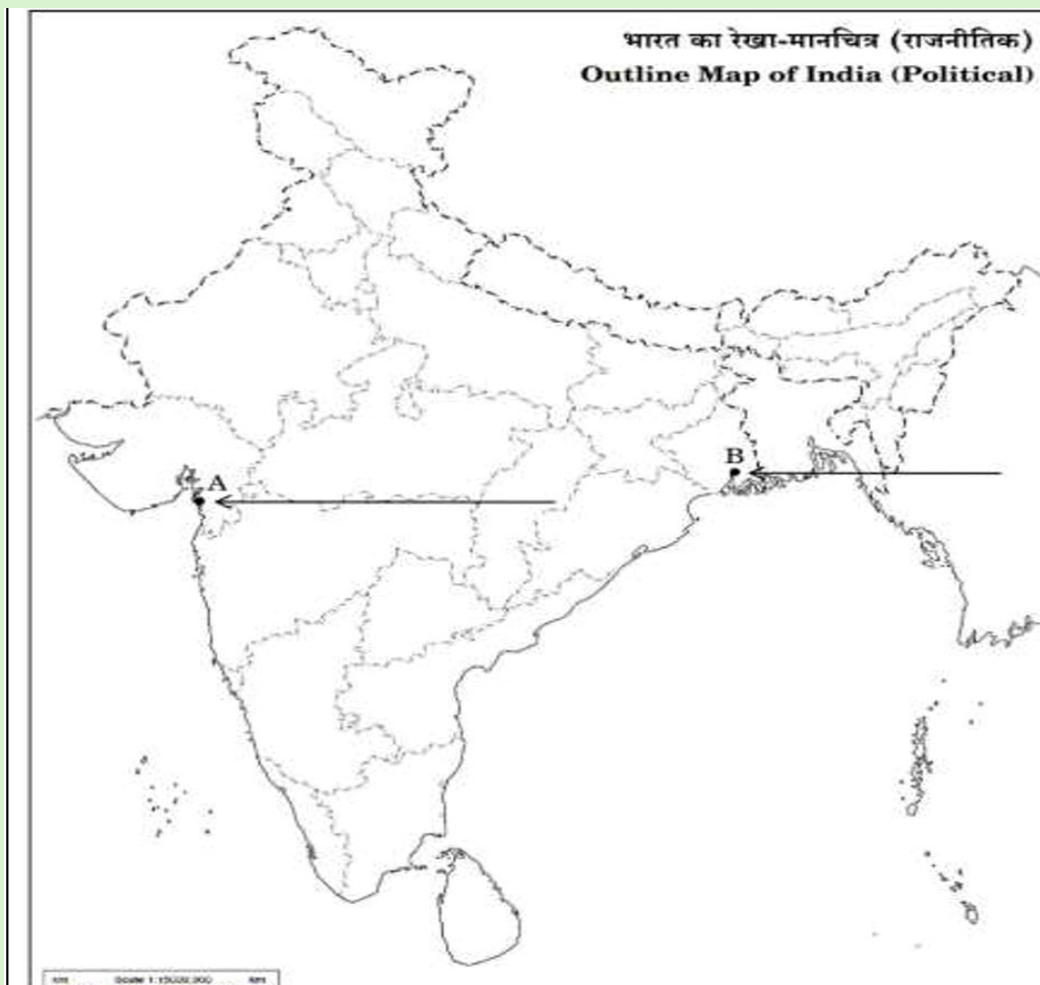
A. Satyagraha	Gandhi
B. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	General O Dyer

C. Congress Session 1929	J. L. Nehru
D. Khilafat Movement	Mohammad Ali Jauhar

16. Three places A, B and C have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names of the place on the lines drawn near them.

- i. Indian National Congress session held at this place in 1920
- ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.
- iii. The place responsible for withdrawing Non-cooperation Movement



ANSWER KEY:

Q1	B
Q2	D
Q3	A
Q4	D
Q5	D
Q6	A
Q7	A
Q8	A
Q9	A
Q10	B
Q11	C
Q12	C
Q13	13.1 listening to Gandhiji, taking part in protest marches, manufacturing salt, and picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops
	13.2 Manufacturing salt
	13.3 Gandhiji believed that women's primary role was to look after the home, be good mothers, and good wives
Q14	B
Q15	D
Q16	D
Q17	i) Calcutta, ii) Dandi

Chapter 3- THE MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD

1. What role did the nomadic peoples of Central Asia play in the Silk Routes?
 - A) They controlled and governed major cities along the route
 - B) They served as intermediaries and protectors of the trade routes
 - C) They disrupted trade through constant warfare
 - D) They created new trade routes through their conquests
2. Which of the following diseases spread across the Silk Routes during the medieval period?
 - A) Smallpox
 - B) The Black Death (bubonic plague)
 - C) Malaria
 - D) Tuberculosis
3. The majority of the Silk Routes were over land, but there were also significant maritime trade routes. Which sea was a key part of the maritime routes of the Silk Roads?
 - A) Mediterranean Sea
 - B) Red Sea
 - C) South China Sea
 - D) Caribbean Sea
4. Which of the following regions was the primary exporter of potatoes to Europe during the early stages of their cultivation?
 - A) Asia
 - B) Africa
 - C) The Americas
 - D) The Middle East
5. The potato became a major crop in Europe, especially in Ireland, because it was:
 - A) Highly nutritious and resistant to drought
 - B) Easy to store and high-yielding
 - C) Expensive to cultivate
 - D) Primarily used for making bread
6. The widespread cultivation of potatoes in Ireland in the 18th and 19th centuries led to which tragic event?
 - A) The Irish Rebellion
 - B) The Irish Potato Famine
 - C) The Irish War of Independence
 - D) The Irish Civil War
7. The widespread availability of spaghetti and potatoes in the modern world has been largely due to which global phenomenon?
 - A) The Silk Routes
 - B) The Age of Exploration and the Columbian Exchange

- C) The Industrial Revolution
- D) The rise of global supermarkets

8. Which of the following was a primary motive for European conquests during the Age of Exploration?

- A) To establish peace treaties with indigenous nations
- B) To find new trade routes and gain access to valuable resources
- C) To spread the principles of democracy across the world
- D) To negotiate diplomatic agreements with Asian empire

9. Yashmin aunty serves pasta to Riya and Jyoti. Yashmin aunty also told them about the various foods and their origin. Identify the name of the country from the given option where from the pasta believed to be originated.

- (a) France
- (b) USA
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Italy

10. Match the Column 'A' with column 'B' and choose the correct options

Column A Column B 1 Indian A Pottery 2 Chinese B Pasta 3 Italian C Cowries 4 Arab traders D Spaghetti Options

Column 'A'	column 'B'
1. Indian	A. Pottery
2. Chinese	B. Pasta
3. Italian	C. Cowries
4. Arab traders	D. Spaghetti Options

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

ANSWERS

Q1	B
Q2	B
Q3	C
Q4	C
Q5	B
Q6	B
Q7	B
Q8	B
Q9	D
Q10	C

Chapter 4- PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD

- 1) The spread of print culture led to the emergence of which of the following?
 - a) Nationalism
 - b) Feudalism
 - c) Mercantilism
 - d) Imperialism
- 2) Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?
 - (a) Osaka
 - (b) Nagano
 - (c) Edo
 - (d) Hong kong
- 3) Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Who spoke these words?
 - (a) Johann Gutenberg
 - (b) New Comen
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Martin Luther
- 4) Which one of the following statements is true?
 - (a) A children press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1757
 - (b) Penny magazines were especially meant for men
 - (c) Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century
 - (d) None of the above
- 5) As Western powers established their outposts in China, _____ became the hub of the new print culture.
 - a) Shanghai
 - b) Beijing
 - c) Guangzhou
 - d) Hong Kong

6. Case Study :- (1+1+2)

One of the most stringent regulations on the freedom of the press in India was the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. This act, introduced by then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, granted the government

extensive powers to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. Its purpose was to prevent criticism of British policies by the vernacular press. The Vernacular Press Act was implemented as a response to the ineffectiveness of the 'Gagging Act', which the press had been unaffected by. Between 1908 and 1912, four additional measures were enacted: the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, the Press Act of 1910, and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911. The Press Act of 1910 had a particularly significant impact on Indian newspapers. It granted the local government the authority to demand a security fee for any content deemed 'offensive' towards the government. Nearly 1,000 papers were prosecuted under this Act. During Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha, the press played a crucial role in mobilizing the masses against the British. This further strained the relationship between the press and the government. Following Gandhi's arrest in 1930, the government enacted The Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, which granted provincial governments the power of censorship.

Read above passage and write the answer of following questions.

6.1 When was vernacular press act passed?

6.2 Name the newspaper published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak ?

6.3. What were the four additional measures enacted between 1908 and 1912 to control the press?

7 Case study 2:- (1+1+2)

The influence of print media, namely newspapers and magazines, is significantly limited in developing countries due to the prevalence of illiteracy. Despite this, print media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and determining what is deemed newsworthy. Margaret Gallagher's research in the early 1980s revealed that women and women's issues were given minimal coverage in newspapers, with gender stereotypes being reinforced in general. However, with the rise of feminist criticism of print media and the involvement of feminist professionals in the industry, there has been some progress. In the past, women and their issues were rarely featured on the front page of newspapers and were often portrayed as victims of violence. Today, women are more visible in mainstream print media, although they still coexist with outdated sexist images and back page pin-ups..

Read above passage and write the answer of following questions.

7.1 Name of prominent women writer in history of print media.

7.2 What role does print media play despite the limitations mentioned?

7.3 How were women depicted in newspapers in the past, according to the passage?

8. **Assertion (A)** : The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

Reason (R) : About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

9. **Assertion (A)** : The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

Reason (R) : From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing

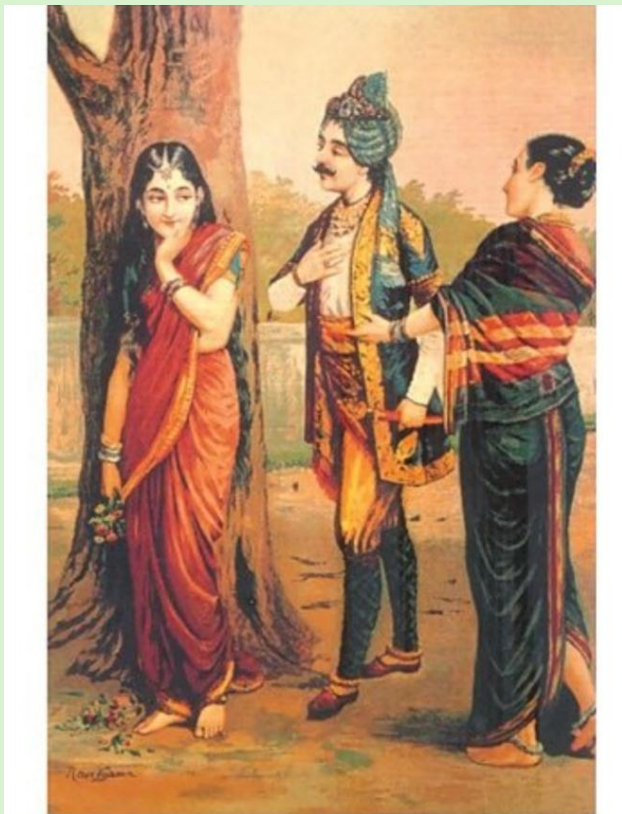
these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

10. Look at the following picture and answer the question.

Who printed this famous image of Raja Ritudhwaj and Princess Madalsa

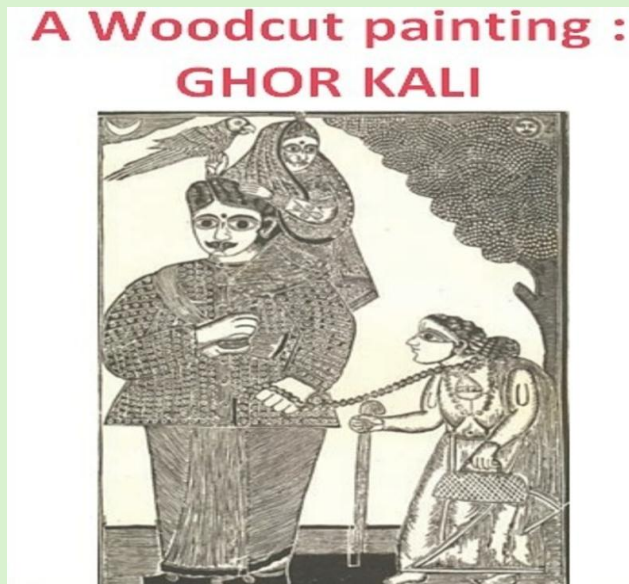
- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) KT Ranade
- c) Raja Ravi Verma
- d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy



