

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-ECONOMICS CH-01 DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF STUDENT _____ ROLL NO. _____

1. We can obtain per capita income of a country by calculating:

- a) the total income of a person
- b) the total value of all goods and services
- c) the total exports of the country
- d) by dividing the national income by total population of a country

2. Kerala has low infant mortality rate because

- a) it has good climate
- b) it has adequate infrastructure
- c) it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- d) it has poor net attendance ratio

3. Which one of the following is not a measure of development in Human Development Report of the UNDP?

- a) Per capita income in US\$
- b) Education levels of the people
- c) Body mass index
- d) Life expectancy at birth

4. According to Per capita income report prepared by the World bank in 2017, in which category is India included:

- a) rich countries
- b) middle income countries
- c) low middle income countries
- d) poor countries

5. Income alone is not a completely adequate indicator of development of a country. Which one of the following is not correct with regard to this statement?

- a) Money cannot ensure a pollution free environment for individual.
- b) Some people earn more than others do
- c) Money helps us buy only material goods and services.
- d) Money does not ensure respect and dignity for individuals.

6. Define the following terms:

a. Infant Mortality rate:

b. Net attendance ratio:

c. Literacy rate:

7. What does development mean for a landless rural labourer?

ANS. _____

8. Do all people have the same notion of development?

ANS. _____

9. What is 'Sustainable development'?

ANS. _____

10. What is the meaning of Development? Explain the two aspects of development?

ANS. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-ECONOMICS CH-02 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

NAME OF STUDENT _____ ROLL NO. _____

1. Which of the following comes under the tertiary sector?

- (a) Transport (b) Communication (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above

2. Which of the following statements are true regarding the service sector?

- (a) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, and shopping.
- (b) Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology, have become important and essential.
- (c) In the year 2010-11, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India, replacing the primary sector.
- (d) All of the above.

3. Which of the sector continues to be the largest employer in India.

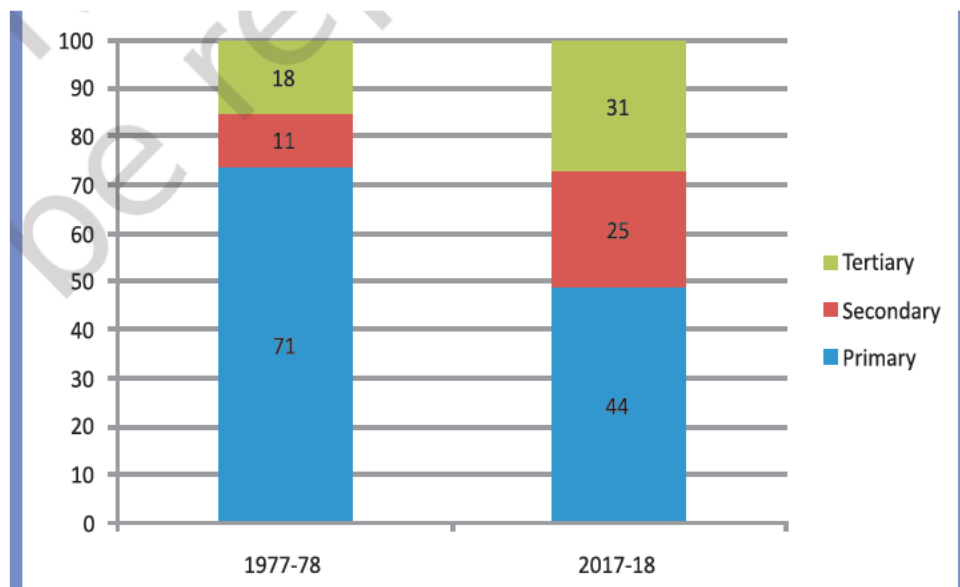
- (a) Tertiary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Primary sector (d) None of the above

4. In which year the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed?

- (a) 2005 (b) 2010 (c) 2004 (d) 2014

5. Study the following graph and answer the following question-

(Share of Sectors in Employment (%))



Which sector continues to be the largest employer even in 2017-18.

- (a) Tertiary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Primary sector (d) None of the above

6. Define and write full form of GDP.

ANS. _____

7. Secondary economic activities is an important activity for every country. So, write any two major importance of the Secondary economic activities.

ANS. _____

8. There are many types of Unemployment in every economy. Name the type of employment which is hidden and write its any two features.

