

## **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

### **CLASS- X**

#### **QUESTION BANK**

1. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany?
2. Which idea, other than economic exploitation, was behind French colonisation of Vietnam?
3. State an important characteristic of the oldest Japanese book, Diamond Sutra.
4. State the hotly debated issue around which the novel Indulekha revolved.
5. Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujrat has not been so far utilised and developed to the maximum. It falls in which category of resources?
6. Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable.
7. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities? What is it called?
8. A group of companies in India wishes to import high quality ACs from South Korea but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the ACs very expensive leading to a decline their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation.
9. Sania buys a packet of biscuits and finds detail about ingredients used, price, batch number etc. printed on it except the expiry date. Under which right of the consumers she can claim to know this information from the manufacturer?
10. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain.
11. The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. Explain
12. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify the statement by giving three arguments.
13. "Colonial administrators found „vernacular“ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs." Prove the statement by giving three evidences.
14. Explain any three reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years.
15. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.
16. Distinguish between the Unitary and Federal systems of government.
17. "Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions." Elaborate upon the statement.
18. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify.

19. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why?
20. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?
21. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all?
22. Create an advertisement for an online Consumer Awareness campaign to help consumers know their rights and save themselves from exploitation.
23. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.
24. "Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the countryside." Elucidate.
25. "The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city." Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18th century
26. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Elucidate.
27. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.
28. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.
29. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain.
30. "The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well." In light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.
31. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.
32. Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Describe any five of them.
33. Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about any two of such challenges while citing appropriate examples.
34. Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.

**35. Reema works as a shift technician in Mehta Textiles Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.**

## **CHAPTER-1 NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

### **CLASS-X**

#### **SUBJECT-HISTORY**

**Q.1 How did French territory undergo changes due to the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?**

**Q.2. Discuss the lives of the aristocrats and the new middle class in 19th century France.**

**Q.3.What views did the conservatives hold?**

**Q.4.The French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what a nation is in this way:**

**(i) What, according to Renan, are the attributes of a nation?**

**(ii) Why does he think nations are important?**

**(iii) How is his idea different from others? Do you agree with him?**

**Q.5.How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?**

**OR**

**How was the formation of the nation-state the result of a long-drawn-out process in Britain? Explain.**

**Q.6. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19th century.**

**Q.7. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment during 18th century? Explain.**

**OR**

**“Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe.” Support the statement with examples.**

**Q.8. In which year was the unification of Italy completed? Mention two features of the unification movement.**

**Q.9. Why were 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give any three reasons**

**Q.10. Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.**

**Q.11. Explain the role of language in developing the nationalist sentiments in Europe**

**Q.12. "Italy had a long history of political fragmentation". Support the statement by giving any three points.**

**Q.13. Explain how Ireland got incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801? What were the symbols of this new British nation?**

**Q.14. Why was Balkans after 1871 the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe. Explain giving four reasons.**

**Q.15. Explain any four provisions of Napoleon's Civil Code of 1804.**

**OR**

**State any three provisions of the Civil Code of 1804.**

**Q.16. How was the Habsburg Empire a patchwork of many different regions and peoples in Europe? Explain.**

**Q.17. When did the first clear-cut expression of nationalism come in France? How did the French Revolution lead to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens? Explain any five measures taken by the French revolutionaries in this regard.**

**Q.18. Describe Frederic Sorrieu's utopian vision of the world as depicted in his painting in 1848.**

**Q.19. Describe four stages of unification of Germany.**

**Q.20. Mention any two economic obstacles that the liberal nationalists wanted to overcome. In what way did the Zollverein customs union of 1834 try to overcome these shortcomings?**

**Q.21. What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand?**

**Q.22. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilise nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe? Give four points.**

**Q.23. "Till mid-eighteenth century there were no nation states in Europe." Support the statement with four examples.**

**History Assignment**  
**Class X**  
**Chapter 3. Nationalism in India**

- 1. What type of flag was designed during national movement in Bengal? Explain its features**
- 2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the civil disobedience movement with great apprehension? Explain**
- 3. The civil disobedience movement was different from non-cooperation movement .explain.**
- 4. Why did Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against proposed Rowlett act 1919**
- 5. What is the significance of Bardoli Resolution?**
- 6. Describe in brief the militant guerrilla movement off Andhra Pradesh.**
- 7“Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi’s idea and the notion of Swaraj “. Support this statement**
- 8. Examine the methods and programmes of the extremists.**
- 9. How did the unity of national movement become possible under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi?**
- 10. Explain the government of India act, 1919?**
- 11. Explain the major problems posed by first world war in India .**
- 12. What was the attitude of Indian merchants and industrialist towards the civil disobedience movement ?**

**History Assignment**  
**CHAPTER – 8 NOVELS, SOCIETY AND HISTORY**

1. What do you know about Anandmath?
2. What is an epistolary novel? Give its example .
3. Which is the novel that shows a topsy turvy world in which women takes places of men ?
4. What is Kissa – Goi mean?
5. What is the subject matter of Prem Chand's novel "SevaSadan"?
6. Which novel was first modern novel in Malayalam?
7. Which novel was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya? Give the features of this book.
  
