

**CBSE  
X CLASS**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TARGET - 500  
MATERIAL**

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# ***ASSERTION & REASON TYPE QUESTIONS***

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.  
**Reason (R) :** The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.  
 A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs and the southern regions were under the domination of The Bourbon kings of Spain. Therefore assertion is true but reason is false.
2. **Assertion (A) :** Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.  
**Reason (R) :** They were closely bound to each other inspite of their autonomous rule.  
 A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Diverse people lived within the territories. They did not share a collective identity or a common culture. They spoke different languages belonged to different ethnic groups, were were no close ties binding them.
3. **Assertion (A) :** Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.  
**Reason (R) :** Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.  
 A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Italy had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations/ It could not be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. Thus both assertion and reason are false.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.  
**Reason (R) :** Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. The year 1848 was a year when rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. Earlier in 1845, a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages and led a revolt. Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.



5. **Assertion (A)** : From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.
- Reason (R)** : This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that would create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The centralised administrative system was one of the measures taken for making uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
6. **Assertion (A)** : The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- Reason (R)** : The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. This situation refers to the unification of Britain, Assertion refers to Scotland and how they suffered because of the long-drawn-out process. Their culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. However, the reason refers to how the Irishmen suffered in the hands of Englishmen as it was a country deeply divided between the Catholics and Protestants. It was largely a Catholic country but the Protestants got support from the English to suppress the Catholic revolts. It does not explain the assertion.
7. **Assertion (A)** : On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.
- Reason (R)** : The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Therefore, both assertion and reason are false.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
- Reason (R)** : Zollverein was formed to preserve conservatism
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false
9. **Assertion (A)** : Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- Reason (R)** : The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

10. **Assertion (A)** : The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.  
**Reason (R)** : The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
11. **Assertion (A)** : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.  
**Reason (R)** : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against the contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
12. **Assertion (A)** : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.  
**Reason (R)** : Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.  
A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
13. **Assertion (A)** : In France, were the 'Bibliothèque Bleué, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers.  
**Reason (R)** : In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
14. **Assertion (A)** : In the areas conquered by Napoleon the reactions of the local population were mixed.  
**Reason (R)** : Increased taxation, censorship etc. out-weigh the advantages of administrative changes.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
15. **Assertion (A)** : Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.  
**Reason (R)** : They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.  
A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
16. **Assertion (A)** : From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.  
**Reason (R)** : This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
17. **Assertion (A)** : On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.  
**Reason (R)** : The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.  
A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

- 18. Assertion (A) :** Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.  
**Reason (R) :** They represented a country as if it were a person.
- A. (B) both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- 19. Assertion (A) :** Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.  
**Reason (R) :** During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven States.
- A. (A) both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- 20. Assertion (A) :** Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815.  
**Reason (R) :** The main objective was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 21. Assertion (A) :** Initially Napoleon was welcomed by people but later people lost faith in him.  
**Reason (R) :** Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies created hostile situation.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 22. Assertion (A) :** Civil code of 1805 is also known as Napoleonic Code.  
**Reason (R) :** Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- A. (d) A is false but R is true
- 23. Assertion (A) :** The ideas of la patrie ( the fatherland) and le citoyen ( the citizen) emphasized the notion of united community.  
**Reason (R) :** German revolutionaries introduced measures that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- A. (c) A is true but R is false
- 24. Assertion (A) :** A customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia.  
**Reason (R) :** Tariff barriers were abolished and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**I. Multiple Choice Questions :**

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** In 1917, Gandhiji organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.  
**Reason (R) :** The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The peasants wanted that their revenue collection be relaxed because they were at a complete loss because of the epidemic. Gandhiji came forward and organized a Satyagraha to provide them with a platform to raise their voice.
2. **Assertion (A) :** The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.  
**Reason (R) :** In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power, something that usually only Brahmins had access to. Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
3. **Assertion (A) :** The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.  
**Reason (R) :** As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. Non-cooperation Movement was gradually turning violent, some leaders were by now, very tired of mass struggle, that is now it lost momentum. Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
4. **Assertion (A) :** In Awadh, the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.  
**Reason (R) :** The movement here was against Oudh Kisan Sabha.  
 A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Thus, both the assertion and the reason are wrong.

5. **Assertion (A)** : When Simon Commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan ‘Go back Simon’.
- Reason (R)** : This happened as Mahatma Gandhi was on Dandi March during that time.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan ‘Go back Simon’ because it did not have a single Indian member. They were all British but had come to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Gandhiji went on Dandi March on 11 March 1930. The reason thus does not explain the assertion.
6. **Assertion (A)** : Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931.
- Reason (R)** : Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both put in jail, the Congress was declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- With the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the Round Table Conference in London. However, the negotiations broke down and Gandhiji returned to India disappointed. New repressive measures by the government declared the Congress illegal and put Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru into jail. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.
- Reason (R)** : However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- The peasants were deeply disappointed when the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off in 1931 without revenue rates being revised. They wanted the revenue rates revised and were thus actively participating in the movement but were deeply hurt when they could not achieve the same. Therefore, The assertion is true but reason is false.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland and it was later included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement.
- Reason (R)** : Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata, which is portrayed as an ascetic figure, who is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- A. (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one’s nationalism, but this does not explain why he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’. Thus both of them are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

9. **Assertion (A)** : Peasants of kheda were adversely affected by the crop failure and plague.  
**Reason (R)** : Kheda peasants could not pay the revenue in 1917 and wanted relaxation in payment .  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Mahatma Gandhi declared that Satyagraha is a weapon of the strong instead of the weak.  
**Reason (R)** : Satyagraha is pure soul force and uses truth as its driving force.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
11. **Assertion (A)** : Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1919 .  
**Reason (R)** : Rowlatt Act gave government unrestricted power to arrest Indian political prisoners without trial for 2 years.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.a
12. **Assertion (A)** : British administration brutally tried to suppress the nationalist .  
**Reason (R)** : Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was stopped beside delhi.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. **Assertion (A)** : There were widespread attacks on government and public buildings in Amritsar during April 1919.  
**Reason (R)** : On April 10, there was an open fire on a peaceful procession of protesters in Amritsar.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
14. **Assertion (A)** : There were many voices of the nationalist movement in which nationalist unity occasionally broke down due to aspirations of different social groups.  
**Reason (R)** : The national movement was one of many voices in which Congress had regularly tried to form unity and resolve differences.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
15. **Assertion (A)** : Martial law was imposed in Amritsar during the Rowlatt Satyagraha and command was given to General Dyer.  
**Reason (R)** : General Dyer fired upon a peaceful procession in the streets of Amritsar.  
A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
16. **Assertion (A)** : On April 13 1919 a large crowd was gathered in the grounds of Jallianwala Bagh.  
**Reason (R)** : Some were there to protest and others had come to the Baisakhi fair.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
17. **Assertion (A)** : Dyer wanted to produce a moral effect by terrorizing Satyagrahis.  
**Reason (R)** : Dyer blocked the exits of Jalianwala Bagh and opened fire, causing a massacre.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.



- 18. Assertion (A) :** There were strikes and people attacked police and government buildings after the Jallianwala Bagh incident.  
**Reason (R) :** News of the Jallianwala massacre sent a shock of rage around India.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 19. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi called off the Rowlatt Satyagraha .  
**Reason (R) :** Indians were brutally repressed, humiliated and violated with attacks and even bombing .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 20. Assertion (A) :** Rowlatt Satyagraha wasn't a popular or well spread movement.  
**Reason (R) :** It was limited to mostly cities and major towns.  
A. (d) A is false but R is true
- 21. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi, after Rowlatt Satyagraha, felt a need to launch a broader movement for masses of India.  
**Reason (R) :** Such a movement couldn't happen without Hindu-Muslim unity.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 22. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi took up the Khilafat issue along with his non-cooperation movement.  
**Reason (R) :** Gandhi believed that the Khilafat issue was an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a united movement.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 23. Assertion (A) :** A Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.  
**Reason (R) :** A harsh treaty was to be imposed on the Muslim spiritual head (khalifa) and young Muslims in India felt they needed to defend Khalifa's powers.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 24. Assertion (A) :** Most of the modern Indian nationalist movements were undertaken by Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi .  
**Reason (R) :** Mahatma Gandhi was a leader of national status who tried to channel grievances of masses in the nation movements and create a sense of unity .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 25. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi stated in his book Hind Swaraj that British rule could only be established in India due to co-operation of Indians .  
**Reason (R) :** If Indians refused to cooperate with the British, the British rule would collapse within two years .  
A. (c) A is true but R is false.
- 26. Assertion (A) :** People would surrender their titles, boycott government services and foreign goods during 1920 .  
**Reason (R) :** Non-cooperation in 1920 was a movement of not cooperating or giving aid to Britishers.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

27. **Assertion (A)** : In months of September and December of 1920 there was a turmoil among Congress.  
**Reason (R)** : Many members of Congress were eager to boycott council elections of November 1920  
A. (c) A is true but R is false.
28. **Assertion (A)** : Non cooperation programme was adopted by Congress in the Nagpur session of 1920.  
**Reason (R)** : For a while there was no agreement between supporters and opponents of the non-cooperation movement.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
29. **Assertion (A)** : Various social groups participated in the 1921 Non-cooperation, Khilafat movement.  
**Reason (R)** : They all had a single aspiration and united meaning of Swaraj as their call of movement.  
A. (c) A is true but R is false.
30. **Assertion (A)** : Although most provinces boycotted council elections, the justice party of Madras participated in it.  
**Reason (R)** : The Justice party saw council elections as an opportunity to gain some power which normally had Brahmanical dominance.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
31. **Assertion (A)** : The import of foreign cloth in India dropped from Rs102 crore to 57 crore.  
**Reason (R)** : Merchants and traders boycott foreign goods and it was even burnt due to non cooperation movement .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
32. **Assertion (A)** : The production of Indian clothes and handlooms went up during 1921-22.  
**Reason (R)** : People boycotted foreign textiles and started wearing Indian clothes .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
33. **Assertion (A)** : Non-cooperation movement had an intense pace especially in the cities throughout its tenure.  
**Reason (R)** : Indian Khadi was more expensive than foreign cloth and thus not affordable to everyone.  
A. (d) A is false but R is true
34. **Assertion (A)** : Students and lawyers started going back to government schools and courts respectively.  
**Reason (R)** : India didn't have an adequate number of homegrown institutions to replace British ones .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
35. **Assertion (A)** : Peasants in Awadh had to do forced work and 'begar' at landlords' farms. They also had to pay extremely high taxes and rents.  
**Reasons (R)** : The movement in Awadh was against talukdars and landlords.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.



36. **Assertion (A)** : Peasant movements in villages demanded abolition of charges like 'begar' and relief in revenue payment.  
**Reason (R)** : These charges were levied by Britishers, whom peasants stopped giving services like barbers and washermen .  
A. (c) A is true but R is false.
37. **Assertion (A)** : The congress was unhappy with how the non cooperation movement developed among peasants in rural areas.  
**Reason (R)** : Many talukdars and merchants were attacked and incidents of robbery and hoarding were committed by peasants .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
38. **Assertion (A)** : Gandhi ji had declared that no taxes had to be paid and land was to be given to the poor.  
**Reason (R)** : Mahatma Gandhi's name was used to justify any action or aspiration .  
A. (d) A is false but R is true
39. **Assertion (A)** : Nehru ji had to address an impromptu meeting of the peasants around them on 6 January 1921.  
**Reason (R)** : Police stopped Nehruji in United provinces from proceeding further near Rae Bareli.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
40. **Assertion (A)** : Tribal peasant movements interpreted swaraj in forms of armed conflict and guerrilla warfare.  
**Reason (R)** : Congress approved every form and branch of non-cooperation movement.  
A. (c) A is true but R is false.
41. **Assertion (A)** : Tirbals in Gudem Hills adopted violent methods to protest against the colonial government in which they were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.  
**Reason (R)** : Tribal lifestyle and livelihood were disturbed by colonial forest laws and their leader Raju declared the liberation could be achieved only by use of force.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
42. **Assertion (A)** : Assam plantation workers interpreted Non-cooperation movement by defying authorities and leaving plantations.  
**Reason (R)** : Inland Emigration Act,1859 restricted plantation workers to their tea gardens which they saw as oppression.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
43. **Assertion (A)** : The nature of Non-cooperation movement was uniform in cities and rural or tribal areas.  
**Reason (R)** : Every community has a different meaning of Swaraj which meant end of all their sufferings and troubles.  
A. (d) A is false but R is true

