

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS X

CONTENT

CONTEMPORARY INDIA II
INDIA AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD II
UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRATIC POLITICS II

SUBMITTED BY: VIPIN CHANDRA
DESIGNATION: TGT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL: PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA
TIKAMGARH
EMAIL: VIPIN.CHANDRA19@GMAIL.COM
MOBILE: 8960347595

CONTEMPORARY INDIA-II

CHAPTER-1 **Resource and Development**

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

Source A- Sustainable economic development means ‘development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

Source B- In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Question 1 Why is sustainable development of resources necessary?

Question 2 What was the major objective of the first international Earth Summit?

Question 3: Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?

- a) Mining b) Overgrazing c) Deforestation d) Over Irrigation

Question 4 : Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development ?

- a) Overall development of various resources
b) Development should take place without damaging the environment
c) Economic development of people.
d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities

Question 5 : The following factor(s) is (are) responsible for degradation of soil

- a) Landslides, Landslides and Floods
b) Chemical fertilizers
c) Landslides
d) Floods

Question 6 : The process in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash, is known as

- a) Intercropping
b) Crop rotation
c) Terrace farming
d) Contour cropping

Question7: Deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season to conserve loss of moisture through

- a) Transpiration
- b) Evaporation
- c) Both transpiration and evaporation
- d) None of the options

Question8 : The resources can be conserved by

- a) All of the options
- b) Reducing consumption
- c) Recycling
- d) Reusing

Question 9 : Which are the main factors that determine creation of a resource ?

- a) Nature and technology
- b) Nature and human being
- c) Nature, human beings and technology
- d) Technology

Question 10

Assertion: We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished.

Reason: Non- renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

Question 11 Identify the soil conservation method with the help of the given information.

- Large fields are divided into strips.
- Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.
- This breaks up the force of the wind.

- (a) Terrace farming
- (b) Contour Ploughing
- (c) Shelter Belts
- (d) Strip Cropping

CHAPTER-2

Forest and wildlife resource

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

If you look around, you will be able to find out how we have transformed nature into a resource obtaining directly and in-directly from the forests and wildlife – wood,

barks, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel, fodder, manure, etc. So it is we ourselves who have depleted our forests and wildlife. The greatest damage inflicted on Indian forests was during the colonial period due to the expansion of the railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry and mining activities. Even after Independence, agricultural expansion continues to be one of the major causes of depletion of forest resources. Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 sq.km. of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India. Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the northeastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.

Question (1) Why did forest resource in India decline during the colonial period?

Question (2) How have we transformed nature into resource obtaining means?

Question (3) Substantial parts of the tribal belts in northeastern India, have been deforested by _____.

- (a) Shifting cultivation
- (b) Mining
- (c) Infrastructure development
- (d) None of the above

Question 4

Assertion (A): large scale developmental projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests.

Reason (R): Large scale developmental projects don't inundate hectares of forest.

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

Question 5 The Buxar 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

Question 6 What is the impact of on-going mining activity in the Buxa Tiger Reserve?

- (a) Disturbance in the natural habitat of many species and has blocked the migration route of the great Indian elephant.
- (b) It has increasingly marginalized and impoverished many indigenous and other forest dependent communities
- (c) Severe drought or deforestation-induced floods condition.
- (d) Villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

Question 7 Identify the species categorized by IUCN with the help of the given information.

- Only found in some particular areas isolated by geographical barriers
- Examples of such species are the Andaman teal, Mithun in Arunachal Pradesh.

- (a) Extinct species
- (b) Endemic species
- (c) Rare species
- (d) Normal species

Question 8: Series of protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development, is called

- a) Biosphere reserve
- b) National park
- c) Bird sanctuaries
- d) Wildlife sanctuaries

Question 9 Asiatic cheetah belongs to which of the following types of species?

- (a) Endangered species
- (b) Rare species
- (c) Extinct species
- (d) Normal species

Question 10 Which one of the following is NOT on the verge of extinction?

- (a) Asiatic Cheetah
- (b) Blackbuck
- (c) Pink headed duck
- (d) Mountain Quail

CHAPTER-3

Water Source

Question 1

Assertion (A): Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many social movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri dam Andolan' etc.

Reason (R): Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large scale displacement of local communities.

Read the statements and 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

Question 2

Assertion (A): Growing population is the main reason for water scarcity.

Reason (R): Irrigation from tube wells and canals is responsible for water scarcity

- (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

Source: Read the passage and answer the following questions:

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as common place as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydro electric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being overexploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities. So far we have focused on the quantitative aspects of water scarcity. Now, let us consider another situation where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity. This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. Lately, there has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use.

Question (3) What is the contribution of hydro electric power in the total electricity produced

Question (4) Mention the two aspects of water scarcity.

Question (5) Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization. How did it affect the dwindling water resources?

Question 6 On which one of the following rivers Sardar Sarovar Dam is built?