ANS. _____

9. Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions-

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. For example, the cultivation of cotton. It takes place within a crop season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. The product of this activity, cotton, is a natural product. Similarly, in the case of an activity like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and viability of fodder etc. The product here, milk, also is a natural product. Similarly, minerals and ores are also natural products. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. Why primary? This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

(i) For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend on which factors?

(ii) What do you mean by the activity of the primary sector?

(iii) From where we get most of the natural products?

10. People are engaged in all the three sectors. Which sector is more rising and why is that sector becoming so important in India?

Ans. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-ECONOMICS CH-03 MONEY AND CREDIT

NAME OF STUDENT _____ ROLL NO. _____

1. Mohan has surplus money, so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. What is the name given to this kind of deposit with the banks?
- (a) Demand deposits (b) Fixed deposits
(c) Recurring deposits (d) Withdrawal deposits
2. Who has the authority of issue the following currency notes?



- (a) State Bank of India (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Commercial Bank of India (d) Union Bank of India
3. Informal sources of credit are given by:
- (a) Traders (b) Employers (c) Relatives and friends (d) All of the above
4. Which of the following option is correct for a Self-Help Group?
- (a) It consists of 15-20 members or more.
(b) Members pool their savings which acts as collateral.
(c) Loans are given at nominal rate of interest.
(d) All of the above

5. Match the following-

A	B
I. Money lender	1. Supervises loan activities of banks
II. Bank	2. Informal sources of credit
III. Reserve Bank of India	3. Formal source of credit

Options: (a) I-3, II-1, III-2 (b) I-2, II-3, III-1

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

6. What is demand deposit?

Ans. _____

7. Why is there a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India?

Ans. _____

8. Write any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India?

Ans _____

9. Differentiate between Formal and Informal sources of credit in India.

	FORMAL SOURCES OF CREDIT	INFORMAL SOURCES OF CREDIT
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

10. "It is a group of 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighborhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save." Identify and name the group? What are its main advantages?

Ans _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-ECONOMICS CH-04 GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

NAME OF STUDENT _____ ROLL NO. _____

1. Which of the following is correct definition of globalization?
- (a) The integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations
 - (b) The integration between countries through domestic trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations
 - (c) The integration between countries through foreign trade and domestic investments by multinational corporations
 - (d) The integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by national corporations

2. Which of the following statements are true regarding MNC?
- (a) A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
 - (b) MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labor.
 - (c) The goods and services are produced globally by MNC
 - (d) All of the above.

3. The G20 was founded in
- (a) 1999
 - (b) 2000
 - (c) 2001
 - (d) 2002

4. The G20 Summit is held, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency.
- (a) Biennial
 - (b) Monthly
 - (c) Annually
 - (d) Quadrennial

5. Which of the following is not a member of G20
- (a) India
 - (b) Indonesia
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Sri Lanka

6. Define liberalisation.

Answer:- _____

7. What do you understand by investment?

Answer:- _____

8. "Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process" write any three examples in favour of the above statement.

Answer:- _____

9. Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions-

Each year another country from a different group assumes the G20 Presidency. The countries in a group are each equally entitled to take on the Presidency when it is their group's turn, though. India, from Group 2, holds the current Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. The G20 Presidency is responsible for bringing together the G20 agenda in consultation with other members and in response to developments in the global economy. To ensure continuity, the Presidency is supported by a “troika” made up of the current, immediate past and next host countries. During India’s Presidency, the members of the G20 troika are Indonesia, India and Brazil.

(i) What is the responsibility of G20 presidency?

(ii) What is “troika”?

(iii) Who will assume the next G20 presidency?

10. What is trade barrier? Explain the role of trade barrier in globalisation.

Ans. _____

Syllabus

Globalisation and The Indian Economy

To be evaluated in the Board Examination:

• What is Globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation

- Examine the concept of globalization and its definition, evolution, and impact on the global economy.
- Explore the details of the key drivers of globalization and their role in shaping the global economic landscape in various countries
- Examines the significance of role of G20 and its significance in the light of India's present role.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-GEOGRAPHY

**CH-01 RESOURCES &
DEVELOPMENT**

NAME OF STUDENT _____ **ROLL NO.** _____

1.Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?

- (a) Regur Soil (b) Laterite Soil (c) Desert Soil (d) Mountainous Soil

2.Soil formed by intense leaching is:

- (a) alluvial soil (b) red soil (c) laterite soil (d) desert soil

3.When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to:

- (a) Gully erosion (b) Sheet erosion (c) Deforestation (d) Afforestation

4.Which soil is found in Deccan Plateau?