44. **Assertion (A)** : The forms of many local movements were not identified by Congress with non-cooperation.  
**Reason (R)** : Peasant and tribal movements linked their actions to non-cooperation to identify themselves with a movement which was of national limits.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
45. **Assertion (A)** : Mahatma Gandhi had to abruptly call off the Non-cooperation movement in 1922.  
**Reason (R)** : In 1922 at Chauri Chaura a peaceful procession became violent and attacked the police.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
46. **Assertion (A)** : C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party.  
**Reason (R)** : They were one of the many leaders of Congress who wanted to participate in elections to provincial councils.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
47. **Assertion (A)** : Provincial councils were set up by the Government of India Act 1919.  
**Reason (R)** : Many congress leaders felt it was necessary for congress to oppose the British through these councils.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
48. **Assertion (A)** : By 1930 Indian countryside was in economic turmoil.  
**Reason (R)** : The worldwide depression of the 1920s caused a sharp decline in prices and exports of agricultural goods.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
49. **Assertion (A)** : When Simon Commission reached India it was opposed with slogans of 'Simon Go Back' in 1928.  
**Reason (R)** : This statutory commission was in India to give suggestions about constitution system, but didn't have a single Indian member  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
50. **Assertion (A)** : Lord Irwin in Oct 1929, gave India proposals of 'Dominion State' and round table conference for Indian constitution .  
**Reason (R)** : The Congress leaders were satisfied with this proposal .  
A. (c) A is true but R is false.
51. **Assertion (A)** : Congress celebrated 26 January 1930 as Independence Day prior to 1947 .  
**Reason (R)** : In December 1929 Lahore session, Congress decided to demand 'purna swaraj' or total independence.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
52. **Assertion (A)** : Mahatma Gandhi chose Salt as a symbol to start a movement on and sent a letter on the same to then Viceroy Irwin.  
**Reason (R)** : Mahatma Gandhi wanted to engage diverse Indian masses into a united national campaign by using everyday life issues such as 'salt' .  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 53. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi demanded reduction in the salt tax.  
**Reason (R) :** Gandhi believed tax and monopoly on an essential item like 'salt' were one of the most oppressive policies of the British.
- A. (d) A is false but R is true
- 54. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march with his 78 trusted volunteers in March 1930.  
**Reason (R) :** In his letter to Lord Irwin Mahatma Gandhi gave an ultimatum till 11th March 1930 to fulfil their demands or else he was determined to launch a civil disobedience movement.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 55. Assertion (A) :** After 24 days of Salt march, Gandhi reached Dandi and broke the salt law by making Salt from sea water.  
**Reason (R) :** This was the conclusion of the Civil Disobedience movement.
- A. (c) A is true but R is false.
- 56. Assertion (A) :** Civil Disobedience movement started with violating the salt law and urged citizens to disobey colonial laws.  
**Reason (R) :** In 1930 salt law was violated in different parts of the country and people boycotted the foreign cloth and civil services .
- A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 57. Assertion (A) :** In April 1930 angry crowds in Peshawar attacked police cars and demonstrated in the streets.  
**Reason (R) :** Many congress leaders were being arrested to suppress Civil Disobedience and Abdul Gaffar Khan was one of them.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 58. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience movement and made a pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931.  
**Reason (R) :** The movement took a violent turn with attacks on the British administration and the Government brutally repressed the movement in which even peaceful protestors were attacked and many were killed.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 59. Assertion (A) :** Gandhiji entered the Gandhi Irwin pact on 5th March 1931.  
**Reason (R) :** Gandhiji consented to participate in the 2nd Round Table Conference and the government agreed to release political prisoners. .
- A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 60. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience movement.  
**Reason (R) :** Round table conferences were inconclusive and the British government had been repressive to an extent where Congress had been declared illegal.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 61. Assertion (A) :** The relationship between the Congress and the poor peasants had been cordial and uniform during the Civil Disobedience movement.  
**Reason (R) :** Congress was unwilling to support the 'no rent' campaign of poor tenants and sharecroppers that might upset the rich and landlords .
- A. (d) A is false but R is true
- 62. Assertion (A) :** Business classes formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and Industries (FICCI) in an effort to support the Civil Disobedience movement.  
**Reason (R) :** Prominent businessmen wanted their 'swaraj' to end colonial restrictions on business and wanted protection from imports of foreign goods .
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 63. Assertion (A) :** Most Industrial workers stayed aloof from the Civil Disobedience movement.  
**Reason (R) :** Congress included demands of industrial workers against the rich and business class in their campaign .
- A. (c) A is true but R is false.
- 64. Assertion (A) :** Civil Disobedience movement had an unique feature as many women participated in it.  
**Reason (R) :** Women were moved by Gandhi's call that it was also their sacred duty to serve the nation.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 65. Assertion (A) :** Congress had ignored untouchables or 'Dalits' for a long time in fear of offending 'Sanatanis'.  
**Reason (R) :** Dalits were one of the social groups who were not moved by the concept of 'Swaraj' and movements by Congress.
- A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 66. Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi called untouchables 'Harijan' and organised a movement to remove social restrictions put upon them.  
**Reason (R) :** Gandhi believed that true Swaraj couldn't be achieved until untouchability wasn't eliminated.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 67. Assertion (A) :** Dr B.R. Ambedkar organised Dalits into a Depressed Class Association in 1930.  
**Reason (R) :** Ambedkar and this association ensured a large number of Dalit participation in Civil Disobedience movement .
- A. (c) A is true but R is false.
- 68. Assertion (A) :** Devotion to a mother symbol like Bharat Mata came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.  
**Reason (R) :** Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata.

69. **Assertion (A)** : Depressed classes were given reserved seats in provincial and central councils but they were to be voted by the general electorate.  
**Reason (R)** : Gandhi's fast unto death led to Ambedkar entering into the Poona Pact of September 1932 with him .
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
70. **Assertion (A)** : The Congress and Muslim League entered into compromise in 1927 and formed an alliance.  
**Reason (R)** : In 1928 hopes of conference were removed when M.R. Jayakar of the Hindi Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts of compromise.
- A. (d) A is false but R is true
71. **Assertion (A)** : The Muslim response to Civil Disobedience movement had been lukewarm and they were apprehended about their position.  
**Reason (R)** : Many muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about status of Muslims and felt they would be submerged by Domination of a Hindu majority.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
72. **Assertion (A)** : History, fiction, folklores, songs, literature, prints and symbols played a great role in inspiring nationalism in India.  
**Reason (R)** : The identity of any nation when symbolised with a figure or image helps people to have a concrete concept of their nation and they identify with it .
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
73. **Assertion (A)** : Indian nationalist movements saw different social classes and groups developing a sense of collective belonging.  
**Reason (R)** : Nationalist movements were the vehicle which gave masses an identity of being part of the same nation and discovering unity in opposing Britishers.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
74. **Assertion (A)** : The Indian folktales and songs of bards gave a picture of true Indian culture which was corrupted by outsiders.  
**Reason (R)** : Indian folktales didn't put any effect on identity with the glorious past and a national image of India .
- A. (c) A is true but R is false.
75. **Assertion (A)** : During nationalist movements like Swadeshi Andolan and Non-cooperation various national flags were designed by leaders.  
**Reason (R)** : Nationalist leaders were aware of the value of nationalist icons and symbols in unifying people.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
76. **Assertion (A)** : The Indian history was reinterpreted by Britishers at the end of nineteenth century .  
**Reason (R)** : Many Indian leaders tried to instil pride among Indians by telling about their past in a different light from Britishers .
- A. (d) A is false but R is true

**I. Multiple Choice Questions :**

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** We consider globalisation as rapid growth of global trade in the last 50 years.  
**Reason (R) :** But globalisation has a long history which emerged with centuries of trade, migration and voyages.  
 A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. **Assertion (A) :** From ancient times groups like travellers, traders, priests, and pilgrims have travelled vast Distances .  
**Reason (R) :** These journeys were for the purposes like knowledge, opportunity, spiritual fulfilment etc.  
 A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
3. **Assertion (A) :** Indus valley had no active foreign trade.  
**Reason (R) :** For more than a millenium cowries, the currency has been found in China and East Africa.  
 A. (d) A is false but R is true
4. **Assertion (A) :** Pre-modern trade and cultural exchange existed between distant regions .  
**Reason (R) :** Chinese silk was transported through silk routes to western world.  
 A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
5. **Assertion (A) :** In ancient times there was a flow of precious metals from Europe to Asia.  
**Reason (R) :** Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices were sold to Africa and Europe.  
 A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
6. **Assertion (A) :** Travellers brought new crops to faraway lands they travelled to.  
**Reason (R) :** Food is a great example of cultural exchange along with distant trade.  
 A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
7. **Assertion (A) :** Common food items of today like potatoes, soya, tomatoes, maize, chillies, etc were not known in India five centuries ago.  
**Reason (R) :** Christopher Columbus had not discovered India yet, so they didn't travel through with voyagers.  
 A. (c) A is true but R is false.

8. **Assertion (A)** : There have been instances where new crops make the difference between life and death.  
**Reason (R)** : Europe's poor began dependent on potatoes and when disease destroyed potato crops in the 1840s, thousands of Irish died because of starvation.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
9. **Assertion (A)** : The pre-modern world became shrunken due to discovery of sea routes to Asia and western ocean to America in the 16th century .  
**Reason (R)** : Before the sixteenth century there was no form of trade in the Indian ocean.
- A. (c) A is true but R is false.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Discovery of America resulted in transformation of trade, life and abundance of wealth for Europeans.  
**Reason (R)** : The Americas had vast lands, minerals, silver and gold which enhanced European trade.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
11. **Assertion (A)** : European colonisation and conquest of America was possible only because of their superior firepower .  
**Reason (R)** : Europeans such as the Spanish brought germs like 'Smallpox', to which American inhabitants had not developed immunity against which caused their perish.
- A. (d) A is false but R is true
12. **Assertion (A)** : Thousands migrated to America from Europe in the nineteenth century era.  
**Reason (R)** : Poverty, hunger and deadly diseases were widespread in European cities during the nineteenth century.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. **Assertion (A)** : Until the eighteenth century China and India were one of the world's richest countries .  
**Reason (R)** : Europe was emerging as a center of world trade due to slavery, plantations and colonisation of America .
- A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.



**I. Multiple Choice Questions :**

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.  
**Reason (R) :** This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. 4  
A printed copy of the Theses was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in large numbers and read widely. The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.
2. **Assertion (A) :** The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.  
**Reason (R) :** From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.
3. **Assertion (A) :** The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.  
**Reason (R) :** Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
Copying was laborious, expensive and time-consuming. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Therefore, their circulation remained limited. The reason does not explain or justify the assertion.
4. **Assertion (A) :** The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.  
**Reason (R) :** About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.  
A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. The reason is thus false.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.  
**Reason (R) :** Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe,  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.



6. **Assertion (A)** : As literacy and schools spread in African countries, there was a virtual reading mania.  
**Reason (R)** : Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to tribals.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Children became an important category of readers.  
**Reason (R)** : Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The reason justifies the assertion.
8. **Assertion (A)** : There was intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like-widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatory.  
**Reason (R)** : The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867. published thousands upon thousands off at was telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (b) Copying was laborious, expensive and time-consuming. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Therefore, their circulation remained limited. The reason does not explain or justify the assertion.
9. **Assertion (A)** : In 1517. the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.  
**Reason (R)** : This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- A. (a) A printed copy of the Theses was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luthers writings were immediately reproduced in large numbers and read widely. The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.
10. **Assertion (A)** : The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.  
**Reason (R)** : From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
- A. (a) The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.
11. **Assertion (A)** : The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.  
**Reason (R)** : Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.
- A. (b) Copying was laborious, expensive and time-consuming. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Therefore, their circulation remained limited. The reason does not explain or justify the assertion.

- 12. Assertion (A) :** Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.
- Reason (R) :** Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe.
- A. (b) The reason does not justify the assertion.
- 13. Assertion (A) :** As literacy and schools spread in African countries, there was a virtual reading mania.
- Reason (R) :** Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to tribals.
- A. (d) As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.
- 14. Assertion (A) :** Children became an important category of readers.
- Reason (R) :** Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.
- A. (a) The reason justifies the assertion.
- 15. Assertion (A) :** There was intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like-widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatory.
- Reason (R) :** The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867. published thousands upon thousands off at was telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.
- A. (b) The reason does not justify the assertion.
- 16. Assertion (A) :** As literacy and schools spread in African countries, there was a virtual reading mania.
- Reason (R) :** Churches of different denominations in Africa set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to tribals.
- A. (d) Both the Assertion and the Reason are false.  
As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.
- 17. Assertion (A) :** The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.
- Reason (R) :** From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
- A. (a) The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.
- 18. Assertion (A) :** There was intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatory.
- Reason (R) :** The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers howto conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.
- A. (b) The reason does not justify the assertion.