- (a) River Kaveri
- (b) River Krishna
- (c) River Narmada
- (d) River Satluj

Question 7 On which of the following issues did the Narmada Bachao Andolan first focus?

- (a) Benefits of irrigation to landless farmers
- (b) Environmental issues related to submergence of trees under the dam water
- (c) Rehabilitation of the people displaced due to construction of the dam
- (d) Economic issues of wastage of money for the construction of the dam

Question 8 Name the village where almost all the house traditionally had tankas.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Maharastra

Question 9 Which of the following multipurpose projects is found in the Satluj-Beas River basin?

- (a) Hirakud Project
- (b) Damodar Valley Corporation
- (c) Bhakra Nangal Project
- (d) Rihand Project

Question 10 Which state has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

CHAPTER-4

Agriculture

(1) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source:

This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of

the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

(1) Which one of the following is NOT correct for primitive subsistence farming?

- (a) Use of traditional methods
- (b) community labor
- (c) small plot of land
- (d) high land productivity

Source Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering.

Infact organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 833 million (2011) which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like Atrophy and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

Question (2) What are the negative impacts of green revolution?

Question (3) Mention any two steps that should be taken to improve the agricultural income.

Question 4

Which one of the following is NOT true for pulses?

- (a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season
- (b) Pulses are leguminous crops
- (c) They are grown in rotation with other crops
- (d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

Question 5

Which 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

Question 6

Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:

- (a) Himalayas
- (b) Aravali Hills
- (c) Garo Hills
- (d) Baba Budan Hills

Question 7

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

Column A

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute
- (d) Rubber

Column B

- (i) West Bengal
- (ii) Kerala
- (iii) Uttar Pradesh
- (iv) Maharashtra

Question 8

Given below are some conditions/factors required for the growth of tea crops in India except one. Find it out

- (a) Tea is a labour intensive industry.
- (b) It requires warm and moist free climate all through the year.
- (c) It grows well in tropical and sub tropical climates.
- (d) It is a beverage crop introduced by the British in India.

Question 9

Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in India? Choose the correct option:

- (a) Landholding size is very small.
- (b) High doses of biochemical inputs are used in agriculture.
- (c) Degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.
- (d) Farmers with small landholdings are not able to afford the right techniques of farming.

Question 10

Assertion (A): The growth rate in agriculture has been decelerating which is an alarming situation.

Reason (R): Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition and reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector

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

- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Question 11

Identify the crop with the help of the given information.

- It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.
- In some states like Bihar it is grown in rabi season also

(A)Wheat (B) Barley (C) Maize (D) Paddy

CHAPTER-5

Mineral and energy resources

Question 1

Which of the following regions of India contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic mineral mica and many other non-metallic minerals?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) Alluvial plains of North India
- (c) Rock system of peninsula in Rajasthan
- (d) Peninsular plateau region

Question 2

Which of the following minerals is an important raw material in the iron and steel industry apart from iron?

- (a) Mica (b) Aluminum (c) Gypsum (d) Manganese

Question 3. Due to which of the following reasons is the Bailadila range in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh famous?

- (a) It is the highest range in Central India
- (b) Very high-grade hematite variety of iron ore is found here
- (c) Very high-grade coal deposits are found here
- (d) It is the largest iron ore deposit in the world

Question 4

Which one of the following is an essential feature of Mica?

- (a) It is a metallic mineral made up of a series of plates
- (b) It can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown.
- (c) It is not used in electric and electronic industry.

(d) It cannot be easily split into thin sheets

Question 5

Which one of the following non-conventional sources of energy is harnessed in the Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh

- (a) Tidal Energy (b) Geothermal Energy (c) Wind Energy (d) Solar Energy

Question 6

Which one of the following does not influence the location of industries?

- (a) Availability of raw material and electricity.
(b) Availability of markets and capital.
(c) Availability of raw material and labor.
(d) Availability of educational and medical services.

Question 7

Which one of the following factors is responsible for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate the southern and western states of India?

- (a) Sugarcane is bulky raw material.
(b) The sucrose content reduces with distance.
(c) The cane produced has higher sucrose content.
(d) The cooperative are not successful.

Question 8

Which one of the following states, is the largest producer of copper in India ?

- (a) Orissa (b) Karnataka (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat

Question 9 A particular mineral that will be formed from a certain combination of elements depends upon the andconditions?

- A. Physical, Chemical
B. Physical, biological
C. Biological, climatic
D. Climatic, chemical

Question 10 Which rocks do minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints?

- A. Sedimentary
B. Residual
C. Arid
D. Metamorphic

Manufacturing and industries sector

Question 1

Given below are some factors influencing the location of certain industries :

- A. Skilled labour
- B. Low transportation cost
- C. Clean and dust free environment
- D. Availability of raw material
- E. Government policy

Which among these have more strongly influenced location of IT industry in India?

Question 2

Which of the following state is the leading producer of jute products?

