



ECONOMICS

Chapter – 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

- Which of the following sectors show the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India?  
a. Primary                                      b. Tertiary                                      c. Secondary                                      d. Quaternary
- Arrange the following in the correct sequence:  
a. Transporting cloth to the workshops  
b. Sales in shops and showrooms  
c. Spinning the yarn  
d. Weaving of the fabric

**Options:**

- a, d, c, b
- c, d, a, b
- d, a, b, c
- c, d, b, a

**Assertion and Reason:**

- Assertion (A):** Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector.  
**Reason (R):** The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.  
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Assertion (A):** In India, over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.  
**Reason (R):** Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy, so the government spends a lot of money creating jobs in the tertiary sector.  
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which of the following sectors?  
a. Primary                                      b. Tertiary                                      c. Secondary                                      d. Quaternary
- Choose the incorrect option from the following:  

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
a. Courier	i. Tertiary Sector
b. Fisherman	ii. Primary Sector
c. Carpenter	iii. Primary Sector
d. Banker	iv. Tertiary Sector
- Which of the following is a private sector industry?  
a. BHEL                                      b. TISCO                                      c. OIL                                      d. SAIL
- Fill in the blanks:

Sector	Criteria used
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Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organised and Unorganised	?

- Nature of employment activities
- Nature of social activities
- Nature of production activities
- Nature of political activities

**Answer the following questions in brief (30-60 Words):**

- Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three points.
- "Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.
- Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.
- "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples.

**Answer the following questions in detail (90-120 Words):**

- How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of the nation? Explain.
- How do we count various goods and services for calculating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?
- In what ways can the Government increase employment in the rural sector?
- Why do people prefer to work in an organized sector? Explain.
- Explain any five differences between the public and private sector.
- State the consequences of over workforce in the agriculture sector.

## HISTORY

### Chapter 2: Nationalism in India

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

- When did the Civil Disobedience Movement begin?
  - 1930
  - 1932
  - 1934
  - 1936
- The Simon Commission was boycotted because:
  - it was a British initiative.
  - it did not include any Indian members
  - it supported the partition of Bengal
  - it imposed heavy taxes
- Who was the Viceroy of India during the Quit India Movement?
  - Lord Mountbatten.
  - Lord Linlithgow
  - Lord Wavell
  - Lord Irwin
- The slogan "Do or Die" is associated with which movement?
  - Non-Cooperation Movement
  - Civil Disobedience Movement
  - Quit India Movement
  - Khilafat Movement
- What was the main aim of the Rowlatt Act?
  - To promote education
  - To curb political activities
  - To improve economic conditions
  - To provide healthcare
- The slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was given by:
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - Subhas Chandra Bose
- The Khilafat Movement was led by:
  - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - Ali brothers
  - Bhagat Singh
  - Subhas Chandra Bose
- The main purpose of the Cripps Mission was to:
  - Promote Hindu-Muslim unity
  - Get support for the British war effort

c. Propose Indian independence

d. Develop Indian education

**Answer the following questions in brief (60 to 90 Words):**

1. What was the reaction to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in India?
2. Explain any three problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.
3. What do you know about the Rowlatt Act?
4. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India?

**Answer the following questions in detail (90-120 Words):**

5. Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards the late 1920s.
6. How did the plantation workers understand the idea of 'Swaraj'? Explain.
7. Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.
8. Explain the reaction of Indian people against the Rowlatt Act passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919.
9. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.
10. Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31st January 1930? Why was the abolition of the 'salt tax' the most stirring demand?
11. How did the rich peasants and women take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
12. Why did the Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain any three reasons.

**Case Study Based Questions:**

Read the extract and answer the questions given below:

On 6 January 1921, the police in the United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt, but I know what my feelings were. For a moment, my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten – but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans (farmers) seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was – and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence – I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

- (i) "The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, ..." Jawaharlal Nehru is referring to which great leader?
- (ii) Who behaved as brave men?
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru felt angry at the action of the police. State True or False.
- (iv) I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.' What lesson is talked about here?

**Assertion and Reason:**

Direction- In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Mark the correct choice as:

- (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.
1. **Assertion(A):** In India the rise of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement.  
**Reason:** The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together.
  2. **Assertion(A):** Mass processions Were a common feature of the Indian national movement.  
**Reason (R):** People protested for the benefit of their respective social groups.
  3. **Assertion(A):** In 1920-21 crops failed in many parts of India and there was an influenza epidemic.  
**Reason (R):** According to the 1921 census, 13 million people perished in India due to famine and disease.

4. **Assertion(A):** In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi traveled to Champaran, Bihar.