19. **Assertion (A)** : The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.  
**Reason (R)** : About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.  
A. (c) About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. The reason is thus false.
20. **Assertion (A)** : Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.  
**Reason (R)** : Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe.  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
21. **Assertion (A)** : The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.  
**Reason (R)** : Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.  
A. (b) Copying was laborious, expensive and timeconsuming. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Therefore, their circulation remained limited. The reason does not explain or justify the assertion.
22. **Assertion (A)** : Children became an important category of readers.  
**Reason (R)** : Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.  
A. (a) The reason justifies the assertion.
23. **Assertion (A)** : In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.  
**Reason (R)** : This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.  
A. (a) A printed copy of the Theses was posted on a Church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in large numbers and read widely. The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

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

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

A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Alluvial soil contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Not water-retention but this property makes it ideal for the growth of wheat, paddy, cereal and pulse crops.

2. **Assertion (A) :** The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.

**Reason (R) :** Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for development of any region.

A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. Thus, both resources and advanced technologies contribute in development of a region.

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

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

A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Resources are not free gifts of nature but are present due to interaction of human beings with nature, technology and institutions. They are a function of human activities. They transform material available in our environment into resources.

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

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

A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. Land is a natural resource of utmost importance as it supports human life and wild life, economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system.

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

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

A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Resource planning is not an easy but a very complex process as it involves surveying, mapping, quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

6. **Assertion (A)** : Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.  
**Reason (R)** : Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 Soil is a living system. Soil helps to grow plants, supports natural vegetation and economic activities like agriculture. Its universal usage proves that it is the most important renewable natural resource.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.  
**Reason (R)** : The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 Soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously but this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction, mining and natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.  
**Reason (R)** : Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 Due to dry climate and high temperature, vaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture that is why it becomes unfit for cultivation.
9. **Assertion (A)** : Controlling on mining activities doesn't control land degradation.  
**Reason (R)** : In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrazing, not minings
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 Activities of mining controls land degradation because mining sites are abandoned offer excavation work, this results in over - burdening. Mining activities in the mentioned states has contribution to deforestation.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.  
**Reason (R)** : Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 Terraces, out on slopes in forms of steps breaks up the force of the wind, thus preventing erosion. T gullies render cultivation in those lands impossible.
11. **Assertion (A)** : Land is a resource of utmost importance.  
**Reason (R)** : Land can be used for various purposes like agriculture and industry.
- A. (A) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
12. **Assertion (A)** : The black soils are made up of extremely fine ie, clayey material.  
**Reason (R)** : They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- A. (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

13. **Assertion (A)** : Alluvial soils are very fertile  
**Reason (R)** : Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime
- A. (A) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
14. **Assertion (A)** : Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly  
**Reason (R)** : Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among developed resources.
- A. (C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
15. **Assertion (A)** : Biotic Resources are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna.  
**Reason (R)** : Abiotic Resources are those things which are composed of nonliving things ,for example, rocks, air and metals
- A. (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
16. **Assertion (A)** : Agenda 21 was signed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro  
**Reason (R)** : Sustainable development focused on utilization of resources
- A. (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
17. **Assertion (A)** : Public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas are community owned resources.  
**Reason (R)** : They are accessible to all the people living there.
- A. (A) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
18. **Assertion (A)** : Ploughing along the contour lines decelerates the flow of water down the slopes and controls soil erosion.  
**Reason (R)** : Soil erosion is the washing away of top layer of soil or denudation of soil cover.
- A. (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
19. **Assertion (A)** : All the resources belong to the nation.  
**Reason (R)** : International institutions regulate the oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone.
- A. (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
20. **Assertion (A)** : Resources are not vital for any developmental activity.  
**Reason (R)** : Excessive consumption and over utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.
- A. (D) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.



### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Forests plays a key role in the ecological system.  
**Reason (R) :** Forest are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.  
 A. (a) The plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Thus, we are very much dependent on this system for our own existence.
2. **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 of destruction of species.  
 A. (a) Vanishing forests are the major reason for the extinction of species of animals and plant life. Thus, neglecting our environment has led to dire consequences.
3. **Assertion (A) :** Depletion of forests causes a lot of danger.  
**Reason (R) :** Forests are vital for the quality of life and environment.  
 A. (a) Depletion of forests causes a lot of danger. Water scarcity, drought and deforestation induced floods are some of the dangers. Thus, forests are vital for the quality of life and environment.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests.  
**Reason (R) :** Large scale development projects doesn't inundate hectares of forest.  
 A. (c) Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh which would inundate large areas of forests. Thus, contributing significantly to the loss of forests.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Himalayan Yew is a medicinal plant  
**Reason (R) :** It has healing qualities.  
 A. (a) A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers.
6. **Assertion (A) :** We need to conserve our forests and wildlife.  
**Reason (R) :** Rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has been observed.  
 A. (a) Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems and also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. Thus, there is a dire need for conservation our forests and wildlife.

7. **Assertion (A)** : Tiger population is not on the verge of extinction.  
**Reason (R)** : Tiger population in forests is increasing rapidly day by day.
- A. (d) Tiger population is on the verge of extinction and the major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.  
**Reason (R)** : The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.
- A. (b) The destruction of forests and wildlife has affected the livelihood of many communities who are dependent on forests. Thus, resulting in loss of cultural diversity and severe droughts and floods. However the Reason does not explain the assertion.
9. **Assertion (A)** : The tree is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness.  
**Reason (R)** : Trees are living organisms which makes no demands for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life activity.
- A. (a) It affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axe men who destroy it. Therefore, the tree is an organism of unlimited kindness that extends generosity to humanity.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Forests play a key role in the ecological system.  
**Reason (R)** : Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
11. **Assertion (A)** : Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity  
**Reason (R)** : The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
12. **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 of destruction of species.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
13. **Assertion (A)** : We need to conserve our forests and wildlife.  
**Reason (R)** : Rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has been observed.
- A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.



### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** It was observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne disease.  
**Reason (R) :** People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs.  
 A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
2. **Assertion (A) :** Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.  
**Reason (R) :** Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.  
 A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
3. **Assertion (A) :** In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system.  
**Reason (R) :** Rainwater, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water.  
 A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.
4. **Assertion (A) :** In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.  
**Reason (R) :** Inter-state water disputes are also becoming less common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.  
 A. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their success to achieve the purposes for which they were built.  
**Reason (R) :** Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.  
 A. (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

6. **Assertion (A)** : Water is a renewable resource.  
**Reason (R)** : Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually being renewed.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Ground water is a highly overused resource.  
**Reason (R)** : Groundwater is used for domestic and drinking purpose.
- A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Rainwater harvesting is to collect and store rainwater.  
**Reason (R)** : Rainwater can be directed to recharge the underground water.
- A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.
9. **Assertion (A)** : The availability of water resources varies over space and time.  
**Reason (R)** : Availability of water resources helps in storing water.
- A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern.  
**Reason (R)** : Crops are now sown according to the amount and availability of water.
- A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
11. **Assertion (A)** : Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat.  
**Reason (R)** : This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states.
- A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Agriculture is not an old economic activity.  
**Reason (R) :** Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.  
 A. (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.
2. **Assertion (A) :** Land productivity is low in Primitive Subsistence Farming.  
**Reason (R) :** It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used  
 A. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) (R) is false.
3. **Assertion (A) :** Tea cultivation, is a labour – intensive industry.  
**Reason (R) :** Cultivation can be done throughout the year .Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate.  
 A. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
4. **Assertion (A) :** Pulses are considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.  
**Reason (R) :** Being leguminous crops they help in restoring the soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air  
 A. (B) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) (R) are true but Reason (R) (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
5. **Assertion (A) :** Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.  
**Reason (R) :** Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly  
 A. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
6. **Assertion (A) :** In the 1980s and 1990s a comprehensive land development programme was initiated which included both institutional and technological reforms.  
**Reason (R) :** Green revolution was based on the use of package Technology.  
 A. (B) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) (R) are true but Reason (R) (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
7. **Assertion (A) :** Organic farming is much in vogue.  
**Reason (R) :** In organic forming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production.  
 A. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

8. **Assertion (A)** : Primitive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land  
**Reason (R)** : This type of farming depends on monsoon.\
- A. (D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) (R) are false.
9. **Assertion (A)** : apple food crop in India is rice and requires less rain.  
**Reason (R)** : Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world
- A. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Cotton cannot be grown in Assam.  
**Reason (R)** : The crop needs bright sunshine and 210 frost free days for its growth.
- A. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
11. **Assertion (A)** : India's primary activity is Agriculture.  
**Reason (R)** : Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Two-thirds of India's population is involved in agricultural activities and earns livelihood through it.
12. **Assertion (A)** : Agriculture is not an old economic activity.  
**Reason (R)** : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false. Cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical, environmental and technological methods. agriculture is definitely an old economic activity in India. Thus, both reason and assertion are false.
13. **Assertion (A)** : Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.  
**Reason (R)** : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant laborers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
14. **Assertion (A)** : Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.  
**Reason (R)** : Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production to meet the growing demands of the people. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land.
15. **Assertion (A)** : Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.  
**Reason (R)** : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. Variety of food and non food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc

- 16. Assertion (A) :** apple food crop in India is rice and requires less rain.  
**Reason (R) :** Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world.  
A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. Cultivation of rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- 17. Assertion (A) :** Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.  
**Reason (R) :** Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.  
A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
Rice is a kharif crop and requires about 100 cm of rainfall. However India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- 18. Assertion (A) :** Tea cultivation, is a labour - intensive industry.  
**Reason (R) :** Cultivation can be done throughout the year .Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate.  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well- drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. It is consumed on large basis in India being an important beverage crop.
- 19. Assertion (A) :** Organic farming is much in vogue.  
**Reason (R) :** In organic forming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production.  
A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
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 and human beings in a negative manner. Mineral and Energy Resources.
- 20. Assertion (A) :** Mica is a metallic mineral.  
**Reason (R) :** Mica mineral is the basic raw material for the cement industry  
A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false
- 21. Assertion (A) :** Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.  
**Reason (R) :** Minerals have a universal use, they are used to manufacture everything we use in our day-to-day lives.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- 22. Assertion (A) :** Geological processes of mineral formation is slow  
**Reason (R) :** Minerals resources are consumed way quickly than they are formed.  
A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- 23. Assertion (A) :** Thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields.  
**Reason (R) :** Coal is a bulky material, which loses weight on use as it is reduced to ash. Hence, heavy industries  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

24. **Assertion (A)** : Natural gas is referred as an environment friendly fuel.  
**Reason (R)** : Natural gas contains low carbon dioxide emissions.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
25. **Assertion (A)** : Increased use of fossil fuels creates a healthy environment.  
**Reason (R)** : Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas are easily obtained from natural resource.  
A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false
26. **Assertion (A)** : Conservation of Energy Resources is essential.  
**Reason (R)** : Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.  
A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Consumer industries produces goods for direct use by consumers.  
**Reason (R) :** Consumer industries are Agro based.  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers like sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans are Agro-based. The reason does not explain the Assertion
2. **Assertion (A) :** Industrial development cannot minimize environmental degradation.  
**Reason (R) :** Environmental degradation depends on the raw material used.  
 A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 Proper fuel selection and utilization, smoke can be prevented by the use of oil instead of coal in industries and equipment's to control emissions can minimize environmental degradation.
3. **Assertion (A) :** Industries gives boost to the agricultural sector.  
**Reason (R) :** Competitiveness of manufacturing industry has helped in increasing their production and also made production process efficient.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The reason justifies the assertion.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy.  
**Reason (R) :** it contributes significantly to industrial production employment generation directly.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value Chain, from raw material to the highest value added products. The reason justifies the assertion.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Aluminum is a universally accepted metal for a large number of industries  
**Reason (R) :** Aluminum is flexible and a good conductor of heat and electricity.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 In India, Aluminum smelting is the second largest industry. It is flexible, good conductor of heat and electricity and hence is a universally accepted metal for a large number of industries. It is widely used as a substitute of copper, zinc, lead and steel.