- A. MP
- B. AP
- C. WB
- D. UP

Question 3

From which of the following ports is iron ore exported from the Maharashtra-Goa belt?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Mormugao
- C. Kandla
- D. New Mangalore

Question 4

Industries that obtain their raw materials from agriculture are called as _____.

- A. Heavy industries
- B. Agro-based industries
- C. Large-scale industries
- D. Light industries

Question 5

What is India's position in the production of sugar?

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th

Question 6

Heavy Water Project (Talcher) and fertilizer plant (Paradeep) are famous industries of _____.

- A. Orissa
- B. Tamilnadu
- C. AP
- D. Kerala

Question 7 Atomic power plant causes

- A. Water Pollution
- B. Air Pollution
- C. Noise Pollution
- D. Heat Pollution

Question 8 Manufacturing industries includes

- A. Crop Production
- B. Fish Production
- C. Plant Production
- D. Sugar Production

Question 9 STP is the Abbreviation of

- A. System Tech Park
- B. Software Technology Park
- C. State Thermal Plant
- D. Software technology Picket

- Question 10** Chemical industries usually are located near
- A. Iron and steel industries
 - B. Thermal Power Plant
 - C. Oil refineries
 - D. Automobile industries

CHAPTER-7
Life Lines of National Economy

Question 1

Which port of India is a tidal port?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru port, Mumbai
- B. Kandla Port
- C. Mormugao port (Goa)
- D. New Mangalore port

Question 2

Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

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

Question 3.

Which one of the following ports was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve the growing pressure on the Kolkata port ?

- (a) Haldia
- (b) Tuticorin
- (c) Ennore
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

Question 4 The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the megacities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the ____.

- A National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)
- B State Highway Authority of India
- C Public Works Department

Question 5 What are the reasons for the growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport?

- A. Railways are expensive mode of travel and cargo
- B. roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography
- C. Roads are more popular medium of travelling
- D. Railways are more restricting

Question 6

National Highway No.1 runs between which two cities?

- A. Delhi- Nagpur
- B. Delhi- Kanpur
- C. Delhi – Amritsar
- D. Delhi- Jaipur

Question 7

What is the most important factor that influences the distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country?

- A. Physiographic factor
- B. popularity
- C. Administrative factor
- D. Freight charges

Question 8

What are the favourable conditions for the growth of railways in the Northern plains?

- A. vast level land
- B. Freight charges
- C. Administrative reasons
- D. Good economy

Question 9

What is pipeline transport used for?

- A. automobiles
- B. natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries
- C. Everything can be transported
- D. Metallurgical goods on

Question 10

Which port of India is a tidal port?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru port, Mumbai
- B. Kandla Port
- C. Mormugao port (Goa)
- D. New Mangalore port

India and the Contemporary World – II

Chapter 1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q1. Identify the important historical event of Europe with the help of following.

- (i) Hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.
- (ii) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.

(iii) A new conservative system was setup.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- [A] Treaty of Vienna [B] Napoleonic Code
[C] Unification of Germany [D] Unification of Italy

Q2. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following:

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

Q3. Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.

- (a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- (b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
- (c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a parti-cular region to accept or reject a proposal.
- (d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Q4. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, this became one of the major reasons for

- (a) First World War

- (b) Second World War
- (c) Fall of the Ottomon Empire
- (d) Integration of the Balkan States

Q5. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:

- (a) The Russian Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) The American Revolution
- (d) India's First War of Independence

Q6. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?

- (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
- (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- (c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
- (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Q7. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini, what did he do?

- (a) French revolutionary, formed groups
- (b) British statesman, gave a speech
- (c) Russian politician, wrote a book

(d) Italian Revolutionary, founded two underground societies – Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne and opposed monarchy

Q8. The denial of universal suffrage in Europe, led to _____.

- (a) Revolutions
- (b) Women and non-propertied men organising opposition movements, demanding equal rights throughout 19th and early 20th centuries
- (c) Demand of equal political rights
- (d) Return of monarchy

Q9. Identify the important historical event of Europe with the help of following.

- (i) The contribution of Garibaldi in unification of a country.
- (ii) A Princely state Sardinia- Piedmont played a lead role in Unification of a country.
- (iii) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared king.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Unification of Italy
- (b) Unification of Germany
- (c) Greek Independence
- (d) French revolution

Q10. Identify the important historical person of Europe with the help of following.

- (i) A French artist, visualised word as democratic and social republics.
- (ii) He presented a Utopian vision in his painting.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Napoleon
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Frederic Sorrieu
- (d) Otto von Bismarck

Chapter 2 Nationalism in India

Q1. From the options given below, which was the appropriate reason for the formation of the party

- (a) Wanted Congress members to ask Dominion State for India
- (b) Wanted Congress members to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
- (c) Wanted Congress members to oppose Simon Commission
- (d) Wanted for a member of Congress to return to Council Politics.