ANS. _____

5.Name the methods of preventing soil erosion by wind.

ANS. _____

6.Write some measures/ways to solve problems of land degradation.

ANS. _____

7.What is soil erosion? Write the main causes of soil erosion.

ANS. _____

8.Write four methods of soil conservation.

ANS. _____

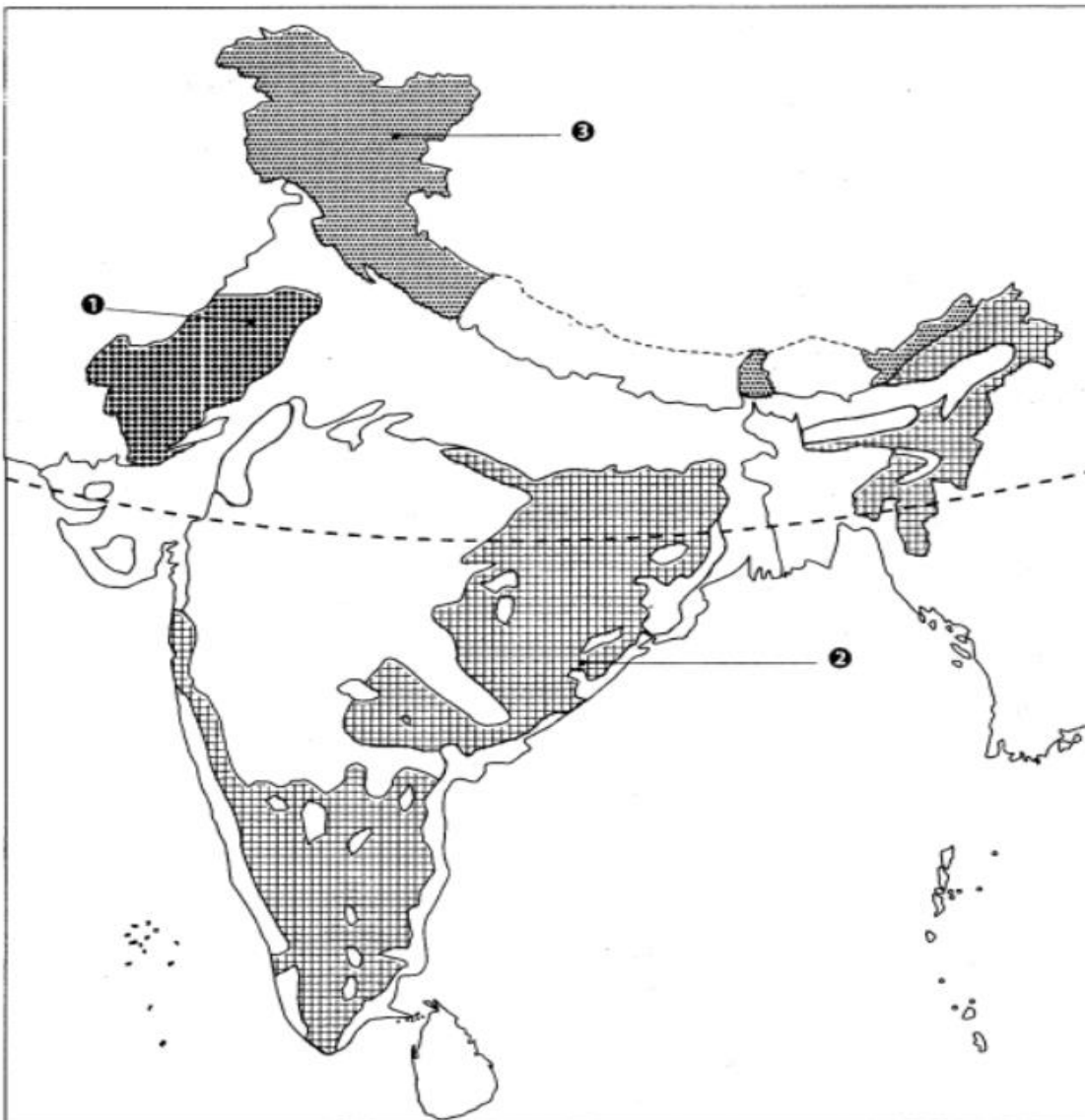
9. Describe any three main features of black soil found in India.

ANS. _____

Map based questions (Carrying 3 marks)

Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. Soil type that is formed where the rainfall is low
2. A major soil type
3. Soil type found mainly in hill slopes



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-GEOGRAPHY

**CH-02 FOREST AND
WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT _____ **ROLL NO.** _____

1.What is the Himalayan Yew?