6. **Assertion (A)** : Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases.  
**Reason (R)** : Air pollution does not affect human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke and adversely affect human health, plants & animals.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Chemical industries are lagging behind in India.  
**Reason (R)** : Only small scale industries are present and growth of this industry is very less comparatively.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false. Chemical industries in India are fast growing and diversifying. There is a rapid growth in the manufacture of organic and inorganic chemicals.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Harvesting of rainwater reduces industrial pollution of fresh water.  
**Reason (R)** : Rainwater helps industry to meet water requirements.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater, harvesting of rainwater replenishes the water table and thus helps industry to meet its water requirements.
9. **Assertion (A)** : The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.  
**Reason (R)** : India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries,
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
Industries create a variety of goods and thus reduce the dependence of the people on agriculture. Exports of manufactured goods add value to the economy.



### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.

**Reason (R) :** It helps in making the political order more stable.

A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Tyranny of majority community is oppressive for the minority community and can also ruin the majority. It is a source of dissatisfaction and tension which is a source of political instability.

2. **Assertion (A) :** In Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interest of different countries.

**Reason (R) :** Belgium favoured Dutch speaking community.

A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Belgians adapted a power sharing arrangement in which all the communities have equal representation. This helped in relieving tension between the different communities. Thus they did not favour any particular community. Both the assertion and reason are false.

3. **Assertion (A) :** French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

**Reason (R) :** Belgian Government favoured French speaking community.

A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

There was ethnic tension between French speaking and Dutch speaking communities in Belgium. For resolving, the government adopted a power sharing arrangement where all the communities got equal representation.

4. **Assertion (A) :** In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.

**Reason (R) :** India has federal system.

A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. In a democracy, people elect the representatives who participate in the decision making process. Due respect and proper representation is given to diverse groups in a democratic system. Hence, in democracy everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies. However the reason does not justify the assertion.

5. **Assertion (A)** : Power should reside with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.  
**Reason (R)** : If the power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in the society. Hence, political power should be distributed among citizens.
6. **Assertion (A)** : Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.  
**Reason (R)** : Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. Belgians adopted a power sharing model where all the communities got equal representation; this helped in solving tension between different communities. However, Sri Lanka tried to promote the supremacy of Sinhala community which eventually led to civil war. Thus the reason is false.
7. **Assertion (A)** : There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.  
**Reason (R)** : The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities,
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. An act was passed in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as an official language. The government of Sri Lanka favoured people from Sinhala community for higher education and government jobs. It led to resentment among Sri Lankan Tamils as government was not sensitive to their culture and language.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.  
**Reason (R)** : Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. Community government is elected by people of one language community, i.e. French, Dutch and German speaking. Such a government has power related to culture, education and language issues. It helps in resolving conflicts between different ethnic groups by safeguarding the interest of its group.
9. **Assertion (A)** : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.  
**Reason (R)** : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The government of Sri Lanka passed an Act in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as only official language of Sri Lanka. The government also formulated preferential policies to favour Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. All this was done to establish supremacy of Sinhala community. Thus the reason justifies the assertion.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Power Sharing is good.  
**Reason (R)** : It leads to ethical tension.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. / Power Sharing is good because it helps in reducing the chances of conflict between different social groups and ensures stability of the political system.

**I. Multiple Choice Questions :**

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.  
**Reason (R) :** A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The central government is more powerful than the states.
2. **Assertion (A) :** Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.  
**Reason (R) :** It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.  
 A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 Hindi is the identified as official language of India. However, it is spoken by only 40 per cent of Indians. Thus, to safeguard the rights of other linguistic communities, 21 other languages were recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
3. **Assertion (A) :** It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.  
**Reason (R) :** Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.  
 A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 It is difficult to make changes in the constitution in the federal system. Any change has to be first passed through both the houses of Parliament through atleast two-third majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of atleast half of the total states. Thus both reason and assertion are false.
4. **Assertion (A) :** India is a federation.  
**Reason (R) :** Power resides with the central authority.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. India is a federal government and there is three-tier system of power sharing with central government, state government and local self government. It is a union of states and not a federation.
5. **Assertion (A) :** The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as residuary subjects.  
**Reason (R) :** The subjects included that came after constitution was made and thus could not be classified.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as Residuary subjects. It includes the subjects such as computer software that came after constitution was made. Union Government has power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

6. **Assertion (A)** : Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.  
**Reason (R)** : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
When no party is able to prove clear cut majority, several regional parties come together to form coalition government. It has no connection with scarcity of coal in the country.
7. **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 central government.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. India has a federal government. There is a central government for the entire country and state governments for different regions. The reason is also true but does not justify the statement.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.  
**Reason (R)** : Mayor is the head of municipalities.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. Panchayat samitis of a district together form the zilla parishad. Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad. Municipalities are set up in towns. Mayor is the head of municipalities. The reason does not however explain the assertion.
9. **Assertion (A)** : A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.  
**Reason (R)** : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier more powerful and effective. It includes steps like regular elections for local government bodies, reservation of seats for OBC, SC, ST and women and creation of State Election Commission. The reason thus justifies the assertion.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Third-tier of government is local government.  
**Reason (R)** : It made democracy weak.
- A. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. The third tier of government is done through decentralisation. It helped in making democracy stronger by bringing it to grass root level. Thus, the reason is false but assertion stands true.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways.  
**Reason (R) :** India is a patriarchal society.  
A. (a) India is a patriarchal society where men are considered superior to women. Hence, women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. Yet, it is not justifiable. The reason explains the assertion.
2. **Assertion (A) :** A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.  
**Reason (R) :** All castes are equal and man-made.  
A. (c) A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community. However, such a belief is faulty as everyone is equal and no caste is superior to other. Thus, both reason & assertion are true but the reason does not explain the assertion.
3. **Assertion (A) :** India is a secular state.  
**Reason (R) :** Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion without prejudices or any discrimination.  
A. (a) India is a secular state. The Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion. There is no official religion of India. The reason explains the assertion.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Sometimes a caste group becomes vote bank for a party.  
**Reason (R) :** Selecting the candidate from same caste helps in ensuring better governance.  
A. (c) Sometimes a caste group becomes vote bank for a party as people select the candidate belonging to their own caste. This helps in representing and communicating their personal interests on a wider front. However, it is wrong to select a candidate on the basis of caste instead of personal abilities. Thus the assertion is true, -the reason is false.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Under the caste system work is divided among people on the basis of their caste.  
**Reason (R) :** Members of the same caste are supposed to form the different communities.  
A. Correct option is C. A is true and R is false
6. **Assertion (A) :** The caste system in India has been a major hurdle in achieving equality.  
**Reason (R) :** Untouchability denies people of certain castes access to public places as equal citizens.  
A. The correct option is A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
The traditional caste system in our society denied some communities access to all public places and facilities. Untouchability is a social practice which denies people of certain castes access to public places as equal citizens. It is prohibited by the Constitution and is a punishable offence.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties.

**Reason (R) :** It should be made mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates.

A. (b) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging themselves in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. To reform the political parties, it was suggested that minimum number of tickets (about one-third) should be given to the woman candidates. Thus, reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

2. **Assertion (A) :** Only those parties that are recognised as national parties can contest elections for the Union level.

**Reason (R) :** Recognition to a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission.

A. (d) A is false as political parties whether it is State or National can contest elections for the Union level. Reason (R) is true as the Election Commission treats all parties equally, but it offers some special facilities to large and established parties like National Parties. These parties are given unique symbol. Only the official candidates of that party can use election symbol.

3. **Assertion (A) :** Nationalist Congress Party was formed in 1999.

**Reason (R) :** It is a major party in Maharashtra and demands for Gandhian Secularism.

A. (b) Nationalist Congress Party was formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress Party. It supports democracy, Gandhian Secularism, equity, social justice and Federalism. It has its significant presence in Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam. Thus, both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

4. **Assertion (A) :** Political Parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia.

**Reason (R) :** Political Parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.

A. (a) As per the large sample surveys conducted over several decades, it shows that political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia. Most of the other democracies as political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world. Thus, reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

5. **Assertion (A) :** Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

**Reason (R) :** Opposition parties also oppose the government in Assemblies.

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



6. **Assertion (A)** : Political Parties play a major role in making laws for the country.  
**Reason (R)** : No law can become a bill unless majority parties support it.  
 A. (a) Political Parties plays a major role in making laws for the country as no law can become a bill unless majority parties support it. Laws are debated and passed in the Parliament which consists of members of different political parties.  
 Thus, both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
7. **Assertion (A)** : India is a country with a multi-party system set up.  
**Reason (R)** : The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.  
 A. (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.  
**Reason (R)** : For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.  
 A. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
9. **Assertion (A)** : Most people tend to be very critical of political parties.  
**Reason (R)** : They tend to blame parties for all that is wrong without democracy and our political life.  
 A. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
10. **Assertion (A)** : Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.  
**Reason (R)** : Each of us has similar opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society  
 A. (C) A is true but R is false.
11. **Assertion (A)** : Council Members form and run governments.  
**Reason (R)** : Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.  
 A. (D) A is false and R is true
12. **Assertion (A)** : The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.  
**Reason (R)** : As societies became large and organised, they do not need any agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.  
 A. (D) A is false and R is true
13. **Assertion (A)** : In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties.  
**Reason (R)** : In India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections—the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front.  
 A. (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
14. **Assertion (A)** : Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.  
**Reason (R)** : While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties.  
 A. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.



15. **Assertion (A)** : Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded.  
**Reason (R)** : This made the Parliament of India politically less and less diverse.
- A. (C) A is true but R is false.
16. **Assertion (A)** : Since 1994, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.  
**Reason (R)** : This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.
- A. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
17. **Assertion (A)** : The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties.  
**Reason (R)** : Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.
- A. (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

**I. Multiple Choice Questions :**

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Democracy is not simply a rule by majority of opinion.  
**Reason (R) :** In a democracy, majority always need to work with the minority so that governments can function to represent the general view.  
 A. (a) Democracy is not simply a rule by majority of opinion because in a democracy, majority always need to work with the minority so that governments can function on the general view to reduce social conflicts. Hence, Both A and R statements justify each other.
2. **Assertion (A) :** Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom to the individuals.  
**Reason (R) :** Democracies have successfully reduced economic disparities.  
 A. (c) A is true as democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. is false as democracies in actual life are unable to reduce economic disparities in the society.
3. **Assertion (A) :** The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.  
**Reason (R) :** Democratic government has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.  
 A. (a) The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. The reason behind is that democratic government has to follow certain procedures so that its decisions should be more acceptable to the people and becomes more effective. Hence, Both A and R statements justify each other.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.  
**Reason (R) :** A citizen in a democracy who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out easily.  
 A. (a) Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. Thus a citizen can find out easily if in a democracy a decision was taken through correct procedures or not. Hence, both Assertion and Reason statements justify each other.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.  
**Reason (R) :** Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the governments run and to their own self-interest.  
 A. (a) Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. Thus, most of the individuals believe in a democracy that their vote makes a difference to the way the governments run and their own self-interest. Hence, both A and R statements justify each other

6. **Assertion (A)** : Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies.  
**Reason (R)** : Equal treatment of women is not a necessary ingredients of a democratic society  
A. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.  
**Reason (R)** : The majority of Indian Voters are poor.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Democratic Governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens  
**Reason (R)** : All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better than Non Democratic Regimes.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
9. **Assertion (A)** : Democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives  
**Reason (R)** : Democratic government may be slow, less efficient but it is legitimate and people's own government.  
A. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
10. **Assertion (A)** : People in poor countries are dependent on rich countries  
**Reason (R)** : In Bangladesh more than half of population lives in poverty.  
A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.  
**Reason (R) :** A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The crude oil resource is becoming scarce, and the countries need to resolve the issue as most of the production tasks are dependent on oil. It is obvious that demand for oil will increase in future as the world population is increasing so the demand for oil will also
2. **Assertion (A) :** The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.  
**Reason (R) :** The income levels are highly skewed for the country.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 A country can have skewed data of income level, i.e., certain sections of the society are extremely rich; however, a majority of the people are poor. In such a case, the average income is likely to be high for the nation, but the nation cannot be called developed as the income is not distributed in an equitable manner.
3. **Assertion (A) :** Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.  
**Reason (R) :** Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 Sustainable development is essential for economic growth as it involves judicious use of resources which leads to economic growth by reducing wastage.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.  
**Reason (R) :** More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.  
 A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
 Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. If the students were going to other states for higher education, the total students available in the state would go down and the net attendance ratio would not be so low. The low net attendance ratio is indicative of students dropping out of elementary school.