11. Studies the picture and answer the following questions

Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of "Ghor Kali"

- A) traditional family roles
- B) destruction of proper family relations
- C) cultural impact of the west
- D) none of the above



12. Who was Marcopolo?

- (a) German scientist
- (b) English philosopher
- (c) Spanish explorer
- (d) Italian traveller/explorer

13. Bengal Gazette was :

- (a) A weekly magazine, first to be edited by an Indian
- (b) A weekly English magazine edited by James Hickey from 1780, described as a commercial paper open to all, influenced by none
- (c) First English magazine brought out by Raja Rammohun Roy
- (d) A weekly magazine, edited by James Hickey from 1780 in English

14. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

15. The term ‘Calligraph’ means :

- (a) The art of beautiful printing
- (b) The art of beautiful and stylised writing
- (c) The art of beautiful handprinting
- (d) The art of printing an ‘accordion book’

16. The contribution of Grimm Brothers of Germany to children’s literature was :

- (a) Publishing stories for them
- (b) Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812
- (c) Having a new shape to rural folktales
- (d) All the above

17. Aim of Protestant Reformation was to:

- (a) reform religion
- (b) reform the Catholic church
- (c) reform Jewish religion
- (d) to protest against all reform

ANSWER KEY

Q1	A
Q2	C
Q3	D
Q4	C
Q5	A
Q6	6.1 The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 .
	6.2 Kesari
	6.3 The Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908 ,The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908,The Press Act of 1910, The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911
Q7	7.1 Kamini Roy
	7.2 inform, educate, and mobilize people, especially when literacy rates improve and media reach expands.
	7.3 women were rarely featured on the front pages of newspapers
Q8	A

Q9	C
Q10	B
Q11	D
Q12	B
Q13	B
Q14	B
Q15	B
Q16	B
Q17	B

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1- RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?

- A. Coal
- B. Petroleum
- C. Solar energy
- D. Natural gas

2. Why is soil erosion considered a problem for development?

- A. It leads to increased water supply
- B. It improves soil fertility
- C. It reduces soil fertility and impacts agriculture
- D. It has no impact on the environment

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Gangetic plain
- (b) Black Soil - Himalayan Region
- (c) Arid Soil - Western Ghats
- (d) Laterite Soil - Desert Area

4. Match the column - 1 with column - 2 and choose the correct option:

Column -1 (Resources)		Column -2 (Example)	
(i)	Biological	1.	Coal
(ii)	Renewable	2.	Wildlife
(iii)	Non-renewable	3.	Solar Energy

- (a) I,1 - II,3 - III,2
- (b) I,3 - II,2 - III,1
- (c) I,2 - II,3 - III,1
- (d) I,1 - II,2 - III,3

5. Land resources are classified on the basis of ownership. Which of these is an example of "individual land"?

- A. Forest land
- B. National parks
- C. Private farms
- D. Community playgrounds

6. A community relies heavily on a local river for its water needs. The river's water level has started to decline due to deforestation in the nearby hills. What would be the best sustainable solution?

- A. Damming the river for water storage
- B. Replanting trees to prevent further deforestation
- C. Drilling wells to extract groundwater
- D. Importing water from another location

7. In a report on land use in India, the following data was presented:

- Forest area: 22%
- Cultivable wasteland: 8%
- Permanent pastures: 4%
- Net sown area: 45%

What percentage of land is being used for purposes other than forest, cultivation, and grazing?

- A. 21%
- B. 33%
- C. 45%
- D. 77%

8. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt
- (b) Black Soil - Salt content is high
- (c) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline
- (d) Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava

9. Look at this news clip



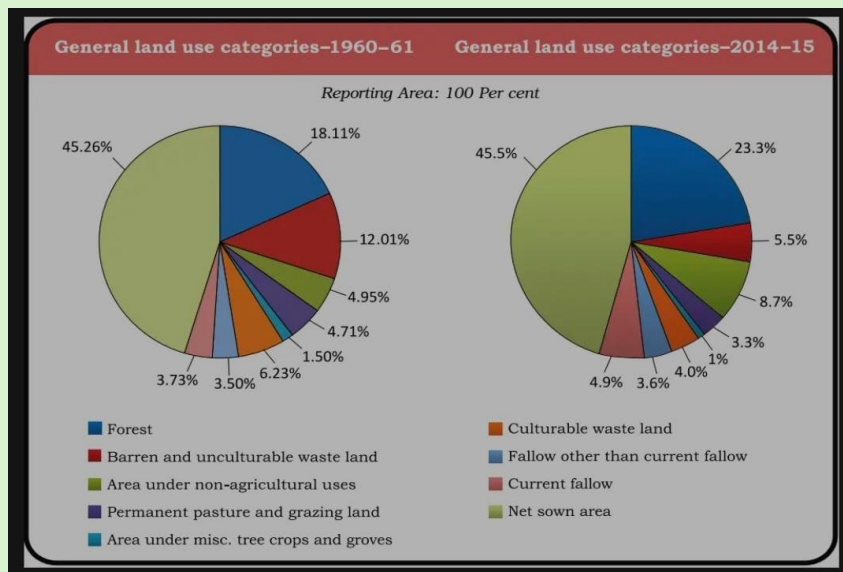
The Kenyan start-up uses human waste as alternative energy resources. Do you think this start-up will make a profitable business in India?

- (a) Yes, because the source, human waste is technologically accessible & economically feasible in India
- (b) Yes, because the Indian population ranks no.1 in the world & the start-up can get abundant raw materials

(c) No, because majority of Indian society culturally do not accept human waste as a source of energy.

(d) None of the above.

10. Look at this data.



The land used for crop production has not been increased remarkably like the rise in Indian population. What might be the reasons behind food sufficiency in India? You can choose multiple answers.

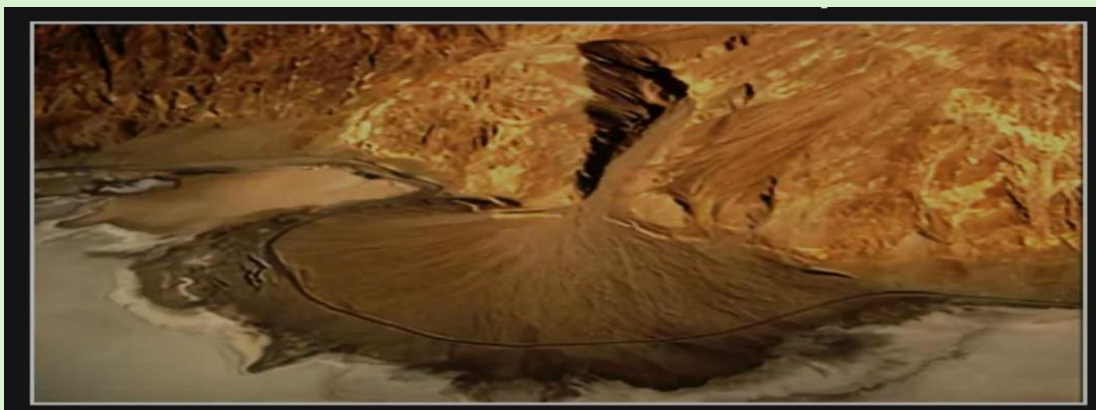
(a) Import of huge amount of crops from other countries

(b) Increase in production of crops like Millets which grow easily in low rainfall & soil fertility

(c) Use of modern farming & chemical fertilizers

(d) By conserving Indigenous variety crop seeds

11. Observe this picture.



This landform is formed with accumulation of sediments that fans outwards from a concentrated source of sediments, such as a narrow canyon emerging from a steep slope. This type of soils are found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and are fertile. Write the name this landform? Choose the correct one.

(A) George

(B) Delta

(C) Alluvial Fan

(D) None of the above

12. A region faces frequent landslides due to deforestation. Which of these methods would be most effective for reducing landslides in the area?

- A. Growing water-intensive crops
- B. Constructing more buildings
- C. Practicing afforestation
- D. Introducing mechanized farming

13. If a country has 60% of its land under forests, 20% as wasteland, and 10% for industrial use, what percentage is left for agricultural and residential use?

- A. 20%
- B. 10%
- C. 30%
- D. 40%

14. Which of the following statements best describes sustainable development?

- A. Using resources without any limitations
- B. Using resources in a way that meets present needs while conserving them for future generations
- C. Conserving resources without any use
- D. Rapidly using resources to boost economic growth

15. What is the best approach to managing a non-renewable resource to ensure it lasts as long as possible?

- A. Increase extraction rates to meet demand
- B. Use and dispose of the resource frequently
- C. Recycle and reuse the resource wherever possible
- D. Use it only for export purposes

16. Which method of soil conservation is suitable for hilly regions with steep slopes?

- A. Strip cropping
- B. Contour ploughing
- C. Using chemical pesticides
- D. Irrigation

17. Which of these is an example of a resource classified on the basis of origin?

- A. Forests and minerals
- B. Renewable and non-renewable resources
- C. Localized and ubiquitous resources
- D. Actual and potential resources

18. A region is facing water scarcity due to unsustainable use of groundwater. Which solution would be most effective to address this problem?

- A. Extracting more groundwater

- B. Building large dams
- C. Implementing rainwater harvesting systems
- D. Decreasing irrigation

19. The colonial powers looted India's rich resources to gain supremacy. Why was India not able to resist the exploitation of these resources?

- (A) Due to lack of use for products derived from natural resources
- (B) Due to the colonising countries superior technologies.
- (C) Due to lack of awareness about India's resources.
- (D) Due to over-utilisation of resources.

20. Most of the alluvial soil found in India is formed from the silt deposited by the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers. Which of the following regions contains the parent rock that forms this silt?

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Gangetic Del
- (C) Northern plains
- (D) Eastern coastal plans

Assertion and Reason Based Questions:

21. **Assertion:** Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason: Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

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

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

Reason (R): Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.

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

23. **Assertion (A):** Resource planning is an easy process in India.

Reason (R): Resource planning involves identification and inventory of resource across the regions of the country.

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

24. **Assertion (A):** Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Reason (R): The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.

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

25. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

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

26. **Assertion (A):** Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Reason (R): Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.

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

27. **Assertion (A):** The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.

Reason (R): Lal Bahadur Shastri was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses

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

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

Reason (R): Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

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

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

Reason (R): Land can be used for various purposes.

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

30. **Case Based Question:**

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land.

Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned, after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. 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 like 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.

Q A. How does human activities have brought about land degradation?

Q B. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation?

Q C. Why is human considered as the main culprit for land degradation?

ANSWER KEY:

1. C. Solar energy

2. C. It reduces soil fertility and impacts agriculture

3. (a) Alluvial Soil - Gangetic plain

4. (c) I,2 - II,3 - III,1

5. C. Private farms

6. B. Replanting trees to prevent further deforestation

7. A 21%

8. (a) Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt

9. (c) No, because majority of Indian society culturally do not accept human waste as a source of energy.

10. (c) Use of modern farming & chemical fertilizers

11. (c) Alluvial Fan

12. C. Practicing afforestation

13. A. 20%

14. B. Using resources in a way that meets present needs while conserving them for future generations

15. C. Recycle and reuse the resource wherever possible

16. B. Contour plowing

17. **Answer:**

A. Forests and minerals

18. **Answer:**

C. Implementing rainwater harvesting systems

19. (B) Due to the colonising countries superior technologies.

20. (A) Himalayas

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
22. (D) A is false and R is true. Resources are not free gifts of nature. Resources are a function of human activities. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.
23. (D) A is false and R is true. Resource planning is a not an easy but a very complex process as it involves surveying, mapping, quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
24. (C) A is true but R is false. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.
25. (C) A is true but R is false. Mostly alluvial soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.
26. (C) A is true but R is false. Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture that is why it becomes unfit for cultivation.
27. (C) A is true but R is false. Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. Mahatma Gandhi placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.
28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.
29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Land is a natural resource of utmost importance as it supports human life and wildlife, economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system.

30 (A) Ans. Human activities have brought about land degradation through the factors like deforestation, over-grazing, mining and quarrying.

(B) Ans. Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.

(C) Ans. Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation due to the following reasons:

(i) His excavation work at mining sites.