Q2. 'Forced recruitment' means a process by which

- (a) Indians were forced by the British rulers to finance the British army
- (b) The Indian princes had to supply soldiers to fight for the British
- (c) The colonial state forced people in rural areas to join the army
- (d) None of the above

Q3. Which of the following statements is not true about the Jallianwala Bagh incident?

- (a) General Dyer blocked all exit points, and opened fire on the peaceful crowd, killing hundreds
- (b) Gandhiji went on indefinite fast to stop the repression by the British
- (c) As a reaction, crowds took to the streets in many Indian towns, attacking the police and government buildings
- (d) Dyer's aim was to produce a moral effect of great terror and awe in the minds of the satyagrahis

Q4. The various social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement of 1921, were :

- (a) The rich in the cities, the poor in the villages and the workers in plantations
- (b) The middle class in cities, the peasants and the tribals in the countryside and plantation workers
- (c) The students in cities, the farmers in villages and the workers in the plantations
- (d) The Brahmans in cities, the peasants in the villages and workers in plantations

Q5. The two great writers of Bengal and Madras, who contributed to nationalism in the late nineteenth century through folklore were

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore and Ravi Verma

- (b) Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri
- (c) Jamini Roy and Ravi Verma
- (d) None of the above

Q6. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax
- (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence
- (c) boycott of Simon Commission
- (d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

Q7. The two reasons why Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference of December 1931, were :

- (a) The arrest of Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Violence of the Indian people against symbols of the British Raj like railways, police posts
- (c) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q8. In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement:

- (a) the oppressive plantation system in Champaran movement
- (b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat
- (c) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj

Q9. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- (a) He used violent method of stone pelting.
- (b) He used arson to bum down government offices.
- (c) He fought with the principle of 'an eye for an eye'.
- (d) He practised open defiance of law, ; peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence.

Q10. What was the changes came to the nature of anti-French Independence Movement in Vietnam?

- (a) Total Independence in Vietnam with no French presence.

- (b) Setting up a Republic like China in Vietnam
- (c) Establishing a democratic republic
- (d) Establishing a constitutional monarchy in Vietnam

Chapter 3 .The Making of a Global World

Q1. Even ‘ready’ foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins.’ Justify the statement with a relevant example.

Q2. “The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all”. Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.

Q3. Why did China become an attractive destination for Multi-National Companies?

- (a) It had abundance of raw material.
- (b) China was highly industrialized.
- (c) **Because wages were low in China.**
- (d) It had vast and thinly populated land suitable for setting up production units, etc.

Q4. “Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange.” Support your answer with three examples.

Q5. The Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisively underway by the mid sixteenth century. ’Explain with examples.

Source-I Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

First world war was the first industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, chemical weapons etc. on massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war , millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the frontlines on large ships and trains. The scale of death and destruction; 9 million dead and 20 million injured –was unthinkable before the industrial age, without the use of industrial arms.

Q.6.Why First World war was known as the industrial war?

Q7. What types of weapons used in the war?

Q 8. How did first world war affect European imperialist countries?

Source-II. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

The great depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid 1930's. During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade. The exact timing and impact of the depression varied across countries. But in general, agricultural region and communities were the worst affected. This was because the fall in agricultural prices was greater and more prolonged than that in the prices of industrial goods.

Q 9. What was the main reason for great depression of 1929?

Q10. Name the country where Great depression started?

Chapter 4 The Age of Industrialization:

Q1. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? State any one factor.

Q2.

Q3. Explanation: Andrew Yule

- i. It is a European Managing Agency
- ii. This Agency mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed them

Question: The cotton mill in England was created by:

- (a) **Richard Arkwright**
- (b) James Watt
- (c) Seth Hukumchand
- (d) Henry Patullo

Q4.

Source-I. Read the following paragraph and answer the following

By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the

export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old India and the Contemporary World 122 ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

Q.5. How did the Swadeshi movement affect the industrialisation in India?

Q.6. What were the items demanded from Indian factories at the time of World War I?

Q.7. "By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India." Support the statement .

Source-I I Read the following paragraph and answer the following

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing, But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

Q8. What is a guild?

Q9. Why did the merchants turn to country side?

Q10. What factors led to an increase in demand for goods?

Chapter 5 Print Culture and the Modern World

1. Which of the following statements does not support the view of some historians that Print Culture was the basis for the French Revolution?

- (a) Print culture led to the spread of ideas of enlightened thinkers and encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition
- (b) It led to a public culture of debate, discussion, new ideas of social revolution
- (c) Print did not directly shape the people's minds but opened up the possibility of thinking differently
- (d) It aroused hostility against monarchy, its mentality and mocked it

2. The book, 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about

- (a) the link between caste and class exploitation
- (b) the injustices of the caste system
- (c) restrictions on the vernacular press
- (d) ill treatment of widows

3. Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted by Governor General Warren Hastings?