5. **Assertion (A)** : A state has a per capita income of Rs. 2, 25, 000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.  
**Reason (R)** : There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.
- A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
The assertion is true; however, the reason is false because if the parents are earning well and medical facilities are available, then they would definitely take their child for timely treatment. Also, some parents may fail to do so, but not so many that the infant mortality rate would be as high as 62%.
6. **Assertion (A)** : A small town has a high rate of robbery; however, a locality in this town has well- maintained law and order.  
**Reason (R)** : The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guards, and they collectively pay to have the security guards in the locality.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire locality than having a security man for each house. Also, if people have their personal security guards in certain parts of a locality, the robbery can still happen in houses without a security man. Therefore, paying for the collective benefit of the society helps to resolve issues.
7. **Assertion (A)** : A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly relied on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.  
**Reason (R)** : Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
If the country has relied on oil extraction for several centuries, it is likely that the country's oil wells may start drying up as oil is a non-renewable source of energy. So, if the country would not find a substitute method of generating income, then the pressure on oil wells will increase and the country is likely to become poor in absence of oil.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Different people have different developmental goals.  
**Reason (R)** : The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
Different people have different developmental goals because the notion of development is different for different groups of people.
9. **Assertion (A)** : Non-renewable resources are abundant in nature.  
**Reason (R)** : Non-renewable resources can be replenished over a period of time.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
Non-renewable resources are fixed in amount and will get exhausted after several years of usage.

**I. Multiple Choice Questions :**

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **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 for creating jobs in tertiary sector.  
 A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
 There are several reasons for increased production in tertiary sector such as increase in demand for education, health, communication and transportation, development of agriculture sector, increase in level of income and development of information and technology sector.
2. **Assertion (A) :** Reliance industries is a privately-owned firm.  
**Reason (R) :** Government is a major stakeholder in Reliance industries.  
 A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
 Reliance industry is a privately-owned firm as the assets and delivery of goods and services in Reliance is controlled by private individuals.
3. **Assertion (A) :** The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.  
**Reason (R) :** As the primary and secondary sectors develop, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurance, etc., increases.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 As the primary and secondary sector develop the demand for the aforementioned tertiary activities increase. Not just the demand for mentioned services increases, but as individuals become better off, the demand for education, health services, professional training and communication also increase. Therefore, the development of primary and secondary sectors leads to the development of service or tertiary sector.
4. **Assertion (A) :** An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.  
**Reason (R) :** When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.  
 A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in secondary sector as the products that are not manufactured directly from nature but require some manufacturing process are a part of secondary sector.

5. **Assertion (A)** : GDP shows how big an economy is.  
**Reason (R)** : GDP is the value of all goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country in a year.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country. A higher GDP is indicative of higher production level and higher economic activity. Also, a higher GDP implies people of the country are earning more so it is indicative of the size of an economy.
6. **Assertion (A)** : Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.  
**Reason (R)** : All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.
- A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
 In India, not the entire service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Leela works five days a week, receives her income on the last day of each month and gets medical facilities from her firm.  
**Reason (R)** : Leela is working in organized sector.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The firms in organized sector are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc
8. **Assertion (A)** : Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.  
**Reason (R)** : Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganized sector.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 If Rakesh and Raghu were employed in organized sector, they would receive benefits such as paid leaves, medical insurance and pension schemes from the employer. Mohan is not following labour laws as he does not provide any paid leave to his employees in the year.
9. **Assertion (A)** : When calculating the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of all goods and services at each stage of production should be calculated.  
**Reason (R)** : At each stage of production some value is added to a good or service, therefore, the value added at each stage of production is added to derive the total value of goods and services in an economy.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 When calculating the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of final goods and services is calculated. If we add the value of goods and services at each stage of production, we will get an inflated GDP as the same value would be included multiple times.



**10. Assertion (A) :** There are several goods and services that the society needs; however, the private sector does not produce all of them.

**Reason (R) :** Private sector is profit driven.

A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Some of the services such as defense require a lot of spending and do not provide any profit. Therefore, private sector does not invest in such activities. Also, certain services such as public transportation and irrigation facilities require massive spending which is beyond the capacity of private sector.

**11. Assertion (A) :** In India, the primary sector is the largest employer.

**Reason (R) :** The demand for services has increased enormously.

A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The primary sector remains the largest employer in India because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, the demand for services has increased owing to increase in demand for education, health, communication and transportation, development of agriculture sector, increase in level of income and development of information and technology sector.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (As):** The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange; however, it does not have a use of its own.  
**Reason (R) :** Modern currency is easy to carry  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange because it is accepted and authorized as a medium of exchange by a country's government.
2. **Assertion (A) :** In India, no individual can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees.  
**Reason (R) :** Rupee is the legal tender in India.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.
3. **Assertion (A) :** The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash.  
**Reason (R) :** Demand deposits are paper orders which make it possible to transfer money from one person's account to another person's account.  
 A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
 The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.
4. **Assertion (A) :** Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.  
**Reason (R) :** Banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash.  
 A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves because they use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans as there is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
5. **Assertion (A) :** Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.  
**Reason (R) :** The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.  
 A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 Banks in India hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash as the remaining deposits are used to provide loans. The interest charged on loans is higher than the interest paid on deposits and the difference between the two interest rates is the major source of income for banks.

6. **Assertion (A)** : Rohan took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer and he delivered the goods to the buyer on time and also earned profit. The credit made Rohan better off in this situation.
- Reason (R)** : Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.
- A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
The credit made Rohan better off in this situation, however, Rohan would have been worse off if he had failed to deliver the goods on time or he had made a loss in the production process. The latter two situations may have caused Rohan to fall in a debt trap.
7. **Assertion (A)** : Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.
- Reason (R)** : The chance of benefitting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.
- A. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
Whether credit would be useful or not depends on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support, in case of loss.
8. **Assertion (A)** : Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- Reason (R)** : Collateral is given as the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay the loan.
- A. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. In case of failure of repayment of loan, the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount.
9. **Assertion (A)** : The terms of deposit are same for all credit arrangements.
- Reason (R)** : Credit arrangements are very complex process so to remove the complexities same terms of deposits are used.
- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.  
The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.
10. **Assertion (A)** : The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- Reason (R)** : The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
- A. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
The RBI oversees the functioning of commercial banks. The reason statement substantiates the assertion but it is not the explanation for the assertion.

## I. Multiple Choice Questions :

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

1. **Assertion (A) :** Foreign trade and foreign investment results in disintegration of production across countries.

**Reason (R) :** MNCs disrupt the production processes in domestic country.

- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. When MNCs conduct joint business processes with local companies, the benefit to local companies is massive as they receive investment funds and exposure to different production techniques.

2. **Assertion (A) :** Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.

**Reason (R) :** Developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development due to globalization.

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

Since globalization leads to movement of goods, services, people and technology across nations, developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development.

3. **Assertion (A) :** A tax on imports makes the market for imported goods lucrative in terms of earning higher profits.

**Reason (R) :** Taxes are imposed to ensure smooth trade between nations and higher tax revenues for the governments of the countries.

- A. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Taxes increase the price of imported goods, and so the demand for imports is likely to go down. As a result, the profits of producers who sell imported goods are also likely to reduce. Governments impose taxes to regulate the amount and quality of goods that enter a nation and to protect domestic industry from foreign competition.

4. **Assertion (A) :** The removal of barriers to trade is known as liberalization.

**Reason (R) :** liberalization of trade allows businesses to freely decide which goods to import and export.

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

# ***SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS***

**SOURCE A:**

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

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?' In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existences a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

**1 Why did the existence of nation is necessary?**

- A. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

**2 What was emerged during nineteenth century ? What was the end result of it?**

- A. During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe. The end result of these changes was the emergence of the nation-state in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.

**3 Describe the features of a nation.**

- A. i) 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea.  
ii) To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people.

**SOURCE B:**

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

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

**1. What was Zollverein? Who formed it?**

A. Zollverein was was a Customs Union formed in 1934. It was formed under the initiative of Prussia.

**2. What was the aim of Zollverein?**

A. 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity.

**3. Mention the achievements of Zollverein.**

- A. i) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- ii) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
- iii) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

**SOURCE C:****Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

How were liberty and equality for women to be defined?

The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views: 'Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions ... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family ... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?'

Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial: 'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men.

But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree ...' An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850: 'It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?'

**1. Who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association?**

A. Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association.



**2. What would endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?**

- A. Equality between the sexes or woman and man would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family.

**3. Compare the positions on the question of women's rights voiced by the three writers cited above. What do they reveal about liberal ideology?**

- A. The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, says that
- i) Woman is weaker than man and her sphere is the home where she keeps children and does household duties such as cooking, washing and cleaning, etc. Equality between the sexes or woman and man would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family.
  - ii) According to Louise Otto-Peters, Men who try to gain freedom and liberty for all do not obey this but their untiring efforts are intended for the welfare of only men. She advocated that liberty cannot be divided among the men and women.
  - iii) An Anonymous writer says that, it is injustice to discriminate against women on the basis of gender. The women should not be deprived of the right to vote while an illiterate man has given the right to vote.

The above discussion shows that Louise Otto-Peters and the Anonymous writer favour woman on the basis of rights of liberty and equality.

**BOX 1:****Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

The Grimm Brothers: Folktales and Nation-building Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.

The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture, and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

**1. How did the Grimm Brothers contribute to the Nation building of Germany?**

- A. i The Grimm Brothers—Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm—extensively contributed to the growth of nationalism in Europe. ii They collected several folk tales that expressed pure and authentic German spirit. iii They became quite popular among the masses. Both the brothers also became active in liberal politics especially the movement for freedom of the press.

**2. What inspired the Brothers Grimm to write folktales?**

- A. The tales are about children and families and how they reacted to the difficult conditions under which they lived. The Grimms thought the stories and their morals emanated naturally from the German people in an oral tradition, and they wanted to preserve them before the tales were lost forever.

**3. Why did Grim brothers against to French domination?**

- A. They were against French domination and considered it as a threat to German culture and tried to uproot it through their sincere efforts. v They considered their projects of collecting folktales as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

**BOX 2:****Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy. In 1833 he met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed and Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. In 1860, Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy. Fresh volunteers kept joining through the course of the campaign, till their numbers grew to about 30,000. They were popularly known as Red Shirts.

In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed. The Red Shirts proved to be no match for the combined French and Papal troops. It was only in 1870 when, during the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome that the Papal States were finally joined to Italy.

**1. What was the condition of Italy before 1861?**

- A. During the middle of the 19th century Italy was divided into seven states. Out of seven only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs. The centre was ruled by the Pope. Southern regions were under Bourbon kings of Spain.

**2. Who was the most celebrated Italian freedom fighter?**

- A. Giuseppe Maria Garibaldi was an Italian general, patriot, revolutionary and a republican.

**3. What was the reason of unification of Italy?**

- A. Inspired by the rebellions in the 1820s and 1830s against the outcome of the Congress of Vienna, the unification process was precipitated by the revolutions of 1848, and reached completion in 1871, when Rome was officially designated the capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

**4. What was the important contribution of Giuseppe Garibaldi 1807 to 1882 to the Italian unification?**

- A. i) Image result for Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters.  
ii) Garibaldi fought for Italian unity and almost single-handedly united northern and southern Italy. He led a volunteer army of guerrilla soldiers to capture Lombardy for Piedmont and later conquered Sicily and Naples, giving southern Italy to King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, who established the Kingdom of Italy.

**SOURCE A:****1. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha 'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ' Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ' Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

**1. Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?**

A. Gandhiji considered nonviolence as supreme dharma because it takes intense effort to abstain from violence in the face of oppression. It is easier to answer violence with violence but to uphold truth and peace takes a lot of courage . Only someone with a pure soul can truly follow this path.

**2. What is meant by the idea of satyagraha?**

- A. i) Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation.  
 ii) The idea of Satyagraha emphasized upon the power of truth and the need to search for truth.  
 iii) It suggested that if the cause was true and if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.  
 iv) Through non-violent methods a Satyagraha could appeal the conscience of the oppressor by the power of truth, which was bound to win.