(ii) His significant contribution to deforestation.

(iii) He has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to land.

CHAPTER 2- FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1. The Buxa Tiger Reserve is seriously threatened by:

- (a) Iron ore mining
- (b) Oil exploration
- (c) Dolomite mining in that area
- (d) volcanic eruption in that area

2. Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forests in:

- (a) Ganga Plain
- (b) South India
- (c) Brahmaputra Plain
- (d) None of the above

3. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in:

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1971
- (c) 2010
- (d) 1982

4. Which of the following conservation strategies does not directly involve community participation?

- (a) Joint forest management
- (b) Beej Bachao Andolan
- (c) Chipko Movement sanctuaries
- (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

5. What was the aim of the Chipko movement?

- (a) Human right
- (b) Agriculture expansion
- (c) Political rights
- (d) Forest conservation

6. Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the North eastern and _____, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (Jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.

- (a) Central India
- (b) Western India
- (c) South India
- (d) Northwest India

7. Tropical rainforests are considered biodiversity hotspots because they.

- (A) Have a limited number of plant and animal species.
- (B) Experience frequent droughts and wildlife's.
- (C) Are dominated by a few species of large trees.
- (D) Have a high variety of plant and animal life.

8. In the Sunderbans mangrove forest, which activities contribute to its ecological significance?

I. Biodiversity conservation.

II. Fishing

III. Agriculture

Options

(A) I and II

(B) III and IV

(c) I, II and III

(D) I and III

9. Match the following:

COLUMN- 1	COLUMN- 2
A. Reserved Forests	1. Forests with some protection from human activities, designated by the forest department.
B. Protected Forests	2. Forests with the highest level of protection, managed by the government.
C. Unclassed Forests	3. Other forests and wastelands belonging to individuals, communities, or the government.
D. Sacred Groves	4. Virgin forest patches protected by religious beliefs

Options

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

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

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

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

10. Assertion (A): Forests play a key role in the ecological system.

Reason (R): Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(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 and R is true.

11. **Assertion (A):** Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life.

Reason (R): Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason for the destruction of species

- (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 and R is true.

12.” Forests play a key role in the ecological system.” Highlight the value of forests in our life.

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav ‘Sonchuri’, declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread. Farmers and citizen’s groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

12.1: How have local communities in Alwar, Rajasthan contributed to forest conservation?

12.2. What has the Chipko movement demonstrated about community afforestation?

13.3 What role have local communities and movements played in forest conservation and ecological farming in India?

ANSWERS KEY -

- 1- (C) Dolomite mining in that area
- 2- (B) South India
- 3- (A) 1972
- 4- (D) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
- 5- (D) Forest conservation
- 6- (A) Central India
- 7- (D) Have a high variety of plant and animal life.

8- (A) I and II

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

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

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

12.1 Deforestation for agriculture purpose.

12.2 Shifting cultivation which is still practiced in substantial parts of tribal belt.

12.3 Environmental pollution and forest fire.

CHAPTER 3- WATER RESOURCES

1. _____ receives highest rainfall in India.
2. The _____ river system is the largest in India.
3. The _____ project aims to link India's major rivers
4. The three R's of water conservation are _____, _____, and _____.
5. Watershed management involves _____ and _____.
6. Which is the largest source of fresh water on the earth?
 A) Rivers B) Lakes
 C) Ground Water D) Glaciers
- 7 Assertion (A): India has abundant water resources.
 Reason (R): India receives sufficient rainfall and has numerous rivers.
 A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
 B) B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explains A.
 C) A is true, R is false.
 D) A is false, R is true.

8. Match the followings

Column A	Column B
1 Rivers	A Stored water beneath earth's surface
2 Ground water	B Flowing water from precipitation
3 lakes	C Static water bodies
4 Rain Water	D Water from melting snow and ice

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

12. Match the followings

1

Column A	Column B
1 Dams	A Hydroelectric power generation
2 Canals	B Irrigation and water supply
3 Reservoirs	C Flood control and water storage
4 Barrages	D Navigation and water diversion

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

9. The process by which water moves from the earth to atmosphere is called..... .

A) Evaporation. B) Condensation C) Transpiration D)
Run off

10. Which traditional water harvesting structure is commonly found in Rajasthan?

- A) Step well B) Baory
C) Kund D) All of these

11. What percentage of water is fresh water?

- A) 10% B) 20% C) 2.5% D) 50%

13 Case Study Based Question-

A rural community in India faces irregular rainfall, and its main source of water is a small lake. Due to unpredictable rainfall patterns, the lake frequently dries up during the dry season. To address this, the community has decided to adopt rainwater harvesting methods to collect rainwater from rooftops and store it in tanks for use during dry months.

Questions:

- 13.1 What is rainwater harvesting, and how can it help this rural community? 1
13.2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of rainwater harvesting in this area? 1
13.3 What steps should the community take to ensure the success of rainwater harvesting? 2

ANSWER KEY:

- 1 Mawsynram
2 . Ganga-Brahmaputra
3 . National River Linking
4 Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
5 Soil Conservation, Water Harvesting
6 C
7 A
8 B
9 A
10 A
11 D
12 C

13.1 **Answer:** Rainwater harvesting involves collecting and storing rainwater from rooftops or other surfaces for later use. It can help the community by providing an alternative water source during dry months, reducing dependence on the lake and improving water security.

13.2 Answer:

Advantages: It provides a reliable source of water during the dry season, reduces pressure on local water bodies, and can improve water availability for drinking and irrigation.

Disadvantages: The effectiveness depends on rainfall patterns; during periods of low rainfall, the storage capacity may not be enough. Also, initial setup costs for tanks and infrastructure can be high.

13.3 Answer: The community should ensure proper maintenance of storage tanks, ensure that the collection surfaces are clean to avoid contamination, and conduct regular checks for leaks or other issues. Additionally, local authorities can provide financial support or incentives for setting up rainwater harvesting systems.

Chapter 4- AGRICULTURE

1. Identify the crop with the help of the following information I. It is a non food crop ii. It is equatorial crop, but under the special conditions it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas. iii. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C. iv. It is an important industrial raw material.

- A. Wheat
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Tea
- D. Rubber

2. Identify the type of farming from the following statements:

i. This type of agriculture is practised on small patches of tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family/community labour.

ii. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

- A. Primitive subsistence farming
- B. Intensive subsistence farming
- C. Commercial farming
- D. None of the above

3. Slash and burn' agriculture is a:

- A. Shifting agriculture
- B. Intensive agriculture
- C. Commercial agriculture
- D. None of these

4. Bhoodan- Gramdan movement was initiated by:

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Vinoba Bhave
- D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

5. Kamal uses High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Kamal practicing?

- A. Intensive subsistence farming

B. primitive subsistence farming

C. Commercial farming

D. Organic farming

6. Land reform was the main focus of our..... five year plan

a. First

b. Second

c. Seventh

d. Twelfth

7. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:

I. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.

II. ii. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C

III. It grows well in old alluvial soil. iv. Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

a. Wheat

b. Maize

c. Rice

d. Sugarcane

8 Assertion (A): Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Reason(R): The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

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

9 Which one of the following describe a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

a. Shifting agriculture

b. Plantation agriculture

c. Horticulture

d. Intensive agriculture

10 India is the leading producer and exporter of in the world.

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Sugarcane
- (c) Tea
- (d) Rice

11. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

- (a) Shifting Agriculture
- (b) Plantation Agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Intensive Agriculture

12. Choose the correct option for the Puzzle “It requires high doses of biochemical. It is practiced

in areas of high population. It produces good Yield with irrigation facilities.”

- (a) Intensive Subsistence farming
- (b) Primitive subsistence farming
- (c) Commercial farming
- (d) All of the above

13. Question. Facilities like irrigation, awareness about modern techniques of agriculture, Kissan credit cards, provision of crop insurance, personal accident insurance scheme, special weather bulletins and minimum support price are all a part of

- (a) Technical and institutional measures
- (b) Input measures
- (c) Physical measures
- (d) Human Resources

14. **True / False**

- (a) Rice crop requires low temperature and very high humidity level of 90% with annual rainfall

around 80- 90 cm. (True/False)

(b) In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. (True/

False)

15. Case Base Question:

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like Salinization of soil.

At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape for e.g.; increasing the social gap between the richer land owners and landless poor. As a result, we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in Urban areas, particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes were also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of multi-purpose projects.

(i) How did cropping pattern change by irrigation?

(ii) Analyze the statement “Dams created conflict between people.”

(iii) What are the consequences of irrigation on Soil and social landscape

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

Reason (R) : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

- 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. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

17. Assertion (A): Land productivity is low in Primitive Subsistence Farming.

Reason (R) : It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used

- 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. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) (R) is false
- (d)A is true but R is false

Answer Key:

1.D

2.A

3.A

4.C

5.A

6.A

7.B

8.C

9.B

10.B

11.B

12.A

13.A

14.(a) False (b) True

15.a

16.D

17.C

CHAPTER 5- MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.

- A) Limestone
- B) Bauxite
- C) Silver
- D) Salt

2. The toothbrush and tube containing paste are made of plastic from:

- A) Mica
- B) Petroleum
- C) Fibre
- D) Paper

3. _____ is a minerals made up of a series of plates or leaves .

- A) Iron
- B) Mica
- C) Copper
- D) Gold

4. The basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development is -

- A) Zinc ore
- B) Iron ore
- C) Manganese ore
- D) Silver ore

5. Bauxite is obtained from which metal?

- A) Aluminium
- B) Copper
- C) Iron
- D) Silver

6. Large reserves of natural gas of India have been discovered in _____.

- A) Arabian sea
- B) Andaman Nicobar Islands
- C) Krishna Godavari Basin
- D) Gulf of Mannar

7. Which metallic minerals is obtained from veins and lodes?

- A) Zinc
- B) Limestone
- C) Platinum
- D) Mica

8. In which of the following minerals is India sufficient?

- A) Gold
- B) Glass
- C) Limestone
- D) All of these

9. Minerals are generally found in:

- A) Ores
- B) Rocks
- C) Soil
- D) None of these

10. Lignite deposits is found in ____.

- A) Khetri
- B) Nevyeli
- C) Bailadila
- D) Bokaro

11. The pair of states which has most of the petroleum deposits:

- A) Odisha and Karnataka
- B) Assam and Gujarat
- C) Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra
- D) Odisha and Kerala

12. Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well known for effective use of _____ in India.

- A) Thermal energy B) Atomic energy
C) Tidal energy D) Wind energy

13. Rocks are combinations of homogenous substances called

- A) Minerals B) Source of energy
C) Stone D) Soil

14. _____ study minerals as part of the earth's crust for better understanding of landforms

- A) Geologists B) Archaeologists
C) Historians D) Geographers

15. The sparkle in some toothpaste comes from

- A) Calcium B) Gold
C) Mica D) Zinc

16. Statement I: Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.

Statement II: Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

Statement III: The largest solar plant of India is located at Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

- A) Statement I and II is correct.
B) Statement II and III is correct.
C) Statement I and III is correct.
D) All the statements are correct.

DIRECTION (FOR QUESTION NO. 17 AND 18) : The following questions consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- A) Both A&R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B) Both A&R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C) A is correct but R is wrong.
D) A is wrong but R is correct.

17. **Assertion(A) :** Mining activity is often called a "Killer Industry".

Reason(R) : Mining plays important role in agriculture.

18. **Assertion(A) :** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.

Reason(R) : Highest grade of iron ore are found in India .