- (a) A animal species (b) A bird species (c) A Medicinal plant (d) A tree

2.Which one of the following types of species are known as the extinct species?

- (a) Species whose population levels are normal (b) Whose population has been decline
(c) Species with small Population (d) Species which are not found

3.Which of the following is not a reason for depletion of forest?

- (a) Mining (b) Multi-purpose projects (c) Grazing (d) Creation of Shelter belts

4.When was Project Tiger launched?

- (a) In 1973 (b) In 1972 (c) In 1983 (d) In 1974

5. Explain any two steps taken by the government to protect forest and wildlife Resources.

ANS. _____

6. Write a short note on the “Chipko movement “.

ANS. _____

7.Write any three factors which are responsible for large scale deforestation in India.

ANS. _____

8. Explain the Indian scenario with respect to bio-diversity.

ANS. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-GEOGRAPHY CH-03 WATER RESOURCES

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

Q1. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multipurpose river projects?

- a) Multipurpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
- b) Multipurpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
- c) Multipurpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
- d) Multipurpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

Q2. Complete the following table related to the multipurpose project.

Multipurpose Project	River	Movement
Sardar Sarovar Dam	?	?

Q3. Sardar Sarovar Dam is the largest water resources project of India covering four states. Which states does it cover?

- a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat
- b) Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, UttarPradesh
- c) Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat, Rajasthan
- d) Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh

Q4. Even when water is available in many cities in abundance why is there water scarcity?

- a) Using to utility
- b) Unequal distribution of water
- c) Default in technical areas
- d) Lack of infrastructure for proper distribution

Q5. What is the share of hydroelectric power in total production of electricity in India?

- a) 19%
- b) 22%
- c) 30%
- d) 36%

Q6. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim dams as the ‘Temples of Modern India’? Explain any two reasons.

ANS. _____

Q7. Which methods were used in arid and semi-arid regions for irrigation?

ANS. _____

Q8. “Water is a very important and critical resources in India.” Support the statement by explaining any two points.

ANS. _____

Q9. How has agriculture aggravated the problem of water scarcity in India? Explain.

ANS. _____

Q10 Read the passage and answer the question:

Multi-purpose project and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large- scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood, and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. So, if the local people are not benefiting from such projects, then who is benefited? Perhaps, the landowners and large farmers, industrialists, and few urban centres. Take the case of the landless in a village – does he really gain from such a project?

a) Name any two social movements caused due to multi-purpose projects and large dams?

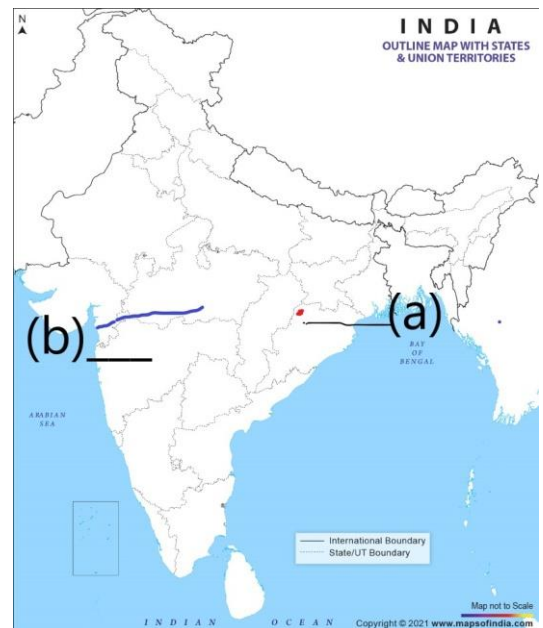
b) Who do you think are getting benefits from these multi-purpose projects and large dams?

c) Mention any two disadvantages of a dam?

Q11 Map Skill: Identify and label.

a) Dam

b) River



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-GEOGRAPHY CH-04 AGRICULTURE

NAME OF STUDENT _____ **ROLL NO.** _____

1. Which are the states in India which are famous for commercial farming-----
(A) Punjab and Haryana (B) Orissa and West Bengal
(C) Rajasthan (D) Himachal Pradesh
2. Which is helpful in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds?
(A) Green Revolution (B) White Revolution
(C) Genetic Engineering (D) Scientific Research
3. Which is not associated with primitive subsistence farming?
(A) Natural fertility of soil (B) Monsoon
(C) High yield crops or seeds (D) Involvement of family members
4. Match the following conditions with the different crops growth: Crop Ideal condition
A. Rice (i) Temperature- 25°C, Rainfall- 100 cm-200 cm.
B. Wheat (ii) Temperature- 20-25°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
C. Maize (iii) Temperature- 21-27°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
D. Pulses (iv) Temperature- 20-25°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
(A) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
(B) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
(C) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
(D) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

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

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

- [a] Both 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] If both A and R are false.