- (a) For poor editing of Bengal Gazette
- (b) For publishing a lot of gossip about company's Senior Official
- (c) For publishing substandard material
- (d) None of these

4. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette?

- (a) He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
- (b) He published advertisements related to import and sale of slaves.
- (c) He published anti-religious articles.
- (d) He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.

5. The production of manuscripts became possible in Europe because :

- (a) The Europeans discovered paper
- (b) Just like silk and spices, paper reached Europe via the Arab world
- (c) Chinese paper reached Europe in the 11th century via the silk route, like silk and spices
- (d) All the above

6. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?

- (a) The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.
- (b) The Vernacular Act was passed by the British government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.
- © The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.
- (d) The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.

7. Which of the following was not a reason for the limited popularity of handwritten manuscripts in Europe:

- (a) Manuscripts were fragile.
- (b) They were awkward to handle and could not be carried around easily.
- © The content of manuscripts was rebellious and seditious.
- (d) Copying manuscripts was expensive and time-consuming.

Q8. Why Charles Metcalfe is called the „Liberator of the Press“ in India?

Q9.

Economics

Chapter 1 Development

Q. 1. Which of the following do not form part of a strategy of sustainable development?

- A. Reliance more on organic farming
- B. Reducing the use of personal vehicles and promoting public transport.
- C. Safeguarding the habits of Indo genius communities flora and fauna

D. Not compromising on the needs of the present generation with respect to future generations.

Q2. Why average income is taken into consideration instead of total income while making comparison between countries?

Q3. Write a reason due to which Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate.

Q4 Yuvraj is 21 years old, he is 5'9" and weighs 48 kgs. While the selection for the cricket team was going on, the coach told him that he is underweight. On what grounds did the coach tell him this?

- A. His age
- B. His weight
- C. His body weight ratio
- D. His Body Mass Index

Q5. Suppose there are four families in a country with per capita income \$ 15,000. The income of three families is \$10,000, \$12,000, \$20,000 respectively. What is the income of the fourth family?

Q6. Assertion: While averages are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.

Reason: For comparison, total income is a very useful measure as it takes into account the disparities of income.

- A. Both (A) and ® are true and ® explains (A)
- B. Both (A) and ® are true and ® does not explain (A)
- C. (A) is correct and ® is false
- D. (A) is false and ® is true.

Q7. Kerala with a lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Give one reason.

Q8.

Chapter 2 Sectors Of The Indian Economy

Q1. Ramesh owns a medical shop. He managed the shop with the help of an assistant. Once his son Mahesh finished his education, he also joined his father in

the medical shop. Now both Ramesh and Mahesh managed the medical shop with the help of the assistant. Mahesh is _____

- (a) Unemployed
- (b) Underemployed
- (c) Over employed
- (d) employed.

Q2. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the clues given:

Place of work	Nature of employment	% of working people
Own shops, clinics, offices in market places with formal license	X-?	16
Working in small shops usually not registered with the government	Y-?	49

- (a) X – Unorganised and Y – Organised
- (b) X – Service Sector and Y – Secondary sector
- (c) X – Organised and Y – Unorganised
- (d) X – Secondary Sector and Y – Tertiary sector

Q3. In a village, 100 families are living. 32 families work on their own piece of land, 40 families work on the field of other farmers, 8 families run their own shops and 20 families work in a nearby factory to earn their livelihood. What percentage of villagers depend on the secondary sector?

- (a) 20
- (b) 30
- (c) 25
- (d) 40

Q4. If the price of fertilizers, pump sets go up, cost of cultivation of farmer will also go up and their profit will reduce. This shows the dependence of:

- (a) Primary on secondary sector
- (b) Secondary on tertiary sector
- (c) Secondary on primary sector
- (d) Primary on tertiary sector

Q5. A sugar mill owner purchased sugarcane from farmers, manufactured sugar from it and then sold it to wholesalers. Such kind of activities comes under:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) Service sector

Q6. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

- (a) Government is taking the responsibility of providing the basic services.
- (b) Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and others.
- (c) In India maximum population is dependent on agriculture that's why this sector dominates.
- (d) As income level rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services.

(e) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

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

Q7. Match the following-

Column A

Column B

(1) Public Sector	(a) This sector transforms one good into another by adding more value and utility.	
(2) Primary Sector	(b) This sector provides useful services for other sectors.	
(3) Secondary Sector	This sector produces goods by exploiting natural resources	
(4) Tertiary Sector	Is managed and controlled by the government to provide facilities for the people.	

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

Q8. Why is agriculture an unorganized sector activity?

Q9. Which of the following professions belongs to the tertiary sector of the economy?

- (a) A. Fisherman
 (b) B. Farmer
 (c) C. Teacher
 (d) D. Factory worker

Q10. Arrange the following economic activities in the correct sequence.