19.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A) Aluminium	i) Limestone
B) Tertiary coal deposits	ii) Lignite
C) Low grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content .	iii) Substitute of steel
D) Sedimentary rock	iv) Meghalaya

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

20. What does the given image reflect?

- A) Air pollution due to generation of dust in mining areas .
- B) Afforestation
- C) Excavation
- D) Solar energy



21. Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

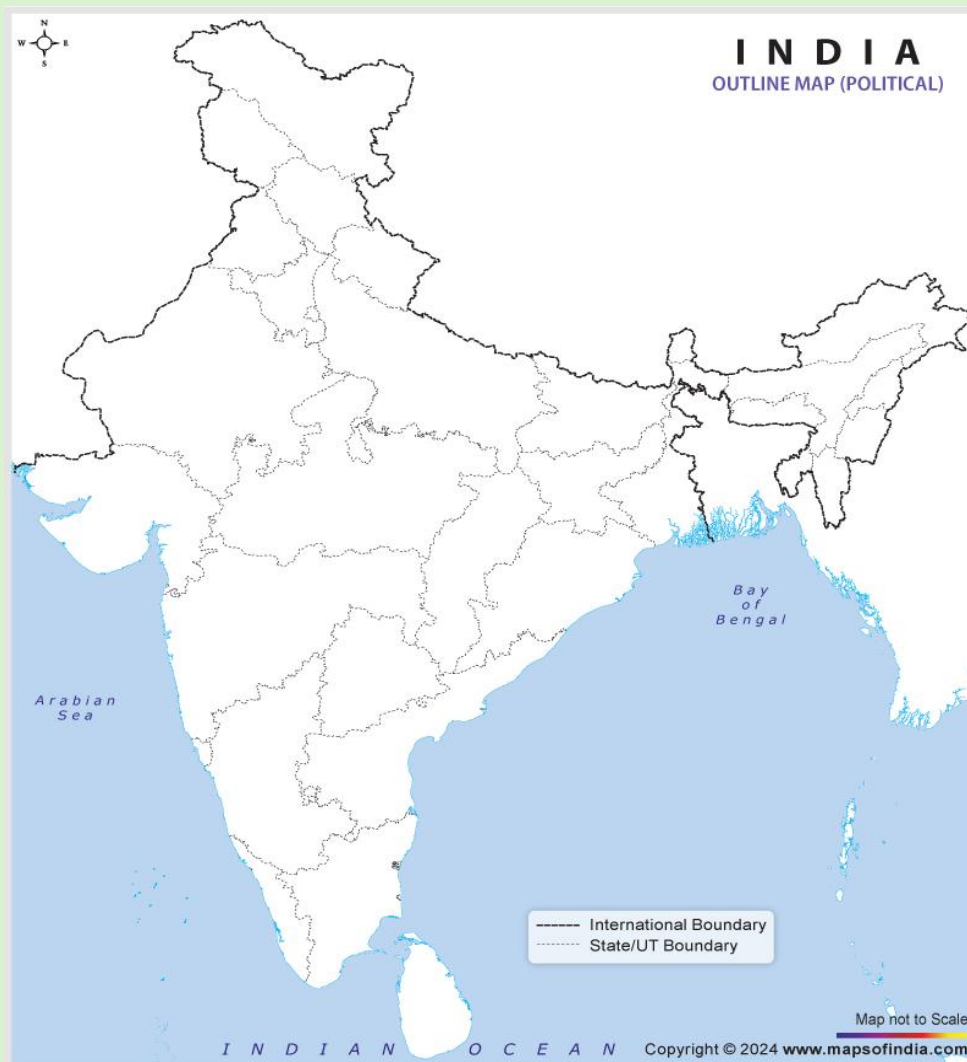
Minerals have played a pivotal role in shaping the Indian economy for centuries. India is a mineral-rich country with vast reserves of coal, iron ore, bauxite, and other essential minerals. These resources have been the backbone of various industries, including steel, cement, and power generation. However, challenges like illegal mining, environmental concerns, rathole mining, and resource depletion need to be addressed.

The Indian government has undertaken reforms to promote sustainable mining practices, attract foreign investment, and reduce import dependency. With prudent management and responsible extraction, India's mineral wealth can continue to boost economic growth, infrastructure development, and job creation in the country.

- 21.1 State one reason about the importance of minerals in Indian economy. (1)
- 21.2 Explain "rathole mining" ? (1)
- 21.3 Examine the challenges occurred during the mining of minerals ? (2)

22. On the map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- A) Major iron ore mine in Chhattisgarh.
- B) Oil field in Assam .
- C) Singarauli
- D) Nuclear power station in U.P.
- E) Coal mine of Odisha .



ANSWER KEY:

Q.NO.	ANSWERS
1	A) Limestone
2	B) Petroleum
3	B) Mica
4	B) Iron ore
5	A) Aluminium
6	C) Krishna
7	A) Zinc
8	C) Limestone
9	A) Ores
10	B) Nevyeli
11	B) Assam and Gujarat
12	D) Wind energy
13	A) Minerals
14	D) Geographers

15	C) Mica
16	A) Statement I and II is correct
17	C) A is correct but R is wrong
18	B) Both A &R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
19	A) A-iii, B- iv,-C-ii, D-i.
20	A) Air pollution due to generation of dust in mining areas .

CHAPTER 6- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Q1. Which of the following are examples of public sector in industries.

- i. TISCO
 - ii. BHEL
 - iii. OIL (Oil India Limited)
 - iv- SAIL
- (A) (i) and (ii) are correct
(B) (i) and (iii) are correct
(C) (iii) and (iv) are the correct
(D) (ii) and (iv) are the correct

Q2. Match the items of column A with that of Column B.

(i) Cotton Textile	(a) Bengaluru
(ii) Jute Textile	(b) Jamshedpur
(iii) Iron and Steel	(c) Noida
(iv) Electronic goods	(d) Mumbai
(v) Software Park	(e) Hugli

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

Q3. Which pollution cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among physiological effects?

- (A) Noise pollution
(B) Water pollution
(C) Air pollution
(D) Thermal pollution

- Q4. Which of the following led to expansion of the fertiliser industry?
- (A). The Green revolution
 - (B). Multinational corporations
 - (C). Liberalisation and foreign investment
 - (D). All of the above
- Q5. Which of the following is **not** a factor affecting the location of an industry?
- (A). Availability of raw materials
 - (B). Unavailability to markets
 - (C). Availability of labour
 - D). Climate
- Q6. India's _____ position of the world in the production of sugar.
- (A) First
 - (B) Second
 - (C) Third
 - (D) Fourth
- Q7. Which of the following is **not** a raw material used in the Iron and Steel industry?
- (A). Limestone
 - (B). Coal
 - (C). Iron Ore
 - (D). Uranium
- Q8. Which country is the largest exporter of raw jute and goods?
- (A). Pakistan
 - (B). Bangladesh
 - (C). India
 - (D). China
- Q9. What is the Industry to market chain?
- (A). Inputs, factory, transport, product, market, money
 - (B). Input, transport, factory, transport, product, market, money
 - (C). Input, Transport, factory, product, transport, market, money
 - (D). Input, transport, factory, product, money
- Q10. Read the assertion and reason given below, and choose the correct options.

Assertion(A) : Consumer industries produces goods for direct use by consumers.

Reason (R) : Consumer industries are mineral based.

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

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

(C)Assertion is true but Reason is false

(D) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Q11. Read the assertion and reason given below, and choose the correct options.

Assertion(A): India has world class production in spinning.

Reason (R): Weaving is done by handloom, powerloom, and in mills.

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

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

(C) Assertion is true but Reason is false

(D) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q12. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

(A) Sugar industry	Mineral based industry
(B) Cement industry	Light industry
(C) Paper industry	Heavy industry
(D) Cotton industry	Agro-based industry

Q13. Which of the following is an example of a cottage industry?

i. Textile Industry.

ii. Sugar Industry.

iii. Handloom Industry.

iv- Electronic Industry.

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct

(B) (i) and (iii) are correct

(C) (iii) is the correct

(D) All of the above

Q14. The economic strength of the country is measured by which of the following developments?

(A) The development of the manufacturing industries.

(B) The development of the literacy ratio.

(C) The development of the health status.

(D) The development of the population growth.

Q15. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

(A). Plastic industry

(B). Automobile industry

(C). Aluminium industry

(D). Cement industry

Q16. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephone, computer, etc.

A). Iron and Steel industry

(B). Information Technology and electronic

(C). Aluminium industry

(D). None of the above

Q17. Match the items of column A with that of Column B

(i) Fertiliser industry	(a) Computer
(ii) Chemical industry	(b) Khandasari
(iii) Automobile	(c) Phosphate
(iv) Electronic	(d) Nitric acid
(v) Sugar industry	(e) Scooter

(A) (i) c (ii) d (iii) e (iv) a (v) b

(B) (i) d (ii) e (iii) b (iv) a (v) c

(C) (i) c (ii) d (iii) b (iv) a (v) e

(D) (i) d, (ii) e (iii) c (iv) b (v) e

Q18. _____ has emerged as electronic capital of India.

(A) Mumbai

(B) Chandigarh

(C) Madras

(D) Bengaluru

Q19. Which of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

- (A). Jute
- (B). steel
- (C). Aluminium
- (D). Cement

Q20. Which one among the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

(A) Public sector	BHEL
(B) Private sector	SAIL
(C) Joint sector	Oil India Limited
(D) Cooperative sector	Coir Industry in Kerala

Q21. **Read the given passage and answer the following questions.**

In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works While spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom, powerloom and in mills.

The hand-spun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry.

Q21.1 Where the cotton textile industry is mostly concentrated? 1 mark

Q21.2 Which industry provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes? 1 mark

Q21.3 What are the factors are responsible to set up industries? 2mark

ANSWER KEY :

1	D
2	B
3	A
4	A
5	B
6	B
7	D
8	B

9	C
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	C
14	A
15	D
16	B
17	A
18	D
19	C
20	B

21- Answer- 1. Maharashtra and Gujarat.

2. The hand spun or cottage industry.

3. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc.

CBA- POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter 1- POWER SHARING

1. **Assertion (A):** Power sharing is important for maintaining political stability in a country.

Reason (R): It helps to reduce the chances of conflict between different social groups.

- 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.

2. **Assertion (A):** In a democracy, power must be shared among different institutions to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.

Reason (R): Power-sharing ensures that every citizen has equal power in decision-making.

- 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

3. Belgium adopted a power-sharing model to:

- A. Give more power to the French-speaking community
- B. Reduce the influence of the Dutch-speaking community
- C. Prevent the dominance of any one community and ensure peace
- D. Strengthen the central government

4. In a federal system of government, power is shared between:

- A. The central and state governments
- B. The executive, legislative, and judiciary
- C. Different social and religious groups
- D. All of the above

5. Which of the following is NOT a reason for power-sharing in a democracy?

- A. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict
- B. It ensures the stability of the government
- C. It decreases public participation in government
- D. It accommodates the diversity of the society

6. Which country is an example of majoritarianism where the majority community rules over the minority?
- A. Belgium
 - B. Sri Lanka
 - C. India
 - D. South Africa
7. In which form of power-sharing is power divided among different levels of government such as central, state, and local?
- A. Horizontal power-sharing
 - B. Vertical power-sharing
 - C. Social power-sharing
 - D. Political power-sharing
8. The Constitution of Belgium provides for equal representation in the government for which communities?
- A. Only Dutch-speaking
 - B. Only French-speaking
 - C. Dutch and French-speaking
 - D. German-speaking only
9. Which of the following is an example of power shared among different social groups?
- A. Power shared between the central and state governments
 - B. Power shared among the executive, legislative, and judiciary
 - C. Power shared in the form of community government in Belgium
 - D. Power shared among different political parties
10. What is the main reason for the success of power-sharing arrangements in Belgium?
- A. The concentration of power in the hands of the majority community
 - B. The absence of any minority groups
 - C. The creation of a fair system that respected cultural diversity and allowed for representation
 - D. The enforcement of majoritarian policies
11. Which of the following statements about power sharing is incorrect?
- A. Power sharing is necessary to reduce the possibility of conflict.
 - B. Power sharing ensures political stability in a country.

C. Power sharing always leads to weak governments.

D. Power sharing accommodates the diversity of the population.

12. The power-sharing arrangement in Sri Lanka favored which community?

A. Tamil-speaking minority

B. Muslim minority

C. Sinhalese majority

D. Burgher community

13. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a federal government?

A. Central authority has more power than state authorities.

B. Power is distributed between various levels of government.

C. Each level of government functions independently in its jurisdiction.

D. The central government holds the sole power to amend the Constitution.

14. Which type of power-sharing is exemplified by India's division of powers between the central and state governments?

A. Social power-sharing

B. Vertical power-sharing

C. Horizontal power-sharing

D. Coalition power-sharing

15. What does the term 'community government' mean in the context of Belgium?

A. A government that manages community events

B. A government that represents a specific linguistic group and has the power to decide on cultural, educational, and language-related issues

C. A government that only exists at the local level

D. A temporary government formed during emergencies

16. Which one of the following best describes the term 'ethnic'?

A. A system of governance

B. A social division based on shared culture and common descent

C. A type of economic activity

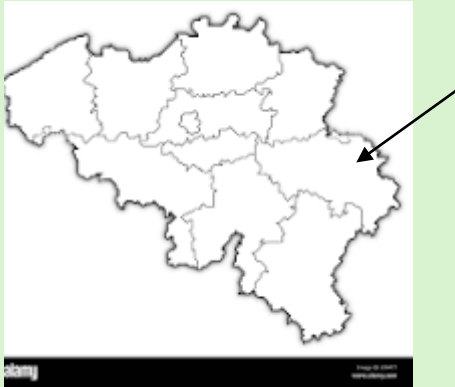
D. A type of art or literature

17. Why is power-sharing considered desirable in a democracy?

A. It increases the power of the majority community.

- B. It limits public participation.
- C. It reduces the risk of conflict and promotes stability.
- D. It slows down decision-making processes.