6. Why the pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops? Name Any two major pulse Producing states?

ANS. _____

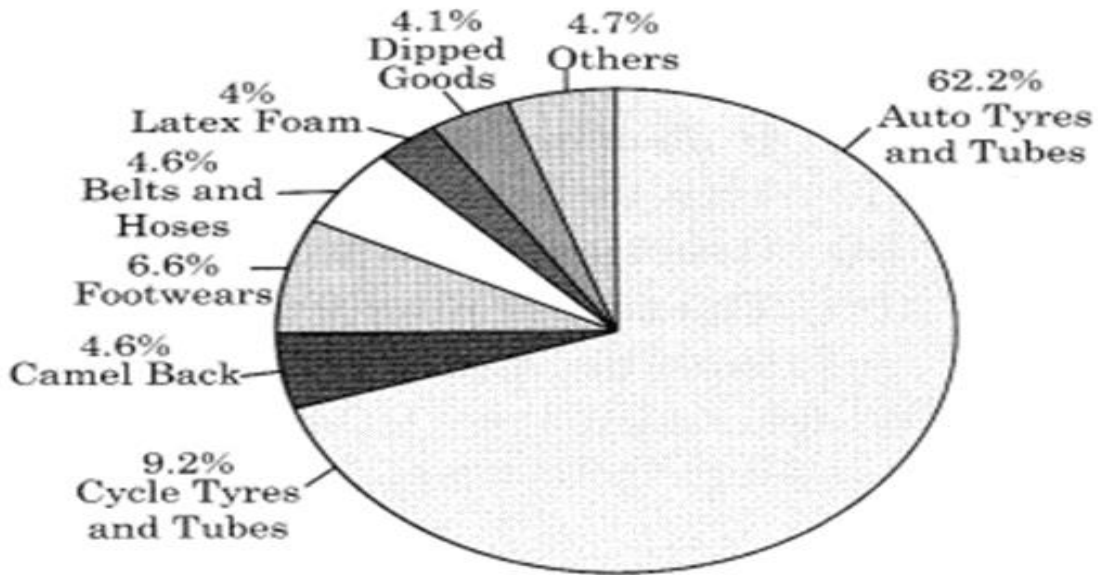
7. What are the challenges faced by the farmers today?

ANS. _____

8. Compare intensive subsistence farming with that of commercial farming practiced in India

ANS. _____

9. Study the following diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow –



- (i) List any four items made of rubber and are used by us. _____
- (ii) Name the item in which the consumption of natural rubber is the highest. _____
- (iii) What was India's rank among the world's natural rubber producers in 2010? _____

10. Explain any five institutional and technical reforms brought by the government to improve the condition of Indian Agriculture.

ANS. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-GEOGRAPHY

CH-05 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

Q.1 Which one of the following is largely derived from ocean water?

- a) Bauxite b) Magnesium c) Gold d) Mica

Q.2 The highest quality of hard coal is

- a) Lignite b) Bituminous c) Peat d) Anthracite

Q.3 In which region of India tidal energy is produced?

- a) Gulf of Kutch b) Puga valley of Ladakh c) Gulf of Cambay d) Madhapur near Bhuj

Q.4 Six places A, B, C, D, E, and F are shown in the given political map of India. Identify these places and write their correct names on the line given against them. (6 marks)