**Reason:** It was Gandhi's first major movement where he inspired peasants to resist exploitation by planters.

### Mapwork

1. Congress sessions:
  - a) 1920 Calcutta
  - b) 1920 Nagpur
  - c) 1927 Madras session
2. Satyagraha movements:
  - a) Kheda
  - b) Champaran
  - c) Ahmedabad mill workers revolt
3. Jallianwala Bagh
4. Dandi March

### Chapter - 3: The Making of a Global World

#### **Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Who worked in American plantations during the 18th century:
  - a. Emigrants from Europe
  - b. Slaves captured from Africa
  - c. Native Americans
  - d. Emigrants from India
2. During the First World War women in Europe stepped into jobs which earlier men were expected to do. What was the reason?
  - a. because men went to battle.
  - b. because men went to other countries in search of jobs.
  - c. because of the liberalization of women in society.
  - d. because menfolk decided to take charge of the household work.
3. Reason for decline of cotton textile export from India to Britain in the early 19th century:
  - a. shortage of raw cotton in India.
  - b. cotton producers had found other buyers.
  - c. imposition of tariff on cotton import into Britain.
  - d. the quality of cotton textile was poor.
4. From the mid-19th century, faster industrial growth in Britain led to:
  - a. higher income.
  - b. unemployment in rural Britain.
  - c. migration of people to Britain.
  - d. the arrival of women industrial workers.
5. The Bretton Woods Conference led to the establishment of:
  - a. ILO (International Labour Organisation)
  - b. UNESCO, 1945
  - c. International Monetary Fund
  - d. FAO, 1945

#### **Answer the following questions in brief (20 to 40 Words):**

1. Which problems were common in Europe until the nineteenth century?
2. What happened after the Corn Laws were abolished?
3. What do you mean by 'Indentured Labour'?
4. Which disease proved to be a deadly killer for America's original inhabitants?

#### **Answer the following questions in brief (60 to 90 Words):**

5. 'Silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.' Examine this statement.
6. Describe how human societies have become steadily more interlinked in the ancient times.
7. "Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange." Support your answer with three examples.

### GEOGRAPHY

#### Chapter - 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources

#### **Explain these terms:**

Biodiversity , Normal species , Endemic species, Endangered species  
Vulnerable species , Extinct species

#### **Answer the following questions in brief (30 to 60 Words):**

1. How many types of forests are classified in India? Explain.
2. Forests play a key role in the ecological system.” Highlight the value of forests in our life.

**Answer the following questions in brief (60 to 90 Words):**

3. “Developed countries and rich people are considered the major factors for environmental degradation.” Explain.
4. Large scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Explain.
5. Assess the need for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India.
6. What steps have been taken by the government for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India?

**Case Study Based Questions:**

7. India’s unparalleled biodiversity is a testament to its diverse landscapes and ecosystems. From the snow-capped Himalayas to the lush Western Ghats and the arid Thar Desert, the country’s geographical diversity has nurtured a vast array of flora and fauna. Flora: India boasts an incredible diversity of plant species, with over 15,000 recorded flowering plants, including iconic species like the Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, and Asiatic lion. The country is a birdwatcher’s paradise, with over 1,300 bird species, including the colorful Indian peafowl and the elusive Indian paradise flycatcher. Despite its biodiversity richness, India faces numerous conservation challenges, including habitat loss, poaching, and climate change. Efforts like the establishment of protected areas, stringent wildlife protection laws, and community-based conservation initiatives are vital for preserving India’s natural heritage. In conclusion, India’s flora and fauna are not just a source of pride but also crucial for ecological balance and human well-being. Preserving this natural wealth requires sustained efforts, public awareness, and responsible environmental stewardship.
  1. Write about the various steps initiated by the government of India for forest and wildlife conservation?
  2. What do you understand by the term biological diversity?
  3. Why is conservation of flora and fauna important for human existence?
  4. What challenges are faced by India despite its biodiversity richness?

**Assertion and Reason:**

Direction- In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Mark the correct choice as:

- (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.
8. **Assertion (A) :** Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life.  
**Reason (R) :** Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason for the destruction of species.
  9. **Assertion (A):** Tiger population is not on the verge of extinction.  
**Reason (R) :** Tiger population in forests is increasing rapidly day by day.
  10. **Assertion (A):** Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted in the loss of cultural diversity.  
**Reason (R):** The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.