- i. Transporting cloth to the workshops
- ii. Sale in shops and showrooms
- iii. Spinning the yarn
- iv. Weaving the fabric

Select the correct answer.

- (e) A. iii –iv—i–ii

- (f) B. i–iv–iii—ii
- (g) C. iii—iv–ii—i
- (h) D. iv—i–ii–iii

Chapter 3 Money and Credit

Q1. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy agree to sell and buy each other's commodities?

- A. Double trade
- B. Mutual barter
- C. Mutual compromise
- D. Double coincidence of wants.

Q2. Since money acts as an intermediary in the exchange process, what is the other term given to it?

- A. Medium of barter
- B. Token of trade
- C. Substitute of commodities
- D. Medium of exchange

Q3. For which three of the following reasons are loans made available to SHG members?

- A. Meeting working capital needs
- B. Releasing mortgaged land
- C. Personal loans for child's marriage
- D. Acquiring assets like sewing machine
- E. Buying properties

Q4.

Chapter 4 Globalisation and Indian Economy

Q1. Which of the following statements is untrue with regards to foreign trade?

- A. Producers get an opportunity to reach out to new domestic markets.
- B. Buyers get an expanded choice of goods.
- C. Prices of similar goods in two markets tend to become equal.
- D. Producers in two countries closely compete against each other.

Q2. In which way can buyers expand their choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced?

- A. By importing goods produced in another country
- B. By exporting goods to another country
- C. By producing goods in one's native country
- D. By adopting import substitution

Investment by MNCs in countries other than their country of origin is known as _____ .

Investment

International investment

Domestic investment

Foreign investment

Democratic politics

CHAPTER-1

Power sharing

Question 1

Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?

- (A) It leads to conflict between different groups.
- (B) It ensures the stability of the country.
- (C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
- (a) Only A is true
- (b) Only B is true

- c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Both B and C are true

Question 2

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

You might find the Belgium model very complicated. It indeed is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

- (1) How did Belgium deal with the question of power sharing?
- (2) What are the two major communities of Belgium?

Question 3

Between 1970 and 1993, how many times Belgium Constitution was amended in order to make an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country?

- (i) Eight times
- (ii) Five times
- (iii) Four
- (iv) Three

Question 4

Which of the following elements of complex Belgian model is incorrect?

- (i) The number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (ii) Brussels has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation.
- (iii) There is a third kind of government called 'community government' which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- (iv) The state governments are subordinate to the Central Government.

Question 5

In the given questions two questions there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- (i) Assertion (A): In Belgium, the leaders took a path of mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power.
 - (ii) Reason (R): The leaders have realized that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.
- (a) A is correct but R is wrong.
 - (b) A is wrong but R is correct.
 - (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

Question 6

How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?

- (a) 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch
- (b) 50% Dutch 50% French
- (c) 80% French 20% Dutch
- (d) 80% Dutch 20% French

Question 7

Federalism

(2) Consider the following statements.

- (a) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- (b) India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- (c) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- (d) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A and B only
- (d) B and C only

Question 8

Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?

- (a) India, Spain and Belgium
- (b) India, USA and Spain
- (c) USA, Switzerland and Australia
- (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka

Question 9

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

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

Question 10

What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
- (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Question 11

Assertion (A): The sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.

Reason (R): Any single government can change this arrangement.

- (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 correct but (R) is wrong
- (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Question 12

This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own to change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least a majority.

- (a) Half
- (b) Three-fourth
- (c) Two-third
- (d) One-fourth

CHAPTER-2

Federalism

Question 1. If as a Minister, you were a part of the State Government, which of the following subjects could fall under your jurisdiction?

- A. Banking
- B. Agriculture
- C. Railways
- D. Communication

Question 2 If the laws made by the Union and State governments on a subject in the Concurrent list are in conflict, what decision would the judicial authority pass to end this conflict?

- A. Judiciary will take pass an independent decision on the Concurrent List.
- B. The law of the State Government will prevail.
- C. Negotiation will be ordered between the State and the Union governments.

D. The law of the Union Government will prevail.

Question 3. Must an Indian candidate attempt an examination for Central Government positions only through Hindi medium? Choose the right option along with the reason.

- A. Yes; as Hindi is the national language of India, it should be the only medium through which the examination can be attempted.
- B. No, the candidate can attempt the examination through any of the 22 scheduled languages of India as the Constitution recognises all the 22 languages as equal.
- C. Yes, the candidate is expected to write the examination in Hindi as Hindi is the majority language spoken by 40% of Indian population.
- D. No, the candidate can also attempt the examination through any international language that he or she knows.

Question 4. Which system of government safeguards the unity of a nation and accommodates regional diversity?

- A. Dictatorial system
- B. Unitary system
- C. Federal system
- D. Monarchical system

Question 5 A federal country is regionally and culturally diverse. What provision should be made to allow the governments of this federation to amend its constitution?