(i) Iron ore mines : A and B

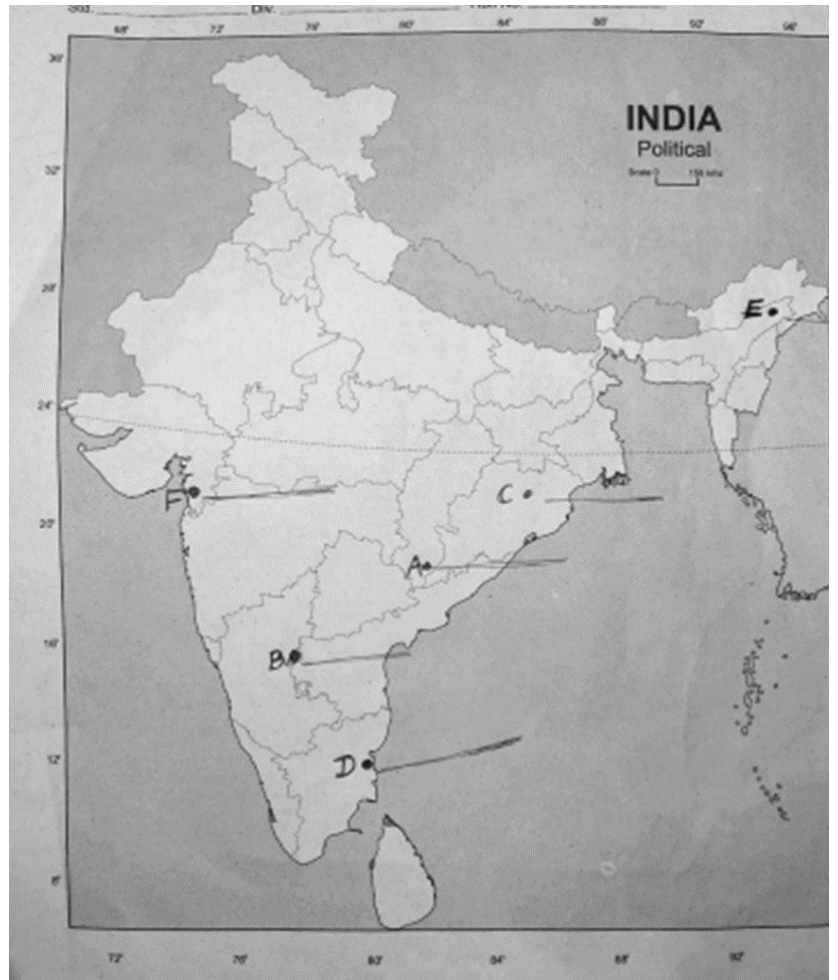
(ii) Coal mines : C and D

(iii) Oil fields : E and F

Q.5 on an outline political map of India, locate and label the following: (6 marks)

(i) **Thermal power plants** : Namrup, Singrauli, Ramagundam

(ii) **Nuclear power plant**: Narora, Kakrapar, Kalpakkam



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-GEOGRAPHY CH-06 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NAME OF STUDENT _____ ROLL NO. _____

Q-1 Iron and steel industry is an example of which industry?

- (a) Basic industry
- (b) Mineral based industry
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of these

Q-2 Which of the following country is the largest producer of jute in the world?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Nepal

Q-3 Which of the following activities employees people in the manufacturing of primary materials into finished goods?

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Primary activities
- (c) Tertiary activities
- (d) None of these

Q-4 Which one of the following organizations is responsible for the marketing of steel of the Public Sector Undertaking?

- (a) TISCO
- (b) IISCO
- (c) BHEL
- (d) SAIL

Q-5 Tools, implements, fertilisers, tractors, etc. are supplied by:

- (a) government
- (b) industry
- (c) people
- (d) none of these

Q-6 Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value?

- (a) Manufactured goods
- (b) Raw material
- (c) Industrial goods
- (d) All of these

Q-7 Read the information given below, and select the correct options.

Assertion: India has world class production in spinning.

Reason: Weaving is done by handloom, power loom, and in mills.

- a) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- d) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q-8. Evaluate the two factors which are responsible for the location of jute industry in West Bengal.

ANS. _____

Q-10 “Environmental degradation has been seen everywhere.” Explain any three steps that can help to prevent environment degradation.

ANS. _____

Q-11. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. The raw material used in this industry is bulky, and in haulage its sucrose content reduces. The mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Sixty percent mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector.

1]. Explain why in recent years, there is a tendency for the sugar Industries to shift in the southern States.

ANS. _____

2] What are the challenges of this industry?