**3. Where and why did Gandhi organised his first satyagraha in India?**

- A. i) After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised his first satyagraha movements in Bihar.  
 ii) During the British colonial period, the farmers were protesting against having to grow indigo with barely any payment for it.  
 iii) In 1917 Gandhi travelled to Champaran to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

**4. Define Satyagraha. How does it differ from Passive Resistance?**

- i) The term Satyagraha is made up of two Sanskrit words- Satya (truth) & Agraha (insistence to hold fast).  
 ii) To Gandhiji, satyagraha was a moral force born of truth & non-violence. It meant to be fearless, truthful as well as peaceful, suffering willingly while refusing to submit what is wrong. But even while resisting evil, it would not involve hatred towards the evil-doer.  
 iii) Gandhiji made a distinction between Satyagraha & passive resistance. Passive resistance does not exclude the use of physical force for the purpose of gaining one's end, whereas Satyagraha excludes the use of violence.

**5. How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?**

A. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.

**6. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?**

- A. i) One could win the battle through nonviolence.  
 ii) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.  
 iii) People - including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

**SOURCE - B****Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. 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 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.’

**1. Name the place where police fired at peasants.**

A. Near Rae Bareli police in United Provinces fired the peasants on 6 January 1921.

**2. What was the relationship between Nehru and Gandhiji in the source?**

A. Mahatma Gandhi believed in individualism and spiritualism based society. Nehru believed in socialism whereas Mahatma Gandhi wanted India to progress as relating society. Nehru had a strong belief in western ideals. He thought of a great leader Gandhiji, who according to him was sent to India by God’s grant for victory.

**3. For what reason police fired on peasants at Munshiganj, Raebareli?**

- A. The reasons behind the police fired upon the peasants were
- In 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over.
  - In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.
  - A large number of peasants in Raebareli demanding for the release of their leaders.

**4. How did the peasants who gathered around Jawaharlal Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them?**

A. The peasants gathered around Nehru were calm and peaceful to hear him address them. Nehru meant to say that inspite of brutal and displeased behavior of police the peasants remained peaceful. On the other hand he had forgotten nonviolence totally at that moment and he was very agitated and disturbed.

**5. Why the British dispersed the peasants gathering?**

- A. The British dispersed the peasants gathering as they kisans seated and stand near Nehruji less excited and more peacefully listening all humanity on non-violence.

**SOURCE - C**

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930 'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

**1. What was the importance of 26 January 1930?**

- A. The decade closed with the Congress resolving to fight for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) in 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Consequently, "Independence Day" was observed on 26th January, 1930, all over the country.

**2. Who gave the Independence Day pledge on 26 January 1930?**

- A. The Poorna Swaraj Resolution was drafted by Jawaharlal Lal Nehru, the "Declaration of Independence" pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 and it echoed the essence of the American Declaration of Independence. After this pledge, January 26, 1930, was declared Independence Day by Indian National Congress.

**3. In what two ways was the British rule in India oppressive?**

- A. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.

**4. Explain the immediate effects of the Lahore Session of the Congress on the Indian National Movement.**

- A. The immediate effect of this session of Congress was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full liberty of India from the British rule. It was concluded that 26 January 1930 would be observed as the Day of India's Independence.

**SOURCE - D**

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

In 1930, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, as president of the Muslim League, reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests. His statement is supposed to have provided the intellectual justification for the Pakistan demand that came up in subsequent years. This is what he said: 'I have no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslim is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian home-lands is recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle

that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism ... A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religions and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship, if need be. Yet I love the communal group which is the source of life and behaviour and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture and thereby its whole past as a living operative factor in my present consciousness...

‘Communalism in its higher aspect, then, is indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. The units of Indian society are not territorial as in European countries ... The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified...

‘The Hindu thinks that separate electorates are contrary to the spirit of true nationalism, because he understands the word “nation” to mean a kind of universal amalgamation in which no communal entity ought to retain its private individuality. Such a state of things, however, does not exist. India is a land of racial and religious variety. Add to this the general economic inferiority of the Muslims, their enormous debt, especially in the Punjab, and their insufficient majorities in some of the provinces, as at present constituted and you will begin to see clearly the meaning of our anxiety to retain separate electorates.’

**1. Who was Iqbal and what was his vision?**

A. Muhammad Iqbal was elected president of the Muslim League in 1930 at its session in Allahabad, in the United Provinces as well as for the session in Lahore in 1932. In his presidential address on 30 December 1930, Iqbal outlined a vision of an independent state for Muslim-majority provinces in northwestern India.

**2. As per Iqbal, why were separate electorates important for Muslims?**

A. Muhammad Iqbal, as president of the Muslim League, reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests.

**3. What was Iqbal's idea of communalism?**

A. He believed in the concept that Hindus and Muslims should exist as separate entities in India. This line of thinking encouraged separatism and ultimately led to the partition of the country.

**4. Do you agree with Iqbal's idea of communalism?**

A. No, I do not agree with Iqbal's idea of communalism. He believed that it is a quest for a community to develop on its own lines. He believed that religion is the basis on which thinking and behavior are based. He felt that religion gives persons a common culture and literature. He believed in the concept that Hindus and Muslims should exist as separate entities in India. This line of thinking encouraged separatism and ultimately led to the partition of the country.

**5. Can you define communalism in a different way?**

A. We understand communalism now-a-days as having a negative connotation, i.e., it is understood as a conflict between people of different religions, which also can lead to violence between them. It has now become politics under the guise of religious conflict for extracting favors or favorable treatment by the government.



**SOURCE - E**

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

‘In earlier times, foreign travellers in India marvelled at the courage, truthfulness and modesty of the people of the Arya vamsa; now they remark mainly on the absence of those qualities. In those days Hindus would set out on conquest and hoist their flags in Tartar, China and other countries; now a few soldiers from a tiny island far away are lording it over the land of India.’

- 1. Mention the qualities of ‘Arya Vamsa’ that were admired by the foreign travellers in earlier times.**
  - A. ‘In earlier times, foreign travellers in India marvelled at the courage, truthfulness and modesty of the people of the Arya Vamsa, now they remark mainly on the absence of those qualities.’
- 2. How did folklore help in the spread of nationalism amongst the Indian?**
  - A. During the nineteenth century, many nationalists felt that the idea of nationalism could be spread through the revival of Indian folklore. As a result, they started to record and collect the folk tales sung by bards. They also toured different villages and gathered folk songs and legends.
- 3. Who created the spirit of nationalism through folklore in India?**
  - A. With the growth of nationalism, the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. There are two images of Bharat Mata one by Abanindranath Tagore and the second by an other artist. In the image drawn by Tagore, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure.

**BOX - 1**

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

‘To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense’ Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify ‘the cult of the bomb and pistol’ but wanted a revolution in society: ‘Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society ... To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!’

- 1. What is the meaning of to the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense?**
  - A. “To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. ‘ This was the voice of many Nationalist leaders who thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence.
- 2. Who said to the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense?**
  - A. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify ‘the cult of the bomb and pistol’ but wanted a revolution in society: ‘Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all.



**3. What was the philosophy behind HSRA?**

A. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary party set up by Ram Prasad Bismil and his associates to fight against British colonial rule in India and achieve independence for the country through an armed rebellion if necessary.

**4. How did HSRA react against the British?**

A. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year, there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in.

**5. What did HSRA stand for?**

A. Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.

**6. What was the philosophy behind the founding HSRA?**

A. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence.

**7. Bhagat Singh and his fellows attempted to blow up a train in 1929. Who was travelling on that train?**

A. In 1929, there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in.

**ADDITIONAL SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:****I. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians

**1. In November 1913, Why did Gandhiji led a march of workers from Newcastle to Transvaal and conducted a satyagraha?**

A. Against racist laws that denied rights to non-whites.

**2. Why did Gandhiji launched a satyagraha in support of peasants of Kheda district.**

A. In 1917, Gandhi organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed

**3. 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. Why?**

A. i) British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms.

ii) The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

**II. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.

**1. What was Rowlatt Act?**

A. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years

**2. Why the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists.**

A. Because British were alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted

**3. What was the response of the British after a popular upsurge against Rowlatt Act?**

British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

**III. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa).

**1. Who was the Khalifa of the world during the first World War?**

A. Mehmed V, original name Mehmed Resad, Ottoman Caliphate,

**2. When, where and why was the Khilafat Committee formed?**

A. Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. It was formed to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.

**3. Why did Gandhi take up the khilafat issue to launch a more broad based movement in India?**

- A. i) Because the movement was still limited to cities and towns.  
 ii) He was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together.  
 iii) Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

**IV. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was

still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.

**1. How did Mahatma Gandhi react to the Rowlatt Act?**

A. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).

**2. What made Mahatma Gandhi call off Rowlatt Satyagraha?**

A. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the movement.

**3. Why did Rowlatt Act enrage people?**

A. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**VII. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high SSrevenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

**1. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement.**

A. The rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - was active in the movement.

**2. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.)**

A. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns because they thought that it might upset the rich peasants and landlords.

**3. What did 'Swaraj' meant for the rich peasants?**

A. For the rich peasants 'swaraj' meant struggle against high revenues.

**VIII. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in

the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

**1. What were the rumours spread by the local leaders among the peasants?**

A. In many places, the local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and the land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being misused.

**2. When and why was the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up?**

A. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up in October 1920 to address the grievances of the villagers.

**3. What made the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasant movement?**

A. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places, local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The increasing violent activities made Congress leaders unhappy with the peasant movement.

**VIII. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

In his book, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Non-cooperation became a movement. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920. In the months between September and December, there was an intense tussle within Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out.

**1. What compromise chalked out in the Congress session of December 1920?**

A. A non-cooperation programme was adopted as in the Congress session of December 1920.

**2. In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule was established because of Indian's cooperation?**

A. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians.

**3. Why were some members of Congress reluctant to boycott the council elections?**

A. Some members were reluctant to boycott the council elections because they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.

## BOX - 1

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

### 'Biological' warfare?

John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony in New England, wrote in May 1634 that smallpox signalled God's blessing for the colonists: '... the natives ... were neere (near) all dead of small Poxe (pox), so as the Lord hathe (had) cleared our title to what we possess'.

### 1. Was John Winthrop the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

A. John Winthrop, first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the chief figure among the Puritan founders of New England.

### 2. What did John Winthrop write about?

A. Winthrop wrote primarily of his private accounts: his journey from England, the arrival of his wife and children to the colony in 1631, and the birth of his son in 1632. He also wrote profound insights into the nature of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and nearly all important events of the day.

### 3. How did the spread of smallpox signs God blessing for colonists?

"That Smallpox signalled God's blessings for the colonist, the natives were near all dead of small pox, so as the lord had cleared our tittle to what we possess."

### I. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

### 1. What do you understand by 'Biological' warfare?

A. Biological warfare (BW) also known as germ warfare is the use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi with the intent to kill or incapacitate humans, animals or plants as an act of war.

### 2. Why could not the diseases the smallpox affect the conqueror?

A. Because the conquerors were mostly immune to the disease, whereas America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe.

### 3. How could Europe emerge as the centre of world trade.

i) The silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.

- ii) The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.

Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in presentday Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. They did not use Gun Power but diseases to win war. China's reduced role and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards.



### SOURCE - A

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

Fear of the book

Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing. He wrote in Adages (1508): ‘To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful ... [printers ] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.’

**1. Who was Erasmus?**

A. Erasmus was a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticized the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing.

**2. Why did he express a deep anxiety about printing?**

- A. i) He expressed a deep anxiety about printing.  
 ii) For him books were stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, irreligious and seditious.  
 iii) These kinds of books were too many and so they had reduced the value of the good books.

**3. Describe the situations created after the spread of printing in 16th century.**

- A. i) Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.  
 ii) In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.  
 iii) The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

**4. “Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds.” Discuss.**

- A. i) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.  
 ii) If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.  
 iii) Expressed by religious authorities and monarchs, as well as many writers and artists, this anxiety was the basis of widespread criticism of the new printed literature that had begun to circulate.

### SOURCE - B

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

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books: ‘Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water ... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution,



I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!

1. **How did Mercier describe about the impact of the printed word and power of reading on himself?**
  - A. i) Louise-Sébastien Mercier compares himself to a man dying of thirst and gulping down some fresh, pure water.
  - ii) He lighted the lamp and started reading page to page, without keeping a track of time, the clock went on ticking.
  - iii) In spite of the oil being run out in the lamp, he kept on reading. He did not want to interrupt his pleasure of reading.
2. **Why did mercier declared that ‘the printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion’?**
  - A. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, said, “The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away”. In many of Mercier’s novels, the heroes are transformed by acts of reading.
3. **What is the meaning of ‘tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer! ‘?**
  - A. This statement thus explained that, now tyranny will no longer be prevalent and that books will instil fear amongst the tyrants who are ruling across the world as the virtual writer with his power of pen will create awareness amongst the people who will then collectively act against despotic regime.