8. Who is the writer of Saraswati Vijayam ?
9. Name the novel written by Advaita Mulla Burman ?
10. What were the reasons for the popularity of novels in India and the outside world?
11. In what way was the novels in colonial rule useful for the nationalist?
12. "Nationalist in colonial India wrote for political cause" Explain your answer with suitable arguments?
13. How did the character like InduLekha and Madhavan inspire the contemporary generation to strike a balance between Western ideas and Indian traditions?
14. "Novels helped in creating a sense of social awareness in India" Explain?
15. Which type of problems were highlighted by Charles Dicken through his books ?
16. Explain the popularity of novels among women in 18<sup>th</sup> century ?
17. How was the new readership of novels formed in England and France?
18. Who was Emile Zola? Write about the theme of the novel which was written by him ?
19. Give a brief description of "Mayor of Casterbridge"?
  
20. What is a novel? What are the major differences between novel and a manuscript?

## **CHAPTER-6 WORK, LIFE & LEISURE**

### **CLASS-X**

#### **SUBJECT-HISTORY**

**Q.1: - What steps were taken to clean up London?**

**Q.2: - Give three reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the 18th century?**

**Q.3: - How did people entertain themselves in the 'chawls'?**

**Q.4: - Explain the social change in London which led to the need for underground?**

**Q.5: - What was the status of the women folk in the conservative industrial towns?**

#### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**Q.1: - 'Bombay was a prime city if India'. Justify by giving examples.**

**Q.2: - Describe the life in chawls?**

**Q.3: - Describe the problems of traveling in the underground railway?**

**Q.4:- Describe the features of the big modern city of Calcutta as viewed by the gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy?**

**Q.5:- Describe three main features of Charles Booth's first social survey of low skilled London workers**

**Q.6:- What was the role of Jobber in Chawls?**

**Q.7:- How did the development or expansion of Bombay differ from London?**

**Q.8:- Write any three historical processes which have shaped modern cities in decisive ways.**

**Q.9:- Explain the different steps taken by authorities to control crimes in London.**

**Q.10:-What do you understand by Individualism, Chartism and 10 hour movement?**

**Q.11:-Why well off Londoners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the 19th century?**

**Q.12:-What form of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people?**

**Q.13:- How did the condition of women workers change from 19th to 20th centuries in London?**

**Q.14:-Describe the steps taken to solve the problem of housing in Bombay.**

**Q.15:-Ties between members of households loosened in Britain in the era of industrialization. Explain the statement.**



**ASSIGNMENT-1 CHAPTER-1-POWER SHARING**

**SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS-X**

1. Explain the linguistic composition of Srilanka.
2. Examine the ethnic composition of Belgium.
3. Explain the power sharing arrangements among different organs of the government.
4. How did Tamils make efforts to gain power in Srilanka?
5. How is power shared among different social groups?
6. How is power sharing arrangements made in political parties?
7. What is the basic principal of democracy? How is power shared among governments at different levels?
8. What were the causes of civil war in Srilanka? Examine its impact on the country.
9. What arrangements were worked out by the Belgium leaders in order to accommodate regional differences and cultural diversity?
10. Explain the majoritarian measures adopted by Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

**OR**

**Explain the provisions of the Act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala Supremacy.**

## **ASSIGNMENT-2 CHAPTER-2-FEDERALISM**

### **CLASS-X**

#### **SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

- 1. Explain any five features of federalism.**
- 2. “Holding together federation “do not give equal power to its constituent units . Explain the statement with help of examples in context to India.**
- 3. Describe three- fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government & State Governments of India.**
- 4. “India is a federal country”. Explain by giving examples.**
- 5. Why was States Reorganization Commission formed?**
- 6. Explain the linguistic policy of Indian federal system.**
- 7. Critically analyse the centre-state relations of Indian Federalism.**
- 8. Explain the Panchayati Raj system.**
- 9. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India?**
- 10. State any two difference between the local govt. before and after the constitution.**
- 11. What is a Gram Sabha? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.**
- 12. Assess the need for local government.**
- 13. In the vast country like India, decentralisation of power is must.” Mention the importance of the idea of decentralisation**