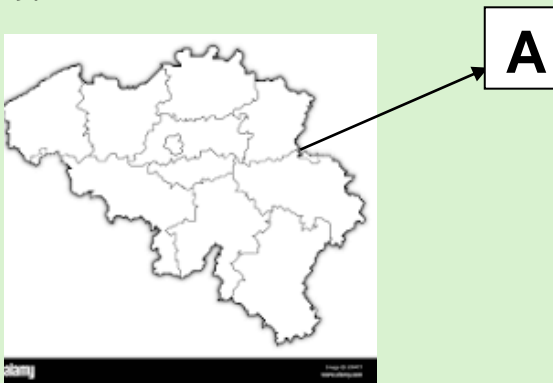
18



At the east part of Walloon region is a place of different community. Identify the correct community

- A. French speaking
- B. Dutch speaking
- C. German speaking
- D. English speaking

19.



Identify the name of neighbouring country named as A.

- A. France
- B. Netherland
- C. Germany
- D. Luxembourg

20. Which of the following is an example of horizontal distribution of power?

- A. Power shared between different levels of government
- B. Power shared between different organs of government
- C Power shared among different social groups
- D. Power shared between political parties and pressure groups

21. The system of 'checks and balances' in power sharing refers to:

- A. The division of power between different levels of government
- B. The existence of power-sharing among various social groups
- C. Each organ of government having some control over the others
- D. Equal distribution of power among all citizens

22. Assertion (A): In Belgium, the government adopted a system of community government to ensure power sharing among different linguistic groups.

Reason (R): This system was designed to give minority communities more power than the majority.

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

23. Assertion (A): Power sharing is considered a good practice in a democratic country.

Reason (R): It leads to more efficient and quick decision-making processes.

- 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.

24. Assertion (A): Horizontal power-sharing refers to power shared among different organs of government like the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Reason (R): Horizontal power-sharing helps in maintaining the balance of power and prevents the abuse of power.

- 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.

25. **Case Study Question:**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

"Belgium is a small country in Europe with a complex power-sharing arrangement. The country is home to two major ethnic groups: the Dutch-speaking community, which forms the majority, and the French-speaking community, which forms a significant minority. To ensure peace and harmony between these two communities, Belgium's government has implemented a unique power-sharing system. This system includes equal representation in the central government, special laws that require the consent of both groups for any decisions, and a community government that addresses cultural, educational, and language issues.

On the other hand, Sri Lanka, which gained independence in 1948, adopted a majoritarian approach. The Sinhalese community, which is in the majority, dominates the political scene, often sidelining the Tamil minority. This approach has led to tensions, conflicts, and demands for greater autonomy from the Tamil-speaking population."

Questions:

1. What kind of power-sharing system does Belgium have, and how does it help maintain peace among its communities? 1

2. What lessons can Sri Lanka learn from Belgium's power-sharing model to resolve its ethnic conflicts? 1

3. How does the concept of community government in Belgium contribute to accommodating cultural differences? 2

26. Power sharing is a strategy to ensure the stability of political order and _____.

- a) increase economic growth
- b) promote unity and reduce conflict
- c) eliminate political competition
- d) centralize authority in one leader

27. The idea of power sharing emerged from the need to avoid conflict by _____ power among different sections of society.

- a) centralizing
- b) concentrating
- c) distributing
- d) limiting

28. In Belgium, power is shared among different _____ groups.

- a) economic
- b) political
- c) linguistic
- d) regional

29. Belgium has a complex power-sharing arrangement to ensure harmony between the Dutch-speaking and _____-speaking communities.

- a) English
- b) German
- c) French
- d) Spanish

30. The two major social groups in Sri Lanka are the Sinhalese and the _____.

- a) Tamils
- b) Bengalis
- c) Malays
- d) Punjabis

31. Power sharing is desirable as it reduces the possibility of social conflicts and _____ violence.

- a) economic
- b) political
- c) religious
- d) cultural

32. Federalism is a type of power-sharing where power is divided between the central government and _____ governments.

- a) state
- b) foreign
- c) municipal
- d) international

33. Power sharing is practiced to maintain the spirit of democracy and to avoid the tyranny of the _____.

- a) majority
- b) minority
- c) leaders
- d) officials

34. In a democracy, power is also shared among different organs of government, such as the executive, legislature, and _____.

- a) military
- b) judiciary
- c) police
- d) bureaucracy

35. In Belgium, power-sharing helped to maintain peace and avoid conflicts between the Dutch-speaking community, which forms about _____ percent, and the French-speaking community.

- a) 59
- b) 70
- c) 80
- d) 50

36. Match the following

Column A	COLUMN B
1 Pressure group	A Organized influence groups in politics
2 Belgium	B Protects cultural diversity
3 Sri Lanka	C Belgium
4 Community Government	D Majoritarianism

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

ANSWER KEY

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

Case Study Based Answers (Sample Responses):

Answer of Qn No. 25

1. Belgium's power-sharing system includes a federal structure with equal representation for both Dutch and French-speaking communities, special laws requiring both groups' consent, and a community government addressing language and cultural issues. This system ensures no single community can dominate, maintaining peace and balance.

2. Sri Lanka can learn that inclusive power-sharing, rather than majoritarianism, can prevent conflicts and promote harmony. By giving the Tamil community a significant role in decision-making, Sri Lanka could reduce ethnic tension and ensure stability.

3. The community government in Belgium provides autonomy to specific linguistic groups to make decisions on cultural, educational, and language issues. This helps protect each community's identity and reduces conflicts by ensuring fair representation.

Chapter 2- FEDERALISM

Q1: Match Column - A with Column - B and choose the correct option:

Column-A (subject)		Column-B (list)	
A	police	1	Residuary list
B	Forest	2	Union list
C	Foreign affairs	3	State list
D	Computer software	4	Concurrent list

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

Q2: ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM, SIKKIM

When Shivani was asked to pick odd one out of the above states she picked SIKKIM,

What could be the reason for this?

- a) These states don't have financial autonomy.
- b) These states have different cultures.
- c) These states have special status.
- d) These states don't have local governments.

Q3: **Assertion:** Holding Together Federation do not give equal powers to all states

Reason: Some states are granted special status.

- 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.

Q4: **Kavita:** -The power to amend the Constitution of India lies with Parliament.

Radha: -The power to amend the Constitution of India lies with the President as he is the head of state.

With above conversation, who do you think have the power to amend the constitution of INDIA.

- a) The President
- b) The Parliament
- c) The Supreme Court
- d) The Prime Minister

Q5: Which of the following does not count in the special powers.

- a) Employment in government services
- b) Protection of land rights.
- c) Protection of culture
- d) Any Indian can buy land here to help people.

Q6: Atul is confused in a political science class regarding the key feature of federalism. Which one is the correct answer?

- a) Only one level of government
- b) More than two levels of government
- c) Government formed by more than two parties.
- d) Strong union government

Q7: **Assertion:** The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.

Reason: India has three tier system of government.

- 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

Q8: Reena and Rani were discussing the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India. Which one do you think include?

- a) Only matters related to the central government
- b) Only matters related to state governments
- c) Matters between the central and state governments
- d) Only issues of international law.

Q9: Study the following picture\cartoon and answer the question.



Which of the following aspects best signifies the above image?

- a) Union government takes decisions on state matters
- b) Coalition Government
- c) States wants for more power
- d) States begging for more money

Q10: **Assertion:** Third tier of government is local government.

Reason: It made democracy weak.

- 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) Both A and R are false.

Q11: Some states were created to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity, or geography this include -----.

- a) Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand

- b) Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar
- c) Jharkhand, Sikkim, Nagaland
- d) Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand

Q12: Sheena grandmother told her that local government was very different before 1992. Which of the following changes she observed after 1992 Amendment?

1. State government shared more powers with local governments.
 2. Centre election commission will conduct election.
 3. At least one third post of head of panchayat are reserved for women.
- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 1 and 3 only
 - c) 2 and 3 only
 - d) All of the above

Q13: Ravina was asked to pick a country with a holding together federation. Which country should she choose?

- a) United States of America
- b) Spain
- c) Switzerland
- d) Australia

Q14: Ratan is preparing a presentation on gram panchayat, as his friend you want to correct him which option you will remove from his statement:

1. They are a directly elected body by all the adult population in the village.
 2. All the villagers constitute the Gram Sabha.
 3. Gram Sabha works under the supervision of the Chief Minister.
 4. Few Gram panchayats are grouped together to form Panchayat Samiti.
- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 1 and 3 only
 - c) 2 and 3 only
 - d) All of the above

Q15: While watching the news, Virat found that there was a clash between the laws made by centre and state government on the concurrent list. He stated that in this case -----law will prevail. which option do you think he chose?

- a) The state law prevails.
- b) The central law prevails.
- c) Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- d) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

Q16: A large country divides its power between Constituent States and the National Government. The Central Government is powerful than state government, different constituent units of federation have unequal powers.

This is the feature of:

- a) Coming together federation
- b) Federalism
- c) Coalition government

d) Holding together federation

Case Based Questions (Questions 17-18)

Language and Federalism in India

Q17: India's federal structure is unique in that it accommodates linguistic diversity. The Constitution of India recognizes 22 official languages under the Eighth Schedule. The use of different languages in different states is a critical aspect of India's federal system, allowing regions to maintain their linguistic identity. For instance, Tamil is predominantly spoken in Tamil Nadu, Bengali in West Bengal, and Kannada in Karnataka. States have been given the power to adopt their own language as an official language.

17.1) How does the recognition of multiple languages in India reflect the federal principle of accommodating diversity? (1 mark)

17.2) In what ways does the linguistic diversity of India strengthen its federal structure? (1 mark)

17.3) Discuss the challenges and benefits of having different languages as official languages in different states. (2 marks)

The Creation of New States

Q18: In 2000, the Indian government bifurcated the state of Uttar Pradesh to create the new state of Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand). The main reason for the formation of this new state was to promote better administration and development in the hilly regions, which had been marginalized in the larger state. Similarly, smaller states like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were created from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, respectively, to address regional aspirations and development needs.

18.1) What does the creation of new states in India suggest about the flexibility of the federal system? (1 mark)

18.2) How does the federal system in India allow for the accommodation of regional demands and cultural identities? (1 mark)

18.3) How does the decision to create new states help in balancing national unity with local interests? (2 marks)

ANSWERS KEY

1.	B
2.	C
3.	A
4.	B
5.	D
6.	B
7.	A

8.	C
9.	C
10.	C
11.	D
12.	B
13.	B
14.	C
15.	B
16.	D

Case based sample answers (17-18)

17.1 recognition of multiple languages in India reflects the federal principle of accommodating diversity by allowing different states to maintain and promote their linguistic identity.

17.2 Linguistic diversity strengthens India's federal structure by decentralizing authority and allowing states to function in their preferred languages.

17.3 **Challenge:-**The use of different official languages can lead to communication barriers between states, complicating national-level governance and administration

Benefits: The use of regional languages as official languages strengthens local governance, ensures greater participation of citizens in the administrative process, and promotes cultural pride.

18.1:-India's federal system is flexible, allowing for adjustments in state boundaries to address regional disparities and promote local governance.

18.2:-provides the framework for creating new states in response to regional aspirations and cultural identities

18.3:-By creating new states, India can address local demands for better administration and development, ensuring that regional identities and concerns are considered. This helps maintain national unity while respecting and promoting local

CHAPTER 3- GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

1. Read the data given below and answer the question:

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh As per the data given above who has the least percentage of literacy rate in rural population?

Category	Male	Female
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%

- (A) Male
- (B) Children
- (C) Male & Female
- (D) Female

2. Which of the following is an example of gender discrimination?

- A) Equal access to education for all
- B) Higher wages for men than women for the same job
- C) Voting rights given to all citizens
- D) Reservation of seats in parliament

3. Assertion and Reasoning

Assertion (A): The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Reason (R): Discrimination affects national unity and hinders economic development.