#### SOURCE - C

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

As late as 1768, a William Bolts affixed a notice on a public building in Calcutta:

‘To the Public: Mr. Bolts takes this method of informing the public that the want of a printing press in this city being of a great disadvantage in business ... he is going to give the best encouragement to any ... persons who are versed in the business of printing.’ Bolts, however, left for England soon after and nothing came of the promise.

1. **Who was William Bolts?**
  - A. William Bolts was a Dutch-born British merchant active in India. He began his career as an employee of the East India Company, and subsequently became an independent merchant.
2. **Who first wanted to bring out a newspaper from Calcutta in 1768?**
  - A. Through this notice, William Bolts was trying to draw attention of the public that there was no newspaper in Bengal at that time in 1768. He, therefore, sought to promote such a newspaper.
3. **Who was the British ruler who gave freedom to Indian newspaper in 1882?**
  - A. James Augustus Hicky, also referred to as “father of Indian press”, a British citizen known for introducing first newspaper during the reign, and hence India’s press foundation was originally led by the British administration despite the self-censorship by the imperialism.

- 4. What was the name of first Indian printed newspaper and who was its editor?**  
 A. Hicky's Bengal Gazette was also known as the Original Calcutta General Advertiser. It was an English language weekly that was started by James Augustus Hicky, a rather eccentric Irishman. The newspaper was published in Calcutta, the centre of colonial India during that time.
- 5. How did the printing press help the cause of the Indians struggling against the British?**  
 A. The printing press played a big role in carrying ideas to the people. Many nationalist journals were published which aroused the sentiments of the Indian public against the British rule. Many papers fostered patriotism and ideas of liberty and justice in our country. Indians became aware of what was happening in the world which helped them to shape their own policies and programmes.

**SOURCE - D**

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

Why Newspapers?

'Krishnaji Trimbugh Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a newspaper in the Marathi language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849

The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

- 1. Why did Krishnaji Trimbugh Ranade want to publish a newspaper?**  
 A. The newspaper that Krishnaji Ranade intended to publish to reflect the view of local people regarding print culture is in Marathi language.
- 2. To which British institution is the role of native newspapers compared?**  
 A. The role of native newspapers has been compared to the role of opposition in the House of Commons of British Parliament.
- 3. Examine the role of native newspapers as explained in this passage.**  
 A. The role of native newspaper, like the opposition in the House of Commons should critically examine the government policies, suggest improvements by remove those parts which would not benefit people and should ensure and speedy implementation of the approved policy.
- 4. What impact did vernacular newspapers have on the Indian people?**  
 A. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another creating Pan-Indian identities. They also exposed colonial misrule and encouraged growth of nationalist sentiments. Newspapers also highlighted social evils that existed like sati and idolatry and sought to create an atmosphere for change.

**5. Name two newspapers published by Ram Mohan Roy and what was its contribution?**

- A. i) Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly newspaper published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Ram Mohan Roy.
- ii) It was a noted pro-Reformist publication that actively campaigned for the abolition of the Sati Pratha.

**SOURCE - E****Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference: 'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

**1. Who was Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain?**

- A. i) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain built schools for Muslim girls in Calcutta and Patna. She was very vocal about her views against prevailing conservative ideas and religious beliefs.
- ii) She was a poet, educator, and social reformer. During the Mughal era, her ancestors worked in the military and judiciary.

**2. What was the contribution of Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein and Pandita Ramabai?**

- A. In the nineteenth century, women were not allowed to go to schools and were married off at a very young age. Hence, women leaders like Pandita Ramabai, Rassundari Devi, and Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain fought against patriarchy in India, against child marriage and promoted women's right to education.

**3. Who wrote the story Sultana's Dream?**

- A. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein wrote a story titled 'Sultana's Dream' in 1905. The story was about an imaginary woman named Sultana who reached Ladyland. It was a place where women had the freedom to study, invent new things and work freely.

**SOURCE - F****Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

Gandhi said in 1922: 'Liberty of speech ... liberty of the press ... freedom of association. The Government of India is now seeking to crush the three powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion. The fight for Swaraj, for Khilafat ... means a fight for this threatened freedom before all else ...'

**1. Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association. Give reason.**

- A. Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association were three most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion. Therefore, he said the fight for Swaraj was a fight for liberty of speech, press, and freedom for association.

**ADDITIONAL SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:****I. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’ was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

**1. How were earlier books printed (before the 15th century)? Explain.**

A. The first type of print technology was a hand-printing technique. Beginning in AD 594, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks, which was also invented there.

**2. What was accordion book?**

A. The traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’ was folded and stitched at the side since both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed.

**3. The imperial state in China was the major producer of printed material.” Support this statement with examples.**

- A. i) The imperial state-sponsored the printing of a large number of textbooks for the civil service test.  
 ii) The imperial state-sponsored the printing of a large number of textbooks for the civil service test.  
 iii) Fictitious narratives, poetry, and romantic plays were chosen by the new readership.  
 iv) Rich ladies began to read, and many women began to publish their poetry and plays.

**II. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women’s reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women’s schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling. But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rash Sundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

**1. Give the contribution of journals in bringing awareness for women's education?**

A. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

**2. What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century?**

A. The impacts of printed books on women in India in the 19th century was:

- i) Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
- ii) Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

**3. What were the negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women?**

A. The negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women were:

- i) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed.
- ii) Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

**III. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently, and move them to action. This had significance in different spheres of life. Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed. In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'

**1. Why were Martin Luther's Theses a challenge to Church in Europe?**

A. Ninety-Five Theses criticised many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas.

**2. Why were people afraid of the newly printed books entering the market?**

- A
- i) Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds.
  - ii) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
  - iii) If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

**3. Enumerate the benefits of prints with respect to dissenters of established authorities.**

- A.
- i) Those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas.
  - ii) Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and move them to action.



**IV. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship. Strangely, its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers. The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India. By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp-down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

**1. How did Governor General William Bentinck react to the petition filed by editors of English and vernacular newspapers?**

A. Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.

**2. How did the Vernacular Press Act strengthen the British government in India?**

A. The Vernacular Press Act strengthened the British government in India as:

- i) The Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- ii) The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
- iii) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

**3. Why did the British government curb the freedom of the Indian press?**

A. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp-down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control.

**V. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the

university towns bought the cheaper printed copies. The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular.

- 1. Despite the introduction of print-culture, why were luxurious editions still handwritten?**
  - A. Luxury editions were handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities.
- 2. Describe any two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material.**
  - A. Two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material were:
    - i) Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
    - ii) Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily.
- 3. What was Marco Polo's contribution to print culture?**
  - A. Marco Polo's contribution to print culture was as:
    - i) In 1295, Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.
    - ii) He brought the knowledge of woodblock printing with him.



**I. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems.

**1. Why resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life?**

A. Resources are necessary for human beings because of the following reasons: Resources when used as a raw material satisfy the needs and comforts of human beings. Natural resources are a source of agricultural activities which adds to the economic importance. They also provide employment opportunities.

**2. How are resources maintaining the quality of life?**

A. Resources are essential for human survival as they provide the necessary means for fulfilling our basic needs like food, water, shelter, clothing, and healthcare. Without resources, human life cannot sustain. For example, food resources provide us with the necessary nutrients to keep our bodies healthy and functional.

**II. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

**1. Why planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources?**

A. Through planning, regions which have shortage of vital resources and those having adequate quantities, receive equal attention. (1) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.

**2. Is planning a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India?**

A. Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like india, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions that are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.

**3. Resource planning is widely accepted as a complex process. Discuss.**

A. Resource planning is a complex process which involves : (i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources. (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans. (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

**III. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these

are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

1. **Is the availability of resources a necessary condition for the development of any region?**
  - A. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for development... The statement is absolutely correct. Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology may hinder development.
2. **Why certain regions despite having poor amount of resources are well developed?**
  - A. It needs to be complemented with technological advancement. Regions having enough resources are still economical backward because they do not have access to advanced technology. Those regions that are not rich in resources still managed to make economic progress with the help of technology.
3. **Name some resources rich but economically backward and some resources poor but economically developed regions**
  - A. In India, States of orissa and jharkhand are rich in resources but economically backward. States of punjab and haryana are poor in resources but economically developed.  
Basically orissa and jharkhand are populated by tribals who were illiterate. and due to the rugged terrain of these regions, there is very little farming land are the reasons for their economic backwaardness.  
In the World, Mexico has essentially the same resources as the US, and way better climate, but is still a Third World country. Switzerland has no resources except the brains and abilities of its people, and is one of the world's most prosperous economies.
- IV. **Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

  1. **“India has land under a variety of relief features.” Justify the statement with three examples.**
    - A. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely: mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.
      - i) About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
      - ii) Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area. They ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
      - iii) About 27 per cent of the land area is plateau. It possesses reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.
- V. **Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmiroccupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

**1. What percentage of the total area of India has land use data available?**

A. 93 percent of India's total area has land-use data. Land use is influenced by a combination of natural elements, like terrain, climate, and soil types, as well as human variables, including population density, technological advancements, culture, and traditions. India has a total size of 3.28 million square kilometers.

**2. What is the difference between land use and land utilization?**

A. The major land use is a broad category defining general land use types such as agriculture, pastures, forests, recreation areas, etc. The land utilization type is a more detailed subdivision of the previous category defining the specific land use type such as cereals, millets, mango groves, deciduous forests, etc.

**3. Why land use data is only available for 93% of geographical area in India?**

A. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the north - east states except Assam has not been done fully.

**VI. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil. Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil. Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil are equally important. Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.

**1. Why is soil most important renewable natural resources?**

A. Soil is considered a renewable resource because it can be restored on a human timescale. When soil is lost by erosion it can be recovered fairly rapidly (a few decades) if better soil management practices are carried out. The fertility of soil can also be restored in a few years and thus soil is a renewable resource.

**2. Why is soil important for plant growth?**

A. Soil provides plants a foothold for their roots and holds the necessary nutrients for plants to grow. Soil filters the rainwater and regulates the discharge of excess rainwater, preventing flooding. It also buffers against pollutants, thus protecting groundwater quality.

**3. What are the main factors responsible for soil formation?**

A. Relief features, parent material, atmosphere, vegetation and other types of life, as well as time away from human activities, are the key factors responsible for soil formation.

**4. What are the roles of physical and chemical weathering in soil formation?**

A. Both the mechanical breakup of rocks and the chemical weathering of minerals contribute to soil formation. The downward percolation of water brings dissolved ions and also facilitates chemical reactions. Soil forms most readily under temperate to tropical conditions, and moderate precipitation.

**I. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

**Source - 1**

Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.

**Source - 2**

Some estimates suggest that at least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owl, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass). In fact, no one can say how many species may have already been lost.

The world's fastest land mammal, the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubantus*), is a unique and specialised member of the cat family and can move at the speed of 112 km./hr. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth. Prior to the 20th century, cheetahs were widely distributed throughout Africa and Asia. Today, the Asian cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey. The species was declared extinct in India long back in 1952.

**1. Which Indian state cover 75% total forest area in India?**

A. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.

**2. How many percent of mammals are on the threatened list in India?**

A. Some estimates suggest that at least 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list.

**3. How can we distinguish Cheetah from leopard?**

A. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth.

**II. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. But why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

- 1. What is conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population?**
  - A. Conservation involves the protection and management of natural resources, including forests, wildlife, and habitats, to prevent further loss and degradation. Conservation efforts can help to mitigate the negative effects of human activities such as deforestation, poaching, and habitat destruction.
- 2. Why is the conservation of forest and wildlife essential for our survival?**
  - A. Trees and plants in the forest are an integral part of the ecosystem. It sustains life on the planet, provides clean air and shelter. Also, forests help conserve biodiversity. Forests provide many resources such as food, medicine, fabric, and raw materials.
- 3. Why is conservation of forest and wildlife necessary in what ways have conservation projects changed in recent years?**
  - A. Conservation of forests and wildlife is necessary for maintenance of the ecological balance. If this is disturbed, it can cause long-term damage to the environment and ecology, thus threatening even human existence.