## **ASSIGNMENT-3 CHAPTER-3 DEMOCRACY & DIVERSITY**

### **CLASS-X**

### **SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Q.1 “We all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group.” Discuss the statement with suitable examples.**

**Q.2. Discuss two reasons why differences occur in society. Give an example to show that social differences do not lead to social division.**

**Q.3.What are the features of a homogeneous society? Mention the name of any one country\ having such society?**

**Q.4.What was the Black Power movement? Explain.**

**Q.5. Explain any three elements that show the diversity in India.**

**Q.6.How were Civil Rights Movement and the Black Power movement different from each other?” Give three features of each.**

**Q.7. How far is it correct to say that social divisions exist in only big countries like India? Explain.**

**Q.8. “We have different identities in different contexts.” Support the statement with three facts.**

**Q.9. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?**

**Q.10. What did the African-American athletes in Mexico Olympics do in order to draw international attention to social discrimination in the United States?**

#### **Previous Year Long Answer Questions**

**Q.1. “Some people conclude that politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix.” Support this idea with two arguments.**

**Q.2.How do social divisions affect politics? Explain with examples.**

**Q.3. Explain the three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions.**

## **ASSIGNMENT-4 CHAPTER-4 GENDER, RELIGION & CASTE**

### **CLASS-X**

### **SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Q.1. Define a feminist movement. What is their objective?**

**Q.2. What are the factors other than the caste which play a decisive role at the time of the election?**

**Q.3. Unless women are empowered; their problems will never get adequate attention. Suggest any 3 ways to empower them.**

**Q.4. How are religious differences expressed in politics?**

**Q.5. How does the Constitution of India ensure secularism?**

**Q.6. "In our country women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence." Support the statement by giving three reasons.**

#### **Long Answer Questions**

**Q.1. Write a note on the status of women in India.**

**OR**

**How women in India still face discrimination and oppression in various ways? Explain with four examples.**

**Q.2. How does communalism take various forms in politics? Explain four forms.**

**Q.3. How do women in our country still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence? Explain with four examples.**

**OR**

**Describe any four aspects of life in which women are discriminated in Indian society.**

**Q.4. How does casteism affect politics?**

**OR**

**Explain any four forms of casteism in Indian politics.**

**OR**

**Caste can take various forms in politics. Describe any four forms.**

## **ASSIGNMENT-5 CHAPTER-6 POLITICAL PARTIES**

### **CLASS-X**

#### **SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Q.1: What are the main functions of a political party?**

**Q.2: What are the obstructions and challenges faced by political parties?**

**Q.3: Why do we need political parties?**

**OR**

**What is the necessity of a political party in a democracy?**

**OR**

**Why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties?**

**Q.4: Mention some characteristics of political parties that distinguish them from other groups (parties).**

**Q.5: Differentiate between a National and a Regional / State party.**

**Q.6: What is the role of 'Opposition' in democracy?**

**Q.7: What is meant by 'Defection'?**

**Q.8: What are the components of a political party?**

**Q.9: How do the political parties put forward and implement different policies and programmes?**

**Q.10: Explain the terms - (a) Affidavit (b) Partisan and Partisanship (c) Election Commission (d) Opposition Party (e) Ruling Party**

**Q.11: How many party-systems are there? Which one is better?**

**Q.12: Write main policies of B.S.P and C.P.I-M.**

**Q.13: Differentiate between I.N.C and B.J.P.**

**Q.14: What are the major challenges before political parties?**

**Q.15: What efforts have been taken to reform political parties?**

**Q.16: What suggestions are given to reform political parties?**

**Q.17: How multi-party system has strengthened the democratic structure?**

**Q.18: "Regional parties have strengthened the federalism and democracy in India." Comment**

**Q.19: What is the role of an ordinary citizen in reforming the political parties?**

**ASSIGNMENT-6 CHAPTER-7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

**CLASS-X**

**SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

- Q1. “A democratic govt. is efficient and effective.” Analyse the statement.**
- Q2. “Democracy is a better form of govt. than any other form of govt.” Analyse the statement with arguments.**
- Q3. How does democracy produce accountable, responsive & legitimate govt.?**
- Q4. “Transparency is the most important feature of democracy.” Analyse the statement.**
- Q5. Why economic growth in dictatorship is better than that in democratic rule?**
- Q6. Are democracies based on political & economic equalities? Explain.**
- Q7. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate diversities?**
- Q8. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy?**
- Q9. “Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity & freedom of the citizens.” Justify the statement.**
- Q10. On what factors does the country’s economic development failed?**