- 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.

4. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

A) Biological differences between men and women.

B) Unequal roles assigned by society to men and women.

C) Unequal child sex ratio.

D) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

5. Assertion (A): Caste divisions lead to inequality in society. Reason (R): Caste-based discrimination is legally allowed in certain parts of India.

A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

C) A is true, but R is false.

D) A is false, but R is true.

6-Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

	List 1	List 2
1.	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	Communist
2.	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	Feminist
3.	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community	Secularist
4.	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious Beliefs	Casteist

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

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

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

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

7-Which of the following statements are true regarding feminist movements?

A) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life.

B) Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.

C) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

D) All of the above.

8-Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics: Communal politics is based on the belief that

A. One religion is superior to that of others.

B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.

C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.

D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

A) A, B, C and D

B) A, B and D

C) A and C

D) B and D

9-Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.

A) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Indira Gandhi

B) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.

C) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai

D) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

10-Who among the following is a feminist?

(A) Someone who does not believe in equal rights and opportunities for women and men

(B) Someone who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men

(C) Someone who believes in secularism

(D) None of the above

11-The distinguishing feature of communalism is:

A) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.

B) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

C) A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.

D) A secular constitution is sufficient combat communalism.

12-Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India.

A. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.

B. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.

C. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.

D. Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.

A) A and C

B) A and D

C) B and C

D) B and D

13-Gandh ji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What did Mahatma Gandhi mean?

- A) Politics should be completely devoid of religious influence
- B) Different religion should be treated equally in politics
- (C) Ethical values from different religion should guide political actions
- (D) Religious debate should dictate govt. policies.

14-Match the following concepts with their relevant articles in the Constitution:

Column A	Column B
a) Right to Freedom	1. Article 21A
b) Right to Equality	2. Article 17
c) Abolition of Untouchability	3. Article 19
d) Right Education	4. Article 14

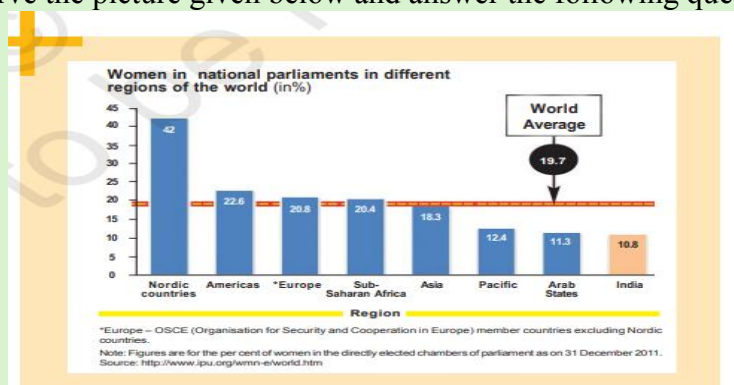
Ans – A- a-3,b-14,c-2,d-1

B- d-3,c-14,b-2,a-1

C- c-3,d-14,a-2,b-1

D- c-3,d-14,b-2,a-1

15-Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions.



Note: Region figures are for the percent of women in the directly elected houses of parliament as on 1 October .(I)How prevalent is women’s representation in national parliaments globally?

- (II)How does women’s representation in national parliaments compare across different regions?
- (III)What impact does increased women’s representation have on national parliaments and governance

ANSWER KEY:

Questions	Answers
1	D
2	B
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	D
8	C
9	D
10	B
11	A
12	B
13	C
14	A

CASE BASED ANSWER

Ans- 15.1 Women's representation in national parliaments globally varies, but on average, it remains low, comprising around 25% of parliamentary seats.

15.2 Women's representation in national parliaments varies significantly across regions, with some regions having higher female representation than others.

15.3 Increased women's representation in national movements leads to more diverse perspectives, better policy outcomes and enhanced legitimacy, contributing to more effective and inclusive governance.

CHAPTER 4- POLITICAL PARTIES

- 1-In a democratic system, why is it important for political parties to ensure internal democracy
- A)To maintain the party's ideological purity
 - (B)To provide fair opportunities for members to rise within the party
 - (C) To align party policies strictly with the government's agenda
 - (D)To ensure a permanent leadership structure
- 2-Which of the following measures could be most effective in reducing the role of money power in elections?
- A)Increasing the limit on campaign expenditures
 - (B)Banning donations from corporate entities
 - (C) Introducing public funding of political campaigns with strict auditing
 - (D)Allowing unlimited advertising by candidates
- 3-How does the presence of strong regional parties influence national politics in a country like India?
- (A)It leads to a centralized form of governance
 - (B)It dilutes the importance of national issues
 - (C) It helps address region-specific concerns but complicates coalition governance
 - (D)It guarantees smooth functioning of the central government
- 4-What is a critical disadvantage of a one-party system, even if the party claims to represent all interests?
- (A) It provides too much choice for voters
 - (B) It leads to high political competition
 - (C) It restricts meaningful political pluralism and dissent
 - (D)It fosters a high degree of transparency
- 5-When political parties fail to address citizens' concerns effectively, which of the following phenomena is likely to occur?
- (A)Increase in political stability and voter confidence
 - (B)Emergence of strong, issue-based civil society movements
 - (C)Decrease in the number of political parties
 - (D)Strengthening of the ruling party's position

6-How does the anti-defection law impact the functioning of political parties in India?

- (A)It gives party leaders excessive control over members
- (B)It encourages party members to frequently change affiliations
- (C)It promotes greater freedom for members of parliament in decision-making
- (D)It has no influence on the behavior of elected representatives

7-Why might proportional representation be considered a more democratic electoral system than the first-past-the-post system?

- (A)It simplifies the electoral process
- (B)It ensures that minority groups do not gain representation
- (C) It allows more equitable representation of diverse political views
- (D) It discourages smaller parties from participating in elections

8-Which of these arguments best supports the regulation of political parties by the state?

- (A)Political parties should only answer to their members, not to the state
- (B) Regulation ensures accountability and transparency in party operations
- (C) State regulation limits the freedom of political expression
- (D)Political parties function better without any external oversight

9-Why is it problematic if political parties fail to maintain a balance between social diversity and national unity?

- (A)It ensures that regional identities dominate national politics
- (B)It leads to a lack of competition in the political landscape
- (C)It can result in fragmented national policies and social unrest
- (D)It promotes the dominance of national parties over regional concerns

10-What could be a long-term consequence if political parties continuously prioritize short-term electoral gains over long-term policy planning?

- (A)Improved economic stability
- (B)Effective implementation of welfare schemes
- (C)Increased public trust in governance
- (D)Erosion of democratic institutions and governance quality

Question 11: Match the following political parties with their respective countries.

Column A (Political Parties)	Column B (Countries)
A. Democratic Party	1. United States
B. Conservative Party	2. United Kingdom
C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	3. India
D. Liberal Party of Canada	4. Canada

Options:

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

Ques-12

	List I	List II
1.	Congress Party	A. National Democratic Alliance
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	B. State party
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. United Progressive Alliance
4.	Telugu Desam Party	D. Left Front

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	A	B	D
(b)	C	D	A	B
(c)	C	A	D	B
(d)	D	C	A	B

Question-13 Case Study Based Question:

Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the country of Bharat, the political landscape is characterized by a variety of political parties, including national parties, regional parties, and those representing specific interest groups. Recently, a national party, the Bharatiya Democratic Party (BDP), has been facing challenges related to its internal structure. Many party members have expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of transparency in decision-making processes. Meanwhile, regional parties like the Farmers' Party of Bharat (FPB) have gained popularity by advocating for agricultural reforms and local issues.

Question 1:

What issue is the Bharatiya Democratic Party (BDP) facing according to the case study?

- (A) Over-representation of grassroots members in leadership
- (B) Lack of transparency in decision-making processes
- (C) Excessive funding from private corporations
- (D) Strong unity among party members

Question 2:

How have regional parties like the Farmers' Party of Bharat (FPB) influenced the political dynamics in Bharat?

- (A) By creating a unified national policy agenda
- (B) By focusing on national issues only
- (C) By advocating for specific local issues and gaining popularity

Question 3:

What action is the Election Commission of Bharat considering to tackle issues in the electoral process?

Questions	Answers
1	(B)
2	(C)
3	(C)
4	(C)
5	(B)
6	(A)
7	(C)
8	(B)
9	(C)
10	(D)
11	(C)
12	(C)

CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. Match List I with List II

LIST - I	LIST -II
A) Primary concern in democracy	1. Accommodation of diverse opinions
B) Benefit of democracy in handling Social conflicts	2. Openness
C) Key advantages of democratic government	3. Legitimacy
D) Transparency in government decision making	4. Quick implementation of policy

OPTIONS	A	B	C	D
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	4	1	3	2
(C)	4	3	1	2
(D)	3	2	1	4

Directions (Q2 - 5):

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

2. **Assertion:** Democracy is good in principles but not so in practice.

Reason : The political parties sometimes fail to effectively solve the issues of the citizens and also takes too time to take decisions.

3. **Assertion:** Democracy is always under a continuous series of examination.

Reason: As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.

4. **Assertion:** Democratic Governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.

Reason: All one can say in favor of democratic regimes is that they are much better than Non- Democratic Regimes.

5. **Assertion:** Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority sometimes.

Reason: Majority and Minority are permanent they can't be changed.

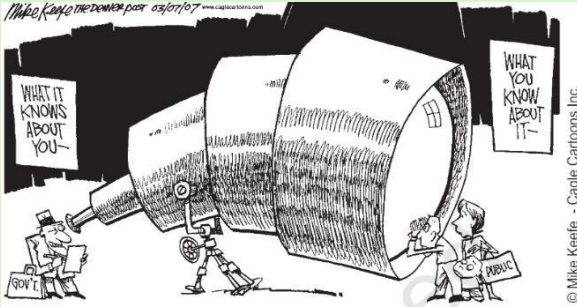
6. **Prince:** "This form of government is much better form than any other in taking decision even if it takes more time."

Priyanshu: "yes ,the cost of time that government pays is perhaps worth it."

On the basis of above conversation. Find the forms of government which they are talking about.

- A) Dictatorship
- B) Monarchy
- C) Democratic
- D) None of these.

7. On the basis of the given picture, consider the correct statement.



- (A) People having dream of having such a big telescope
- (B) Government knows the details of people far better than people knows about the government.
- (C) People trying to find out the process of decision making by the democratic government.
- (D) Government organizes an event.

8. What makes a democratic government accountable?

- (i) People have right to choose the ruler.
 - (ii) People will have the control over the rulers.
 - (iii) When ever possible citizens should be able to take part in decision making.
 - (iv) Ruler should response people's queries.
- (A) (iii)only
(B) (i),(ii), and(iii)
(C) (iii)and(iv)only
(D) (i),(ii),(iii)and(iv)

9. Let a country that have a government that may take decisions very fast but these are not accepted by its people and may face. What can be done to resolve this problem democratically.

- (A) It can continue whatever It is doing.
- (B) It can take more time and carefully take a decision that may be acceptable to the people and be more effective.
- (C) It can make new laws for the people who are not satisfied the laws.
- (D) It can take full control on law making and make laws in favor of the political leaders to remain in power and get benefited.

10. It allows you to check and examine the process of decision making if you want to find out whether it is taken through correct procedure or not. Identify the term.

- (A) Government Checking
- (B) Transparency

(C) Decision Review

(D) Judicial Review

11. Tanmay saw a new headline stating that democracies frustrate the needs of people and ignore the demands of majority of its population. But still people prefer democracy. Why?

(I) Democracy is better than any other form of government.

(II) Other forms may or may not think about people and they are not accountable to its citizen.

(III) Democracy allows us to correct its mistake through elections.

(IV) Dictatorship takes care of its citizen and gives proper facilities and distributes money evenly to its all citizen.

(A) I & II ONLY

(B) I ONLY

(C) I & IV ONLY

(D) I, II & III

12. At today's time, we can't say that democracy is guarantee of economic development. Choose the correct statement regarding it.

(A) In last 50 years, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed dictator countries and democracies is negligible.

(B) Dictatorship don't allow democracy to grow.

(C) In democracies, people spend a lot of money on unnecessary things and waste their money which decreases the economic development.

(D) For democracy, economic development seems less important.

13. Democracies are based on political equality but here we found increasing economic inequalities. What are its effect?

(A) Rich minority enjoy highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes and their income is increasing.