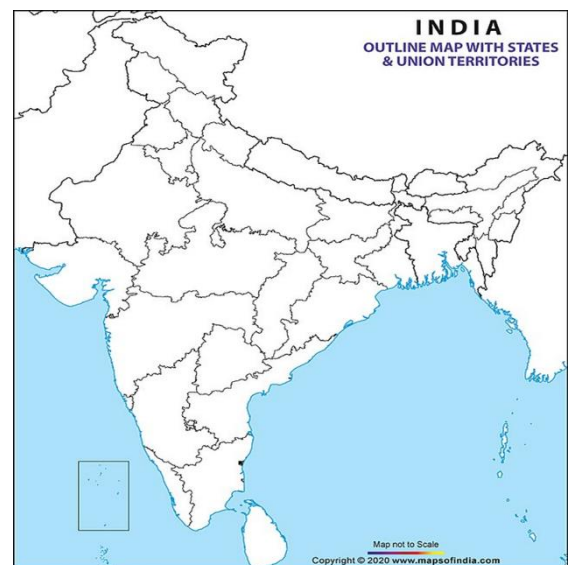
ANS. _____

3] Where should the sugar mills be ideally located?

ANS. _____

Q-12 On the outline map of India locate and label the following software technology parks.

- a) Thiruvananthapuram
- b) Mumbai
- c) Hyderabad



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-GEOGRAPHY

**CH-07 LIFELINES OF
NATIONAL ECONOMY**

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

Q1. Which is the biggest port in India?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kandla (c) Paradip (d) Haldia.

Q2. The Southern extreme terminal of the North-South Corridor is-

- a.) Srinagar b.) Silchar c.) Kanyakumari d.) Kochi

Q3. Which pair is incorrectly matched?

Place	Port
a.) Goa	(A) Marmagao
b.) Mumbai	(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
c.) West Bengal	(C) Haldia
d.) Kerala	(D) Tuticorin

Q4. In the following question, the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

- a.) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b.) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c.) Assertion is true but reason is false.
d.) Both assertion and reason are false.

Assertion (A): India has emerged as a software giant at the international level.

Reason (R) : It is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Q5. The Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri is-

- a.) National waterway No.1 b.) National waterway No.2
c.) National waterway No.3 d.) National waterway No.4

Q6. Highlight the growing importance of road transport over rail transport giving any two reasons.

Ans. _____

Q7. Mention any two problems faced by Konkan railways along the western coast.

ANS. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-POL. SCI. CH-01 POWER SHARING

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

1. In which part of Sri Lanka is the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?
(a) North and South (b) East and West
(c) North and East (d) South and East
2. In which year, Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
3. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?
(a) German (b) Dutch (c) French (d) English
4. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?
(a) Tamil (b) Sinhala (c) Hindi (d) English
5. Which is the state religion of Sri Lanka?
(a) Buddhism (b) Islam (c) Hinduism (d) Christianity
6. Which religion is followed by Sinhala speaking people ?
(a) Hindus (b) Buddhists (c) Muslims (d) None of these
7. Which is the capital city of Belgium?
(a) Brussels (b) Bonn (c) Wallonia (d) Paris
8. Which of the following was not one of the initial demand of Sri Lankan Tamils?
(a) Regional autonomy (b) Recognition of Tamil as an official language
(c) Equal opportunities in securing jobs and education
(d) Creation of an independent Tamil Eelam (state)
9. Which city houses the headquarters of the European Union?
(a) Antwerp (b) Prague (c) Helsinki (d) Brussels
10. Main significance of Belgian Model of Power Sharing:
(a) Majoritarianism (b) Power shared in all ethnic groups according to their population
(c) On the basis of adult franchise (d) None of the above
11. Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united'. Justify the statement.

Ans. _____

12. What is meant by the system of 'checks and balances'?

Ans. _____

13. Why do we find the Belgian model very complicated? How has it helped to prevent conflict and division of the country on linguistic lines?

Ans. _____

14. Analyse how majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?

Or

Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

Ans. _____

15. "Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy". Justify the statement.

Ans. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-POL. SCI.

CH-02 FEDERALISM

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

1. What is the government at block level called?
a) Gram Sabha b) Gram Panchayat
c) Panchayat Samiti d) Nayay Panchayat
2. How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?
a) Besides Hindi, there are 18 scheduled languages.
b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.
c) Besides Hindi there are 22 scheduled languages.
d) Besides Hindi there are 19 scheduled languages.
3. Which are the basic objectives of a federal system?
a. To safeguard and promote unity of the country
b. To accommodate regional diversity
c. To share powers among different communities
d. Both a and b
4. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?
a. There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
b. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
c. A state government is conservable to central government.
d. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.
5. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?
a. States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
b. States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
c. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
d. States have no financial autonomy.
6. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 scheduled languages included?
a. 10th schedule b. 08th schedule c. 12th schedule d. 09th schedule

7. When was a major step towards decentralisation taken?

ANS. _____

8. Subjects included in concurrent list are _____

09. What is decentralization?

ANS. _____

10. What makes India a federal country?

ANS. _____

11. What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India?

ANS. _____

12. Differentiate between the Unitary Government and Federal Government.

Unitary Government	Federal Government

13. How is the Federal government better than other forms of Government? Explain with the example of Belgium and Sri Lanka.