- A. Any provision of the constitution can be changed with the consent of the people of the concerned federation.
- B. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of only the central or unitary government.
- C. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of both, the central or unitary government and the provincial or state governments.
- D. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of solely the provincial and state governments.

Question 6 Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?

- A. There are two or more levels of government
- B. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens
- C. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified

D. The central government can order the state government

Question 7

Consider the following two statements.

A. In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated. Save

B. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.

C. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.

D. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies. Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. A, B and C

B. A, C and D

C. A and B only

D. B and C only

A. Federalism is a system of govt, where regional govt, are given some powers by the central govt.

B. Federalism is a system of govt, where there are central as well as regional governments.

C. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

D. None of the above

Question 8 Which of the following statements is not correct about the federalism?

A. There are two or more levels of governments.

B. Different levels of govt, govern the same citizens but each level has its own jurisdiction in specific matters.

C. The jurisdiction of the respective levels or tiers of govt is specified in the constitution.

D. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be unilaterally changed by the central govt

Question 9

A federal country is regionally and culturally diverse. What provision should be made to allow the governments of this federation to amend its constitution?

- A. Any provision of the constitution can be changed with the consent of the people of the concerned federation.
- B. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of only the central or unitary government.
- C. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of both, the central or unitary government and the provincial or state governments.
- D. The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of solely the provincial and state governments.

Question 10

In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Subjects such as agriculture, police, and prisons come under the State List as per the Constitution.

Reason (R): Union Government, under special circumstances, can make laws on subjects mentioned in the State List if the State Government is not functioning according to Constitutional provisions.

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

CHAPTER -3

Gender Religion and caste

Question 1 What attribute of a candidate has a crucial role to play in the caste politics of a specific constituency?

- A. Caste of the candidate and caste composition of the constituency
- B. Economic influence of the candidate in the constituency
- C. Educational background of the candidate
- D. Historical importance of the constituency

Question 2. Democracy is based on majority rule. The poor make up a large part of the population. In theory, democracy should be a pro-poor system.

What indicates that this is not the case?

- A) Rule by majority means rule by the major religion.

- B) Rule by majority means rule by the major regional power.
- C) Rule by majority means rule by the majority of common views.
- D) Rule by majority means rule by the major ethnicity.

Question 3 Democracy is based on majority rule. The poor make up a large part of the population. In theory, democracy should be a pro-poor system. What indicates that this is not the case?

- A) Rule by majority means rule by the major religion.
- B) Rule by majority means rule by the major regional power.
- C) Rule by majority means rule by the majority of common views.
- D) Rule by majority means rule by the major ethnicity.

Question 4 What is the most efficient and effective way of drawing attention to women's issues?

- A. Free primary education
- B. More voting rights to women
- C. Only women should be part of the government
- D. More women representatives in legislative bodies

Question 5 The Constitution permits the state to interfere in religious matters to ensure equality within and among religious communities. In which of the following situations did the state interfere in a religious matter?

- A. Ban on religious festival celebration
- B. Ban on inter-caste marriage
- C. Ban on religious institutions
- D. Ban on untouchability

Question 6 Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to secularism in India?

- A. Right to practice any religions
- B. Compulsion to practice any one faith
- C. Right to profess any religion
- D. Right to propagate any religions

Question 7 Which out of the following types of discriminations has been prohibited by the Indian Constitution?

- A. Discrimination on the basis of gender, religion and caste

- B. Discrimination only on the basis of gender
- C. Discrimination only on the basis of caste
- D. Discrimination on the basis of literacy level

Question 8. In which of the following governing bodies in India have seats been reserved for women?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. State Assemblies
- C. Panchayati Raj
- D. Council of Ministers

Question 9 Which of the following social divisions is unique to India?

- A. Class
- B. Caste
- C. Religion
- D. Gender

Question 10 Which of the following is NOT a societal stereotype?

- A. Women are supposed to take care of children.
- B. Women can work outside and run the home.
- C. Women are supposed to cook, clean, wash clothes.
- D. Spending money on a girl's education is waste of money.

CHAPTER - 4

Political Party

Question 1. What is the challenge that political parties confront when power is concentrated in the hands of only one or a few leaders?

- A) Use of money and muscle power
- B) Lack of internal democracy
- C) Dynastic succession
- D) Lack of meaningful choice to voters

Question 2. If a regional political party wants to be a part of the national government, which feature of the Indian political structure can help it achieve its aim?

- A) President's rule

- B) Political merger
- C) Constitutional amendment
- D) Coalition

Question 3. To be recognised as a state political party, which of the following two conditions must a political party meet?

- A) Receive at least 6% of the total vote in four states' assembly election
- B) Receive at least 6% of the total votes cast in a legislative assembly election
- C) Receive at least 6% of the vote in a Lok Sabha election
- D) Win at least two seats in a legislative assembly election
- E) Win at least four Lok Sabha seats

Question 4 What measure can be adopted to make political parties more democratic and to reduce the influence of a few candidates over others?