**ASSIGNMENT-7 CHAPTER-8 CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY**

**CLASS-X**

**SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Q1. Explain the different types of challenges faced by democracy in modern world.**

**Q2. How does RTI act as a watchdog of democracy?**

**Q3. Suggest some guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways & means for political reform in India.**

**Q4. Mention the steps to check the doctor's absenteeism in rural area.**

**Q5. Examine the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world.**

**Q6. Define the term "Political Funding." State the challenges faced by democracy due to it. Also mention the reform proposals to overcome the problem of political funding.**

**Q7. Explain the arguments for and arguments against democracy.**

**Q8. "Is the idea of democracy shrinking?" Explain the statement.**

# **Economics**

## **Ch-1 Development**

- 1. Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals?  
Explain the statement with one example.**
- 2. Describe any three possible developmental goals of landless rural labourers.**
- 3. Why is 'mix' of goals for development important for the people?**
- 4. Explain any 5 basis of comparison of economic development of different countries or state.**
- 5. On which basis the rich and low income countries have been categories in the world? According to the World Development Report, India comes in which category? Give reasons for the same.**
- 6. What is meant by Per Capita Income? Mention any two limitations of Per Capita Income as an indicator on development.**
- 7. Why do we use averages?**
- 8. Why is total income not a useful measure to compare two countries? Explain.**
- 9. Why has Kerala a low 'Infant Mortality Rate'? Explain any three reasons.**
- 10. Describe any 5 conditions that you would consider before accepting a job.**
- 11. Explain the term Net Attendance Ratio.**



# **Economics**

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

**Q1. Why is agriculture an activity of unorganised sector in India?**

**Q2. Differentiate between the public sector and private sector by giving examples.**

**Q3. Suggest any three ways to create more employment avenues in Urban sector.**

**Q4. How can the workers in the unorganised sector be protected? Explain.**

**Q5. What is the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy? How does it help in the economic development of the country?**

**Q6. What is an organised sector? Describe its working conditions.**

**Q7. In which sector are most of the people employed and why?**

**Q8. Why is only 'final goods and services' counted in GDP?**

**Q.9. what is meant by disguised unemployment? Give examples.**

**Q.10. Service sector in India employs different kinds of people. Explain with example.**

# **Economics**

## **Chapter 3, MONEY AND CREDIT**

**Question.1: What is “Barter System”?**

**Question.2: Why money is called a medium of exchange?**

**Question.3: Define - (a) Credit (b) Terms of Credit (c) Collateral**

**Question.4: How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things?**

**Question.5: Why were demand deposits considered as money?**

**Question.6: What would happen if all the depositors went to ask for their money at the same time?**

**Question.7: Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending?**

**Question.8: What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit?**

**Question.9: Why should credit at reasonable rates be available for all?**

**Question.10: Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households as compared to the poorer households?**

## **Economics**

### **CH- 4 Globalisation and the Indian economy**

- 1. What is meant by trade barrier?**
- 2. Why did government of India put barriers to foreign trade and investment after independence?**
- 3. Give two examples of Indian companies which have emerged as multinational companies.**
- 4. How has competition benefited people in India?**
- 5. Nearly all major multinationals are Americans, Japanese, or Europeans such as Nike, Coca-cola, Pepsi, Honda, and Nokia. Can you guess why?**
- 6. “Due to globalisation, competition and uncertain employment prevails”. Comment.**
- 7. Analyse the role of Chinese toys in India.**
- 8. “Globalisation has widened the gap between consumers”. Elaborate. Which value is affected here?**
- 9. What has been the impact of globalisation in India?**
- 10. Explain the role played by WTO in liberalising International trade.**

# **Economics**

## **Ch-5 Consumer Rights**

- 1. When did the consumer movement move in an organised form?**
- 2. Which consumer right entitles the consumer to get relief in case the product or service falls short of his expectations?**
- 3. “Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place”. Support the statement.**
- 4. Explain with 3 suitable examples the meaning of ‘right to be informed’ as provided under ‘consumer protection act 1986’.**
- 5. What is the importance of logos and certification? How does it affect consumers?**
- 6. What are ‘Consumer Protection Councils (CPCs)? What are the main activities of the CPCs?**
- 7. “Rules and regulations are required for the protection of consumers in the market place”. Justify the statement with arguments.**
- 8. Explain the judicial structure of Consumer Disputes in India?**
- 9. People make complaints about the lack of civic amenities such as bad roads or poor water and health facilities but no one listens. Now the RTI act gives you the power to question. Do you agree? Discuss**
- 10. What are the drawbacks of consumer movement in India**

# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **Chapter 1 Resources and Development**