**Chapter 3: Water Resources**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Even when water is available in many cities in abundance, why is there water scarcity?
  - a. Domestic usage
  - b. Unequal distribution of water
  - c. Defect in technical areas
  - d. Lack of infrastructure for proper distribution
2. How can we revolutionize agriculture?
  - a. By building dams
  - b. By releasing more water
  - c. By making rainwater reserves
  - d. By developing drought resistant crops and dry farming techniques

3. Most farmers own wells and tube-wells in their farms for irrigation to increase their produce, what adverse effect can this have?
  - a. Falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability
  - b. Imbalance in minerals for the soil
  - c. Unequal distribution of water
  - d. Could be technical defaults
4. Post-independent India witnessed intensive.....
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. economy problems
  - c. industrialisation and urbanization,
  - d. deforestation
5. What is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment?
  - a. Canal
  - b. Lake
  - c. Embankment.
  - d. Dam

**Explain the following terms:**

- a. Guls and Kuls
- b. Rooftop Harvesting
- c. Khadims and Johads
- d. Tankas
- e. Inundation channels

**Answer in Brief (20 to 40 Words):**

1. What is a Hydrological Cycle?
2. What is Water Harvesting?
3. How much Freshwater is available on earth?

**Answer in Detail (90 to 120 Words):**

4. What is water scarcity? Write the main reasons for water scarcity.
5. What are the qualitative and quantitative causes of water scarcity?
6. Mention some steps to conserve water.
7. How was water harvested in ancient India?
8. Mention some uses of Dams.
9. Explain why multipurpose projects are facing opposition in recent times from local people
10. Locate & label the following places on the political map of India.
  - a. Salal
  - b. Bhakra Nangal
  - c. Tehri
  - d. Rana Pratap Sagar
  - e. Sardar Sarovar
  - f. Hirakund
  - g. Nagarjun Sagar
  - h. Tungabhadra

**CIVICS**

**Chapter 2: Federalism**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:
  - a. Village, State and Union Government
  - b. Village, District and State Government
  - c. Village and State Government
  - d. Village, Block and District level
2. Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?
  - a. U.S.A
  - b. Belgium
  - c. India.
  - d. Spain
3. In a ‘Holding together federation’:
  - a. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
  - b. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
  - c. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
  - d. Constituent states have unequal powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. A, B, C and D
- b. B and C
- c. A and D
- d. A, B and D

**Fill in the blanks:**

4. The ..... plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
5. .... are the local governing bodies in the villages and ..... in urban areas.

6. The political head of a Municipal Corporation is called the .....
7. If there is a conflict in the laws made in the concurrent list, the law made by the ..... Government will prevail.
8. The Union Government has the power to legislate on ..... subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists.

**Answer the following questions (20-40 Words):**

1. 'The federal system has dual objectives.' Mention the dual objectives.
2. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.
3. Mention the three-tier system prevailing in India.

**Answer in Detail ( 90 to 120 Words).**

1. State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.
2. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government". What key changes were brought into the political system of Belgium?
3. 'All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Justify.

**Assertion and Reason:**

Direction- In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

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- 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.

1. **Assertion (A):** Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

**Reason (R):** Usually, a federation has one level of government.

2. **Assertion (A):** India has a federal system.

**Reason (R):** Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

**Case Study Based Questions:**

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

An experiment in Brazil:

A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralization with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organization operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to make real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the Gram Sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it. About 20,000 people participate in this decision making exercise every year. This method has ensured that the money cannot be spent only for the benefit of the colonies where rich people live. Buses now run to the poor colonies and builders cannot evict slum-dwellers without resettling them. In our own country, a similar experiment has taken place in some areas in Kerala. Ordinary people have participated in making a plan for the development of their locality.

1. Which city of Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment?
2. What was the experiment?
3. What has the city set up and why?
4. What has this method ensured its people?

**Chapter 3: Gender, Religion & Caste**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Among the following, which countries have high participation of women in public life?  
(a) Sweden and India                      (b) Norway and Sri Lanka  
(c) Nepal and Finland                      (d) Sweden and Africa
2. Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicized.  
A) When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.  
B) Each caste group incorporates neighboring castes which were earlier excluded.  
C) Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes.  
D) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.  
(a) A, B and D                      (b) B, C and D                      (c) B and C                      (d) A and D
3. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:  
(a) Biological difference between men and women  
(b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women  
(c) Unequal child sex ratio  
(d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.
4. In India seats are reserved for women in:  
A. Lok Sabha                      B. State legislative assemblies                      C. Cabinets                      D. Panchayat Raj bodies  
a. A, B and D                      b. B, C and D                      c. B and C                      d. A and D
5. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a ..... in most families?  
a. gender system    b. sexual division of labor    c. division of labor    d. gender division

**Answer the following questions ( 30 to 60 words):**

1. How is communalism a hindrance on the functioning of our democracy? Explain.
2. Explain the representation of women in politics.
3. What is the sexual division of labor?

**Answer the following questions ( 90 to 120 words):**

4. How far is it correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicized? Explain.
5. State how caste inequalities are still prevalent in India.
6. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

**Assertion and Reason:**

Direction- In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Mark the correct choice as:

- 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.

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

**Reason:** Men are superior to women physically and emotionally.

8. **Assertion:** Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

**Reason:** Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.