ANS. _____

14. What are the works of legislature and executive.

ANS. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-POL. SCI.

**CH-03 GENDER, RELIGION
AND CASTE**

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

Q1. "Religion can never be separated from politics" is said by

- (a) BR Ambedkar (b) GK Gokhale (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Vivekananda

Q2. The women's movement is called:

- (a) Women's movement (b) Female Agitation
(c) Feminist Movement (d) none of the above

Q3. Which social division is unique to India?

- (a) Economic division (b) Caste division (c) Racial division (d) Religious division

ASSERTION AND REASON:: DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

Q4. **Assertion:** Universal Adult Franchise gives right to vote to everyone.

Reason: Right to vote should be given to people of upper caste and class for taking wise decision

Ans: -

Q5. **Assertion:** Men and women should be given equal rights.

Reason: Men are superior to women physically and emotionally.

Ans: -

Q6. **Assertion:** Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways.

Reason: India is a patriarchal society.

Ans: -

Q7. **Assertion:** India is a secular state.

Reason: Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion without prejudices or any discrimination.

Ans:-

Q8. Literacy rate means ratio of

- (a) educated people in a country (b) uneducated people in a country
(c) educated women in the country (d) All of the above

Q9. Communal politics is based on the idea of

- (a) caste is the basis of social community
- (b) religion and caste are the basis of social community
- (b) religion is the basis of social community
- (c) None of the above

Q10. How much representation do local governments provide for women in India?

Ans. _____

Q11. "Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement. (Any two points)

Ans. _____

Q12. Suggest any two measures to check communalism in India.

Ans. _____

Q13. How caste does gets politicised? Give two points.

Ans. _____

Q14. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

Ans. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X SUB- SOCIAL SCI. UNIT-POL. SCI. CH-04 POLITICAL PARTIES

NAME OF STUDENT _____ ROLL NO. _____

Q:1 A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

- (a) Pressure group (b) Political party (c) Interest group (d) Business lobby

Q:2 The _____ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.

- (a) Parliament (b) President (c) Election Commission (d) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

Q:3 Political parties reflect fundamental _____ in a society. Parties are about a part of society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP.

- (a) Social divisions (b) Economic divisions (c) Religious divisions (d) Political divisions

Q:4 In countries like India, _____ choose candidates for contesting elections.

- (a) Top party leaders (b) Members of the party (c) Supporters of the party (d) None of the above

Q:5 A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____.

- a) Opposition parties b) Ruling party c) President d) Parliament

Q:6: Explain the meaning of 'political party'?

ANS. _____

Q:7: Explain three components of a political party?

ANS. _____

Q:8: Describe the role of political parties in Indian Democracy?

ANS. _____

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD REGION

CLASS-X

SUB- SOCIAL SCI.

UNIT-POL. SCI.

**CH-05 OUTCOMES OF
DEMOCRACY**

NAME OF STUDENT _____

ROLL NO. _____

1. Democracy can lead to

- A) Handle social differences B) Secular society C) Harmonious Life D) All of these

2. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?

- A) Significant decision-making. B) Answerability to the citizens.
C) Powerful, Repressive government. D) None of these.

3. Which feature of democracy is common in most countries of the world?

- A) They have a formal constitution. B) They hold election regularly.
C) They guarantee the rights of citizens. D) All the these.

4. Choose the wrong statement about the democracy.

- A) It Promotes equality among the citizens. B) It enhances the dignity of the economic.
C) It Provide method to resolve conflicts. D) It does not have room to correct mistakes.

5. Democracy has failed on which ground?

- A) Corruption B) Economic inequality C) Literacy rate D) All of these

6. Why democratic government regarded as a better choice?

- A) It promotes equality among citizen. B) It ensures economic development.
C) It provides a method to resolve conflicts. D) Only A and C.

7. When is democracy considered successful? Explain in brief.

ANS. _____

8. What is meant by dictatorship? Explain with example.

ANS. _____

9. "Democratic government is legitimate government" Explain.

ANS. _____

10. Explain any two features of good democracy.

ANS. _____

11. Write any three Merits and three Demerits of Democracy.

ANS. _____

12. Why is democracy not considered simply a rule of majority?

ANS. _____