(B) Poor majority have very small income which have been declining with time and also they find difficulty to fulfill their basic needs.

(C) Both A and B

(D) None of these

14. Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct answer.

I) Promotes equality among citizens II) Government by few individuals

III) Protection of human rights IV) Ensures check and balance system

(A) I, II and III.

(B) II, III and IV

(C) I, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV

15. Democracies are better equipped to handle social diversity compared to non- democracies. Why?

(A) Democracies offer equal economic opportunities to all citizens.

(B) Democracies promote majority rule without compromise

(C) Democracies encourage mechanisms for negotiation and conflict resolution

(D) Democracy priorities suppressing ethnic and religious differences

16. A government must ensure that the majority group does not make all the decisions and becomes a superior social group.

Which of the following questions best aligns with the suggestion given above?

- (A) How can a government increase the political participation of its citizens.
- (B) How can you make sure free and fair elections are conducted.
- (C) What can the leaders do to ensure that citizens diversity is respected?
- (D) What can be done to ensure the economic development of the country?

17. People come up with many expectations and complain when we ask them the way of democratic functions. It's because

- (A) It shows people have developed awareness
- (B) It shows people have developed the ability to expect and to critically at power holders
- (C) They hope that democracy can make their lives better.
- (D) All of these.

18. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Most of the democracies have constitution, they hold elections and have Parties.
- (B) Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social, cultural and economic achievements.
- (C) All democracies are similar as far as social, economic and cultural conditions are concerned.
- (D) Both A and B

19. Political outcome signifies:

- I) Accountable and responsible government .
- II) Military rule
- III) Legitimate government
- IV) Restricted popular participation

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

20. 'Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society.' This means that:

- (A) Women are actually always treated with respect.
- (B) It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
- (C) Most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.

(D) Women are now treated as equals in the political arena.

21. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development? Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation. If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect. When we find such significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

21.1 What can poor countries do to receive a greater share in the world's wealth?(1)

21.2 How can the poor get a voice for a better share in a nation? (1)

21.3 Why democracy is better than any other form of government? (2)

ANSWER KEY

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

21 CASE BASED ANSWER KEY

21.1 Ans- To receive a greater share in the world's wealth, poor countries should take initiatives to strengthen their internal democracy and they should get united to fight for the cause.

21.2 Ans- The poor will get their voice heard for a better share in a nation if they are provided with proper representation and get a chance to participate in decision-making process.

21.3 Ans- Democracy is favoured more than any other form of government because it strives to promote equality and social justice and it provides solutions to all problems

CBA- ECONOMICS

Chapter 1- DEVELOPMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate indicator to compare the economic development of different countries?

- (A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- (B) Literacy Rate
- (C) Life Expectancy
- (D) Human Development Index (HDI)

2. A country has high national income but also has a high level of income inequality. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) This country is developed.
- (B) This country has high per capita income.
- (C) This country has a low Human Development Index.
- (D) This country has a high life expectancy.

3. What does sustainable development primarily focus on?

- (A) Meeting the needs of future generations by conserving resources
- (B) Increasing the GDP of the nation
- (C) Reducing income inequality in the present generation
- (D) Enhancing trade relations between countries

4. Which of the following is NOT included in the calculation of Human Development Index (HDI)?

- (A) Life expectancy
- (B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- (C) Average years of schooling
- (D) Per capita income

5. If two countries have the same average income, then we can conclude that:

- (A) Both countries have the same total income.
- (B) People in both countries have equal quality of life.
- (C) The income distribution is similar in both countries.
- (D) Average income alone does not tell us about income distribution or quality of life.

6. Which of the following statements is true regarding the concept of 'Per Capita Income'?

- (A) It measures the total wealth of the country.
- (B) It is always a reliable indicator of the well-being of the people.
- (C) It ignores the income inequality present in the country.
- (D) It includes only the income of employed individuals

7. The World Bank classifies countries based on which criteria to determine whether they are low, middle, or high-income countries?

- (A) Per capita income
- (B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- (C) Human Development Index (HDI)
- (D) Life expectancy

8. Which of the following is an example of sustainable development?

- (A) Large-scale mining of natural resources
- (B) Intensive use of fertilizers in agriculture
- (C) Switching to renewable energy sources
- (D) Increasing the consumption of fossil fuels

9. What does 'life expectancy at birth' indicate?

- (A) The number of children born per year in a country
- (B) The average number of years a person is expected to live at birth
- (C) The age at which most people die
- (D) The number of births per 1000 people in a country

In each question below, there are two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option:

- 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

10. **Assertion:** Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations.

Reason: It ensures equitable resource distribution.

11. **Assertion:** Economic growth is the sole indicator of development.

Reason: Per capita income determines a country's development.

12. **Assertion:** Resource conservation is essential for sustainable development.

Reason: Overexploitation of resources leads to environmental degradation.

13. **Assertion:** Human development index (HDI) measures a country's economic growth.

Reason: HDI considers life expectancy, education, and income.

Match the Following

14. Match the items in Column A with the correct items in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. National Income	A. Average income per person
2. Life Expectancy	B. Measures of health and education, alongside income
3. Sustainable Development	C. Total income of a country
4. Per Capita Income	D. Long-term ecological balance
5. Human Development Index (HDI)	E. Average expected lifespan of a person in a country

Options:

(A) 1 - B, 2- C, 3 - D, 4 - E, 5 – A

(B) 1-C, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-B

(C) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

(D) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A

15. If the per capita income of a country is \$1500, calculate the total income of a population of 20,000 people.

(A) \$30,000,000

(B) \$40000000

(C) \$50000000

(D) None of these

16. If a country has a literacy rate of 90% and a population of 50,000, how many people are literate?

(A) 45,000 people

(B) 55,000 people

(C) 35,000 people

(D) None of these

17. Calculate the HDI if education index is 0.7, income index is 0.8, and life expectancy index is 0.75. (Use: $HDI = (Education\ index + Income\ index + Life\ Expectancy\ index) / 3$)

(A) 0.75

(B) 1.25

(C) 1.75

(D) 2.5

18. The per capita income of a region is Rs. 1,20,000. If there are 40,000 people, what is the total income of the region?

(A) Rs. 4,800,000,000

(B) Rs 5,000,000,000

(C) Rs 5,000,000,000

(D) None of these

19. The World Bank classifies countries based on their _____

- A. Per capita income
- B. National income
- C. HDI

20 ____ is considered a good indicator of health in a country.

- A. Life expectancy
- B. poverty,
- C. illiteracy)

21 A country with high per capita income but low literacy rate would have a ____ HDI.

- A. low,
- B. high,
- C. medium

22 ____ is a measure of the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births.

- A. Infant Mortality Rate,
- B. birth rate,
- C. death rate

23. Read the case carefully and answer the questions given below.

India and its neighboring countries (like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) measure their economic growth using indicators such as per capita income. According to recent data, Sri Lanka has a higher per capita income than India, while Bangladesh has a lower per capita income. However, higher income alone doesn't provide a complete picture of development. For example, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh may have better health and education services compared to India, which can contribute to better Human Development Indicators (HDI).

23.1 Which of the following indicators is used by the World Bank to classify countries as developed, developing, or underdeveloped?

- (A) Literacy rate
- (B) Life expectancy
- (C) Per capita income
- (D) Infant mortality rate

23.2 In the above case, which country might rank better in HDI even if it has a lower per capita income?

- (A) India
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Nepal

23.3 If Bangladesh has lower per capita income than India but performs better in health and education, it suggests that Bangladesh focuses on which aspect of development?

- (a) Income development
- (b) Economic growth
- (c) Human development
- (d) Industrial development

23.4 Which of the following is true based on the given case?

- (a) Higher per capita income always means better quality of life.
- (b) Economic growth is the only measure of development.
- (c) Development should include health and education indicators.
- (d) HDI only considers economic factors.

24: Read the case carefully and answer the questions given below.

A recent study shows that countries with higher literacy rates and better educational facilities tend to have higher levels of development. Countries like Norway and Japan, which invest heavily in education, report a higher Human Development Index (HDI) compared to countries with similar per capita income but lower literacy rates:

24.1 According to the case, what is directly associated with higher levels of development?

- (a) Higher natural resources
- (b) Higher education and literacy rates
- (c) High population growth
- (d) Low life expectancy

24.2 Which of the following indicators is most likely to be higher in countries with a good education system, according to the case?

- (a) Birth rate
- (b) Mortality rate
- (c) Human Development Index (HDI)
- (d) Pollution levels

24.3 Why do countries with higher literacy rates report better HDI scores, as per the case?

- (a) Because education alone is sufficient for development
- (b) Because education improves overall health, productivity, and standard of living

- (c) Because literacy lowers economic growth
- (d) Because literacy decreases per capita income

24.4 Which of the following is NOT considered in calculating HDI?

- (a) Life expectancy
- (b) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
- (c) Literacy rate
- (d) Military strength

ANSWER KEY:

- 1: D) Human Development Index (HDI)
- 2: C) This country has a low Human Development Index
- 3: A) Meeting the needs of future generations by conserving resources
- 4: B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- 5: D) Average income alone does not tell us about income distribution or quality of life.
- 6: C) It ignores the income inequality present in the country.
- 7: A) Per capita income
- 8: C) Switching to renewable energy sources
- 9 : B) The average number of years a person is expected to live at birth
- 10: (a)Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- 11: (d)Assertion is incorrect, reason is partially correct. (Other factors like education, healthcare, and environmental sustainability also determine development.)
- 12: (a)Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- 13: (d) A is false, but R is true(HDI measures overall wellbeing not just economic growth)
- 14) 1-C, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-B
- 15. a) \$30,000,000
- 16. a) 45,000 people
- 17. A) 0.75
- 18. A) Rs. 4,800,000,000
- 19 Per capita income
- 20 Life expectancy
- 21 Low

22 Infant mortality

23.1: (C) Per capita income

23.2 : (B) Sri Lanka

23.3 : (C) Human development

23.4: (C) Development should include health and education indicator

24.1: (B) Higher education and literacy rates

24.2: (C) Human Development Index (HDI)

24.3: (B) Because education improves overall health, productivity, and standard of living

24.4: (D) Military strength

CHAPTER 2- SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Ramesh works as a farmer in a village in Uttar Pradesh. He cultivates wheat and rice on his 5-acre land. He employs 2 laborers to help him with farming activities.

Which sector of the economy does Ramesh's occupation belong to?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Quaternary

2. Sonia owns a small garment factory in Delhi. She employs 10 workers to stitch and design clothes. Her factory produces 500 garments per month.

Which sector of the economy does Sonia's business belong to?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Informal

3. Rahul works as a software engineer in a multinational company in Bengaluru. He develops software solutions for clients worldwide.

Which sector of the economy does Rahul's occupation belong to?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Quaternary

4. Kavita runs a small street-food stall in Mumbai. She sells snacks and beverages to office-goers.

Which sector of the economy does Kavita's business belong to?

- A) Organized
- B) Unorganized
- C) Public
- D) Private

5. The Indian Railways is a government-owned enterprise that provides transportation services to millions of people.

Which sector of the economy does Indian Railways belong to?

- A) Public
- B) Private
- C) Non-profit
- D) Cooperative

6. A potter is making pots. This activity comes under which sectors?

- A) Secondary Sector
- B) Tertiary Sector
- C) Primary Sector
- D) Quaternary Sector

7. Which sector in India has shown the fastest growth in the recent decades?

- A) Primary Sector
- B) Secondary Sector
- C) Tertiary Sector
- D) Quinary Sector

Match the Following

8. Match the sector with its activity type:

I) Quaternary sector	A) Production of good
II) Primary sector	B) Transport services
III) Secondary sector	C) Raw material extraction
IV) Tertiary sector	D) Information & technology

Options:

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

9. Match the examples with the sector:

Example	Sector
Software Development	A) Tertiary
Coal Mining	B) Primary
Steel Manufacturing	C) Secondary

Options:

- (A) (i)-B (ii)-C (iii)-A
- (B) (i)-C (ii)-A (iii)-B
- (C) (i)-A (ii)-C (iii)-B
- (D) (i)-A (ii)-B (iii)-C

Assertion and Reasoning Questions.

Mark your answers as per the given 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.

10.Assertion (A): The primary sector involves activities that are natural-resource dependent.

Reason (R): Agriculture, mining, and forestry are part of the primary sector.

11.Assertion (A): The tertiary sector is also known as the service sector.