**1.What type of soil is found in river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.**

**2.Mention the steps which can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas.**

**3.How the technical and economic development has led to more consumption of resources?**

**4.What is sustainable development?**

**5.Write a note on Agenda 21.**

**6.Name the factors that determine the use of land.**

**7.Name the factors responsible for land degradation.**

**8.What is the use of shelter belts?**

**9.“In India some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources” ; do you agree with this statement. Support your answers with three examples.**

**10.Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.**

**11.Explain the three types of resource planning in India.**

**12.On the political map of India show the following places where different type of soils are found:**

**Black Soil**

**Arid Soil**

**Laterite Soil**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **CH-3 WATER RESOURCES**

- 1.Mention two causes of water scarcity.**
- 2.Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Explain with the help of example.**
- 3.State the factors that are responsible for various objections against the multi purpose projects.**
- 4.Write a note on bamboo drip irrigation.**
- 5.Is water scarcity always associated with regions of low rainfall or those which are drought prone? Comment.**
- 6.In Israel average annual rainfall is 25 cm. but there is no shortage of water but in India, average rainfall is 114 cm. and here we find drought in one region or the other every year. Give reasons.**
- 7.What makes Tamil Nadu to stand out with regard to rain water harvesting?**
- 8.How was the water conserved in ancient India. Give some examples in support of your answers.**
- 9.What is a dam? Classify the dams on the basis of their structure & materials used and height.**
- 10.Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi purpose river projects.**
- 11.On the political map of India , locate and label the following dams:**
- 12.Bhakra Nangal , Salal, Sardar Sarovar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Nagarjuna Sagar**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **Chapter 4 Agriculture**

**1. Why do you think Kerala is the largest rubber producer in India?**

**2. What are the challenges faced by the farmers today?**

**3. Explain any five institutional reforms introduced by the Govt. of India in the interest of the farmers.**

**4. "Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy". Explain the statement by giving examples.**

**5. State any five features of Indian agriculture.**

**6. What is the importance of pulses in India? Why are pulses grown as rotational crop? Name two major pulses grown in Indian states.**

**7. Wheat and Rice farming in India are fairly different from each other. Explain.**

**8. Mention the factors which have influenced the change in methods of cultivation.**

**9. What do you mean by slash and burn or shifting agriculture?**

**10. What are Millets? Why are Millets very important crops of India?**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **Ch-5 MINERAL & ENERGY RESOURCES**

- 1.India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources but they are unevenly distributed. Explain.**
- 2.Elaborate the impact of mining on the health of miners and on the environment. What is the position of miners in India.**
- 3.There is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources in India. Explain.**
- 4.Name the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India. Assess the importance of its different forms.**
- 5.Classify resources into two groups on the basis of exhaustibility.**
- 6.Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.**
- 7.What are the uses of copper. Name the two leading copper producing states of India.**
- 8.Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain three methods of conservation of mineral resources.**
- 9.Why do you think that solar energy has bright future in India?**
- 10.On the political map of India, mark the following:**
- 11.Kudremukh iron ore mines, Bailadila iron ore mine, Oilfield in Gujarat, Coal mine in Tamil Nadu.**



## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries**

- 1. Why do industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand? Explain.**
- 2. "Agriculture and Industry are complimentary to each other". Explain with examples.**
- 3. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy". Explain with examples.**
- 4. State the factors responsible for location of most of the jute mills along the bank of the Hugli river in West Bengal.**
- 5. Why the Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries? Give reasons.**
- 6. Mention the factors responsible for non-performance of Iron and Steel industries to our full potential. What is the present position?**
- 7. State the method of treatment of industrial effluents.**
- 8. Mention the three objectives of National Jute Policy, 2005.**
- 9. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Elaborate the statement.**
- 10. Classify industries on the basis of raw material used.**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy**

- 1. Do you agree with the view that transport, communication and trade are complimentary to each other? Explain.**
- 2. "Roadways will have an edge over Railways in India". Support the statement.**
- 3. "Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India". Explain.**
- 4. What are the advantages of Airways?**
- 5. Why is international trade considered as the economic barometer for a country?**
- 6. Write a note on how tourism as a trade has flourished in India.**
- 7. What factors are responsible for the dense networks of railways in the Gangetic plains?**
- 8. What are the factors that cause heavy damage to the railways?**
- 9. What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport? Mention two merits and one demerit of airways.**
- 10. Define Balance of Trade. Distinguish between favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.**
- 11. On the political map of India, locate and label the following:**
  - (a) The eastern most city of the East-West corridor.**
  - (b) Tuticorin port**
  - (c) Paradip port**
  - (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport**