- A) Funding by candidates
- B) Internal elections
- C) Declaration from members about their property, education and criminal records
- D) Registration of influential party members

Source: Read the extract and answer the questions given below:

“The difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced. Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.” (NCERT, Political Parties, Pg. No. 84)

Question 5 What is the central idea of the above extract?

- A) Lack of internal democracy
- B) No meaningful choice to voters
- C) Role of money and muscle power
- D) Dynastic succession

Question 6. Why is a decline in the ideological differences among parties not considered good for the democratic system?

- A) Political parties would not practise open and transparent procedures.

- B) This can make parties focus only on winning elections.
- C) Leaders would assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- D) Voters who want different policies have no options.

Question 7. How can a political party's decision-making process be made more gender-sensitive?

- A) VETO power for women over certain decision-making processes
- B) Women to make decisions related to women
- C) Only women in decision-making body
- D) Reserved seats for women on decision-making bodies

Question 8 Which one of the following has the most power?

- A) Ruling party with a majority
- B) Opposition party
- C) Independent MPs
- D) Coalition government

Question 9 Which other political party challenge is related to the challenge of dynastic succession?

- A) Role of money and muscle power
- B) Partisanship
- C) No meaningful choice
- D) Lack of internal democracy

Question 10 What is the reason for the presence of so many regional political parties in India?

- A) Regional identity
- B) Federal progression
- C) Structural decentralisation
- D) Constitutional need

CHAPTER - 5

Outcome of democracy

Question 1 A newly elected representative wants to promote the concept of sustainable environment in her constituency. Which of the following would be the most democratic method to achieve this?

- A) Impose heavy fines on certain activities
- B) Ask the opposition party to bring reforms
- C) Invite suggestions from the people
- D) Make harsh laws against certain products

Question 2 Which two elements of rule by majority are critical in a democracy to accommodate social differences?

- A) Rule by majority in democracy gives power to the majority community for a certain period.
- B) Rule by majority does not imply that there should collaboration between the communities.
- C) Rule by majority does not imply majority community rule.
- D) Democracy involves changing the balance of power by giving power to the minority.

Question 3 Why do you need the right to express your culture in society?

- A) Democracy does not give unnecessary importance to cultures as a part of secularism.
- B) Democracy promises dignity and freedom of the individual.
- C) Democracy aims at bringing exotic cultures into mainstream society.
- D) Democracy guarantees freedom to ancient and indigenous cultures

Source: Read the extract and answer the questions given below.

“Now look at the other side – democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government.”
(NCERT, Outcomes of Democracy, Pg. No. 91)

Question 4 What is the central theme of the extract?

- A) Accountability
- B) Transparency
- C) Decision-making
- D) Freedom of press

Question 5 Can you name the Indian law which relates to the core idea of the extract? Select the correct answer

- A) Right to Intervention Act
- B) Information and Technology Act
- C) Right to Privacy
- D) Right to Information Act

Question 6 Every day in India, we see demonstrations, marches and campaigns against various policies, acts, decisions and leaders. So, why do we consider ourselves a good democracy if people are dissatisfied with the government?

- A) A good democracy looks beyond the protests.
- B) Paid protests by the opposition should be ignored.
- C) Dissent is the essence of democracy.
- D) It requires strong leaders to handle democracy.

Question 7 What difference would be seen if a citizen asked the same question in a democratic and a non-democratic country?

- A) The non-democratic government will have to respond.
- B) The democratic government may take time, but it will respond.
- C) The democratic government will respond quickly.
- D) Citizens cannot raise questions in non-democratic countries.

Question 8 . Which principle of the Indian Constitution would you pick to show that the Constitution chose not to institute rule by a religious majority?

- A) Fraternalism
- B) Socialism
- C) Republicanism
- D) Secularism

Question 9 ‘More than achieving economic development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities.’

In the above statement, what does the term economic disparities in a democracy imply?

- A) Uneven distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society
- B) Wealth distribution based on education and gender in a democracy
- C) Unavailability of basic needs such as food, clothing, house, education and health
- D) Poor countries dependent on rich countries for basic supplies

Question 10. Certain practices, such as exploitation, inequality and discrimination, are not permissible in society. Why does this social rejection not become a law in a non-democratic setting?

- A) The unacceptable practices and legality are irrelevant to the non-democratic form of governance.
- B) There is no legal backing to the concept of individual freedom and dignity.
- C) This unacceptability is not foundational by nature.
- D) Exploitation, inequality, and discrimination have legal sanctions in the non-democratic setting.

Question 11 Democracy is based on majority rule. The poor make up a large part of the population. In theory, democracy should be a pro-poor system. What indicates that this is not the case?

- A) Rule by majority means rule by the major religion.
- B) Rule by majority means rule by the major regional power.
- C) Rule by majority means rule by the majority of common views.
- D) Rule by majority means rule by the major ethnicity.