Reason (R): Tertiary sector activities include manufacturing and construction
A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

12.Assertion (A): The service sector has been the fastest-growing sector in India.

Reason (R): India has a large population involved in the agricultural sector.

13.Assertion (A): Public sector enterprises are owned by the government.

Reason (R): Private sector enterprises are owned by private individuals or companies.

14.Assertion (A): The government plays a key role in the primary sector by providing support to farmers.

Reason (R): Farmers receive subsidies and support for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and equipment.

15. Agriculture, forestry, and mining are part of the _____ sector.

A. primary,

- B. secondary,
- C. tertiary,
- D. quaternary)

16. Industries that produce goods by transforming raw materials fall under the _____ sector.

- A. primary,
- B. secondary,
- C. tertiary,
- D. quaternary)

17. A _____ proportion of Laborers in India are working in the unorganized sector.

- A. large
- B. small
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the Above

18. Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product.

- A. natural
- B. manufactured
- C. synthetic
- D. artificial

19. The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____.

- A. independent
- B. interdependent
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the Above

20. Read the case and answer the following questions:

Ravi is a farmer in a village in Madhya Pradesh. He grows wheat and sells it in the local market. After harvesting, the wheat is bought by a local wholesaler who transports it to a nearby city. In the city, the wheat is cleaned, packaged, and labeled in a factory. The packaged wheat is then sent to retail stores, where it is finally sold to consumers. Ravi's village has limited employment opportunities, so some of his family members migrate to nearby cities to work in factories or construction sites.

20.1. Which sector does Ravi's work of growing wheat belong to?

- A) Primary sector
- B) Secondary sector
- C) Tertiary sector

20.2. The transportation of wheat to the city falls under which sector?

- A) Primary sector
- B) Secondary sector
- C) Tertiary sector

20.3. Explain how the three sectors of the economy are interdependent, using this case as an example.

Case 2

Sonal works in a bank as a loan officer. She provides loans to small-scale businesses and farmers. Recently, she approved a loan for a group of artisans who produce handmade pottery. This loan has helped them purchase better tools and increase their production. The pottery is then sold in local markets and also transported to other cities through distribution networks. Many of these artisans come from rural areas with limited access to formal employment, and this opportunity helps them earn a stable income.

21.1. Sonal's job in the bank is part of which sector?

- A) Primary sector
- B) Secondary sector
- C) Tertiary sector

21.2. The activity of making pottery falls under which sector?

- A) Primary sector
- B) Secondary sector
- C) Tertiary sector

21.3. Describe how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors with an example from this case.

ANSWER KEY

- 1: A) Primary
- 2.B) Secondary
- 3. C) tertiary
- 4. B) Unorganized
- 5. A) Public

6.C) Primary Sector

7.C) Tertiary Sector

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

9.(B) (i)-C (ii)-A (iii)-B

10. A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

11.C) A is true, but R is false

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

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

14.A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

15.Tertiary

16.Primary

17.large

18.Natural and manufactured

19.interdependent

20.1 (A)Primary sector

20.2 (C)Tertiary sector

20.3- In this case, the primary sector involves growing wheat by the farmer, which is the base of all subsequent processes. The secondary sector is involved when the wheat is cleaned, packaged, and processed in a factory. Finally, the tertiary sector supports both primary and secondary sectors by providing transportation, warehousing, and retail services, making the wheat accessible to consumers. Each sector relies on the others to bring a finished product to market.

21.1(C)Tertiary sector

21.2 (S) Secondary sector

21.3-The tertiary sector provides essential services to the primary and secondary sectors. In this case, the bank (tertiary sector) provides loans to artisans (secondary sector), allowing them to invest in tools and materials for pottery production. Additionally, the tertiary sector includes transportation and marketing services that help distribute the finished pottery to larger markets, enabling artisans to reach more customers and improve their income.

CHAPTER 3- MONEY AND CREDIT

1. The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of.....
 - A. collateral,
 - B. rate of interest,
 - C. time period)
2. It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the areas.
 - A. urban,
 - B. towns
 - C. rural
3. Grameen Bank of..... is one of the biggest success stories in reaching the poor to meet their credit needs at reasonable states.
 - A. Nepal,
 - B. Bhutan,
 - C. Bangladesh
 - D. India
4. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loan than what they offer on
 - A. Deposits,
 - B. saving account
 - C. current account
5. Which of these is an important feature of barter system?
 - (A) Money can exchange any commodity
 - (B) It is based on double co-incidence of wants
 - (C) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money
 - (D) It acts as a measure and store of value
6. Which one of the following is not a modern form of money?
 - (A) Demand Deposits
 - (B) Paper currency
 - (C) Coins

(D) Precious metals

7. A typical Self-Help Group usually has

(A) 100-200 members

(B) 50-100 members

(C) less than 10 members

(D) 15-20 members

8. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?

(A) Traders

(B) Cooperative societies

(C) Moneylenders

(D) Friends and relatives

9. All the banks act as mediator between _____ and _____.

(A) rural people, urban people

(B) literates, illiterates

(C) people, government

(D) depositors, borrowers

10. Double coincidence of wants means _____.

(A) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person wishes to buy.

(B) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person also wishes to sell.

(C) What a person desires to buy is exactly what the other person also wishes to buy.

(D) None of the above.

11. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called

(A) Medium of trade

(B) Medium of Exchange

(C) Medium of Business

(D) Medium of transaction

12. The interest rate, collateral requirement, documentation, and repayment terms collectively make up what aspect of a loan?

A. Debt trap

B. Terms of credit

C. Guarantee

D. Warranty

13. Which entity regulates and supervises the functioning of banks in India?

A. SEBI

B. RBI

C. IRDAI

D. NABARD

The following questions consist of two statements. Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

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

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

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

Q14. Assertion (A): Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason (R): The chance of benefitting from credit is highest in agricultural sector.

Q15. Assertion (A): Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

Reason (R): The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

16. Read the case given below and answer the following questions:

Vikram is a vegetable seller who buys fresh produce daily from the local market to sell in his neighborhood. He wants to increase his stock to attract more customers, but he doesn't have enough cash. Vikram thinks of taking a loan and has two options: borrowing from a moneylender in his area, who charges high interest but doesn't require much paperwork, or applying for a loan from a government bank, which has a lower interest rate but asks for collateral.

16.1. Why might Vikram prefer borrowing from a moneylender instead of a bank? *(1 mark)*

16.2. What is collateral, and why do banks require it? *(1 mark)*

16.3. Discuss how borrowing from the bank could be more beneficial for Vikram in the long term, despite the paperwork and collateral requirements. *(2 marks)*

17. Priya is a weaver who makes handcrafted textiles. To grow her business, she decides to buy a new weaving machine that would allow her to produce textiles more efficiently. She has limited savings, so she considers two

options for obtaining funds: borrowing from a self-help group (SHG) in her village, which charges a low-interest rate, or borrowing from her relatives, who are willing to lend without interest but can only lend a limited amount.

17.1. What is a self-help group (SHG), and how does it support its members financially?

17.2. State one advantage and one disadvantage of borrowing from informal sources like family.

17.3. Explain why Priya might choose to borrow from the SHG rather than her family, considering her goal to grow her business.

Answer Key:

1. Collateral

2. Rural

3. Bangladesh

4. Deposit

5: (b) It is based on double co-occurrence of wants

6: (d) Precious metals

7: (d) 15-20 members

8: (b) Cooperative societies

9: (d) depositors, borrowers

10: (a) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person wishes to buy.

11: (b) Medium of Exchange

12: (B) Terms of credit

13: (B) RBI (Reserve Bank of India)

14: (c) A is true as whether credit would be useful or not, depends on the risks involved in the situation. is false because in the agricultural sector there are high risks of crop failure which can further lead to high debts. Thus, there are low chances of benefit from credit in agricultural sector.

15: (a) The interest charged on loans is higher than the interest paid on deposits because the difference between the two interest rates is the major source of income for banks. Hence, both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

16.1. Vikram might prefer a moneylender because it doesn't require much paperwork, and he can get the money faster, which suits his immediate needs.

16.2. Collateral is an asset that a borrower offers as a guarantee for the loan. Banks require it to ensure they can recover their money if the borrower fails to repay the loan.

16.3. Borrowing from a bank could be more beneficial for Vikram because banks usually charge lower interest rates, which would reduce his repayment burden. Additionally, borrowing from formal institutions like banks

improves financial discipline and can help him build a credit history, potentially allowing him to access more significant loans in the future at even better rates.

17.1 What is a self-help group (SHG), and how does it support its members financially?

Answer: A self-help group (SHG) is a community-based organization where members pool their savings and lend to each other at low interest rates. It supports its members financially by providing loans, often without requiring collateral.

17.2. Advantage: Borrowing from family often comes with little or no interest, making it cheaper.

Disadvantage: The amount available from family may be limited, which may not meet all of Priya's financial needs.

17.3. Priya might choose the SHG loan because it could provide a larger loan amount than her family and may offer reasonable interest rates without requiring collateral. This would allow her to afford the new weaving machine and grow her business, potentially increasing her income in the long run. Additionally, SHG loans often come with supportive networks, which could offer her additional business advice and support.

(2 marks)

CHAPTER 4- GLOBALIZATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

1-Which factor has facilitated globalization?

- A- Improved transportation
- B-Advanced communication technology
- C-Increased trade barriers
- D-Reduced foreign investment

2- _____ is one such organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade?

- A-WTO
- B-UNO
- C-IMF
- D-WHO

3-Globalization, by connecting countries, shall result in _____?

- A-Lesser competition among producers
- B- Greater competition among producers
- C-No change in competition among producers
- D- None of the above

4-Which indian policy reform was aimed at liberalizing the economy in 1991?

- A- Green revolution
- B- Industrial policy resolution
- C- New economic policy
- D- Five-year plan

5-Assertion: Globalization has led to increased economic growth in many countries.

Reason: Globalization has facilitated the flow of foreign investment, technology, and skills.

- A-Both assertion and reason are correct and related.
- B- Both assertion and reason are correct but unrelated
- C-Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect
- D- Assertion is incorrect , reason is correct

6-Match the following-

Column A	Column- B
(i) Globalization	(a)removal of trade barriers and regulation
(ii) Liberalization	(b)Integration of economies world
(iii)International trade	(c)exchange of Goods and services between countries

- A- i-b ii- a iii- c
 B- i-a ii- b iii- c
 C- i-b ii- c iii- a
 D- i-a ii- c iii- b

7-True or False:

Globalization has benefited all countries equally.

8- MR. X have purchased Ford company car where did that company had set up it,s first plant in India.

- A- Kolkata
 B- Mumbai
 C- Chennai
 D-Delhi

9- In which year did the government decide to remove barriers on foreign trade and investment in India?

- A- 1993
 B- 1992
 C- 1991
 D- 1990

10- **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Republic of India represents a small portion of India’s extensive history, specifically the past half century since 1950. Despite this relatively short time frame, India’s economic regime has undergone two significant transformations. The first occurred with the establishment of the Planning Commission in March 1950, which initiated a distinctive experiment in state-led “growth with social justice” within the framework of parliamentary democracy. However, this policy framework faced considerable challenges in the 1980s, ultimately leading to an unprecedented balance of payments crisis in 1990-91. In response, the Indian government implemented a comprehensive policy regime known as “Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization” (LPG). These three economic concepts have necessitated a series of ongoing policy reforms by both the Union and State governments. Since June 1991, India has been a member of a select group of 24 countries known as “globalizes” (Dollar 2001). As a collective, these countries experienced a notable

acceleration in average growth rates, increasing from 1.4 percent per annum in the 1960s to 2.9 percent per annum in the 1970s, 3.5 percent in the 1980s, and 5 percent in the 1990s.

10.1 What do you understand by the term foreign investment? Mark 1

10.2 What do you understand by the term multi-national companies? Mark 1

10.3 How globalization had impacted Indian economy? Mark 2.

ANSWERS KEY

1	B
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	FALSE
8	C
9	C
10.1	Foreign investment refers to capital, assets, or resources from one country invested in another, typically for business expansion, ownership, or profit.
10.2	- Multinational companies (MNCs) are large corporations that operate in multiple countries, conducting business activities, production, and trade across international borders.
10.3	Globalization has significantly impacted the Indian economy. It has led to increased foreign investment, greater export opportunities, and technological advancements. While it has stimulated economic growth and created jobs, it has also brought challenges like income inequality and vulnerability to global market fluctuations, necessitating adaptive economic policies

GOOD LUCK