**III. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.

- 1. Why local communities are struggling to conserve forest habitats?**
  - A. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood.
- 2. How forest and wildlife in India is conserved by communities and government?**
  - A. The community has established its own set of laws and guidelines that forbid hunting and guard against outside intrusions on wildlife. In the name of nature worship, the conservation of forests and wildlife was common among tribal people and in villages.
- 3. What are the steps taken by the government of India to conserve the wildlife?**
  - A. The government has taken a number of steps to conserve plants and animals, such as the establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves. Apart from that, the government has also conducted many awareness programs like 'Vanmahotsav' to conserve forests.

**I. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

In the first century B.C., Srngaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area. Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages). Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ and the ‘Tehri Dam Andolan’ etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

**1. During earlier time how did the irrigation done?**

A. During earlier days irrigation had been done through the proper channels, lakes, dams, etc. during Chandragupta Maurya, dams, channels, lakes were extensively built.

**2. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?**

A. Dams would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy. It meets the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. It also integrate economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of urban economy. Therefore, Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’.

**3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance?**

A. The multi-purpose projects face many resistance because these projects have primarily been opposed due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources.

**II. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

A large population requires more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas for dry-season agriculture. Irrigated agriculture is the largest consumer of water. Now it is needed to revolutionise the agriculture through developing drought resistant crops and dry farming techniques.

**1. Does a large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food?**

A. A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture.



**2. How water is being over-exploited for agriculture?**

A. To facilitate over growing population, it is necessary to increase food grain production which in turn leads to over exploitation of water resources as irrigated regions are to be expanded. Thus over utilization water leads to lowering of ground water levels.

**3. How is overpopulation and Commercialisation of agriculture responsible for water scarcity?**

A. Agriculture is aggravating the problem of water scarcity in the following ways: Due to the increased population n levels, the demand for more crops has increased. This increase in the production of crops requires a lot of water. This results in excessive water usage causing depletion of groundwater supply.

**III. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

**1. With what objective Sardar Sarovar Dam was built?**

A. Irrigation is the main objective of Sardar Sarovar Dam. It is one of the largest water resources project of India covering four major states - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

**2. Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people.**

A. The tribals lost their agricultural land and were turned into landless and bonded laborers. Restrictions were imposed on the use of forest produce which led to complete loss of livelihood of tribals. The introduction of money lenders, businessmen in the simple life of tribals.

**3. Highlight the issues on which Save Narmada Movement worked on.**

A. The proposed Sardar Sarovar Dam and Narmada Sagar were to displace more than 250,000 people. The big fight of the Save the Narmada Movement was over the resettlement or the rehabilitation of these people. It was due to the slow progress of government's rehabilitation policy.



**I. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Minerals are usually found in “ores”. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements. The mineral content of the ore must be in sufficient concentration to make its extraction commercially viable. The type of formation or structure in which they are found determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. This also determines the cost of extraction. It is, therefore, important for us to understand the main types of formations in which minerals occur.

**1. Is the term ore used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements?**

A. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements, and the concentration of the mineral should be sufficient to make its extraction commercially viable. Example: Aluminium is extracted from bauxite ore.

**2. Where are minerals usually found?**

A. Minerals can be found throughout the world in the earth’s crust but usually in such small amounts that they not worth extracting. Only with the help of certain geological processes are minerals concentrated into economically viable deposits. Mineral deposits can only be extracted where they are found.

**3. How minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks?**

A. The minerals in igneous rocks are formed from the magma after the cristallisation temperature is reached. In metamorphic rocks, minerals are altered or recrystallised from the existing rock minerals because of the effect of heat and temperature.

**II. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backboneof industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.

**1. ‘Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development’ discuss?**

A. Iron ore as the basic mineral in industrial development. Iron ore is an essential mineral that has been used for centuries to produce various products such as steel, machinery, and tools. The demand for iron ore has been increasing rapidly over the years, making it a vital mineral in industrial development.

It provides raw materials and all forms of machinery to drive other businesses, iron ore is known as the backbone of contemporary civilization. This sector has aided in the development of various small-scale industries in India that support the electricity, transportation, and communication industries.

**2. Which is the mineral used for industrial production of iron?**

A. Iron ore is a mineral substance which generates metallic iron when heated in the presence of a reductant. It comprises iron oxides, the major forms of which are magnetite ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ) and hematite ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ). Magnetite is known for its property of being strongly attracted to magnets.

**III. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

We all appreciate the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust.

**1. "Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable." Support the statement.**

A. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.

We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated.

Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions.

Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

**2. Suggest ways to conserve minerals.**

A. A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

**IV. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. After the tide falls outside the flood gate, the water retained by the floodgate flows back to the sea via a pipe that carries it through a power-generating turbine.

Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas. Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene, dung cake and charcoal. Biogas plants are set up at municipal, cooperative and individual levels. The plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar gas plants' in rural India. Nuclear or Atomic Energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power. Uranium and Thorium, which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. The Monazite sands of Kerala is also rich in Thorium.

**1. What will generate by the oceanic tides?**

A. Tidal energy is power produced by the surge of ocean waters during the rise and fall of tides. Tidal energy is a renewable source of energy.

**2. How does a biogas plant operate?**

A. Manure and dung are also fed into the biogas plant. In the fermenter, heated to approx. 38-40 °C, the substrate is decomposed by the micro organisms under exclusion of light and oxygen. The final product of this fermentation process is biogas with methane as the main ingredient.

**3. How atomic energy is obtained?**

A. Nuclear energy originates from the splitting of uranium atoms – a process called fission. This generates heat to produce steam, which is used by a turbine generator to generate electricity. Because nuclear power plants do not burn fuel, they do not produce greenhouse gas emissions.

**I. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Although industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise and resulting degradation of environment that they have caused, cannot be overlooked. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution: (a) Air (b) Water (c) Land (d) Noise. The polluting industries also include thermal power plants.

**1. What are the agents that pollute water?**

A. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, anneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc.

**2. How can machines be changed to reduce noise pollution?**

A. i) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.  
ii) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.  
iii) Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.

3.. Mention any two steps to be taken to preserve or to protect the quality of fresh water.

A. i) Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.  
ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.  
iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.

**II. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Do you know that paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore and aluminium from bauxite? Do you also know that some types of clothes are manufactured from yarn which itself is an industrial product? People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods. The workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries etc. fall into this category. Some people are employed in providing services. In this chapter, we are mainly concerned with manufacturing industries which fall in the secondary sector. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

**1. Why manufacturing industries are called backbone of the economy?**

A. Manufacturing industries help to modernize the agriculture sector, which is the backbone of our economy. By providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors, these industries help to reduce the heavy dependence of people only on agricultural income.

**2. How does agriculture and industry go hand in hand?**

A. Agriculture and Industry Move Hand in Hand. Agriculture and industry are two of the most important economic components. Both are interrelated because they play critical roles in a country's economic progress. Agriculture is the primary source of food, while the industry is in charge of producing goods and services.

**3. Who looks after the performance of various industrial sectors of Indian economy?**

- A. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index that indicates the performance of various industrial sectors of the Indian economy. It is calculated and published by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) every month. It is a composite indicator of the general level of industrial activity in the economy.

**III. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

**1. Why the textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy?**

- A. The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy because it contributes: i Significantly to industrial production 14 percent. ii It generates employment 35 million persons directly. iii Earns foreign exchange about 24.6 percent. iv It contributes to a larger amount towards GDP 4 percent.

**2. Mention the challenges faced by the textile industry in India?**

- A. The textile industry faces a number of challenges, including the rising cost of raw materials, competition from low-cost countries, and environmental concerns. Additionally, the industry has been affected by changing consumer tastes and preferences, which has led to a need for more innovative and sustainable products.

**3. What is the advantage and disadvantage of power loom?**

- A. Since power looms are mechanically powered, they were preferred over handloom since they work ten times quickly and efficiently which leads to bulk production. But one of the drawbacks of the power loom is that it can only weave one of a kind of designs and patterns.

**4. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom?**

- A. i) It is important to keep the mill sector loomage lower than the powerloom and handloom in India, as the latter are used by the cottage industries.  
ii) They provide income to the economically deprived sections of society.  
iii) If the mill sector consumes more yarn than the individual weavers who depend on powerlooms and handlooms for their sustenance will be out of work. Keeping the mill sector loomage low helps the poor weavers to earn and face the competition with the mass products.  
iv) The powerloom and handloom will help to provide employment in the rural areas and reduce the migration of villagers to the cities.

**I. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

**1. Why was the constitution of Belgium amended 4 times in between 1970 and 1993?**

A. Between 1970 and 1993, the constitution was amended four times so as to work out an arrangement that would maintain peace and unity in the country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and was very innovative. Its main aim was to create a stable, unified system of governance.

**2. Did the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities?**

A. In Belgium, the leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

**3. What step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities?**

A. Belgium introduced a third type of government to rule out the regional and cultural difference problem. This is called the community government, elected by the people belonging to one language community, to eliminate the problem administration of regional and cultural differences.

**II. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Such a realisation resulted in mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power. Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.

**1. What are the key areas that we learn form the above passage?**

A. The given passage talks about the different approaches to power sharing in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

- i) It states that in Belgium, the leaders have realized that unity can be achieved by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. This realization has led to mutually acceptable arrangements for power sharing.
- ii) On the other hand, Sri Lanka serves as a contrasting example where the majority community wants to impose its dominance and refuses to share power, which undermines the unity of the country.

**2. Why is power sharing desirable?**

A. Power sharing is desirable because of two reasons and these reasons can be defined as PRUDENTIAL REASON:

It helps to resolve the conflict between different social groups.

It is based on carefull calculation of Gain and loss.

The reserved number of seats in Lok Sabha, the State Legislatures and in the local bodies for schedule caste SC, ST, OBC and women is an example of Prudential reason.

**MORAL REASON:**

The people have hand in shaping those policies which may prove harmful to them through voting. The decentralization of power in India is an example of moral reason.

**III. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy.

1. **In a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible. Prove.**
  - A. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
2. **How has the idea of power sharing emerged in opposition?**
  - A. The idea of Power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. The separation of power among the diverse levels and organs of the government has been described as power-sharing.
3. **What are the main features of power sharing?**
  - A. The following are the advantages of power-sharing:
    - The shaping of public policies will have opinions from all.
    - No single community can take the decision unilaterally.
    - Stability in political order becomes easy.
    - The conflicts between different social groups becomes less.
4. **How power sharing arrangement can take place in modern democracy?**
  - A. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Example – India This distribution ensures that none of the organs can exercise and utilise unlimited power. Each and every organ keeps an eye on the others.
5. **Can power sharing arrangements take many forms in modern democracies like India. Justify?**
  - A. In a modern democracy, power-sharing arrangements can take many forms. The type of power sharing prevalent in India is horizontal distribution of power: In this, the power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary.



**I. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

**1. How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the constitution?**

A. There are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution

**2. How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?**

A. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. The central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.

**3. How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?**

A. Sri Lankan Government has given prominence to Sinhala speaking people than the Tamils. But the Indian Government did not impose Hindi on all the people forcibly. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

**II. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.



**1. Explain the complexity of Indian Federalism.**

A. Federalism allows for the accommodation of diversity and regional autonomy within a larger political unit. The Indian Constitution establishes a federal system with some unitary features. It is sometimes called a quasi-federal system, as it contains elements of both federation and union.

**2. “Federations are contrasted with unitary governments.” Discuss.**

- A. i) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
- ii) But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

**3. Why does the exact balance of power between central and state governments vary from one federation to another ? Explain with two examples.**

A. The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance of power mainly depends on the historical context in which the federation was formed.

The Federations have been formed from two kinds of routes. They are Coming Together Federations and Holding Together Federations.

**III. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

India had emerged as an independent nation after a painful and bloody partition. Soon after Independence, several princely states became a part of the country. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.

**1. How did India emerged as a federal state?**

- A. i) India had emerged as an independent nation after a painful and bloody partition. Soon after independence, several princely states became a part of the country. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.
- ii) Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union government or Central government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier of ‘Panchayati Raj’ or local government was added.

**2. Discuss the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments in India.**

- A. i) The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution in the Seventh Schedule of legislative subjects seen between Union and the States, namely List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List): I The Parliament does have control to create laws on any of cases relevant to in the Union List.
- ii) Parliament has the right to make laws on contingent subjects (i.e., matters not specified in any of the three lists). The authority to levy residual taxes includes this residual power of legislation. It is understandable from the above scheme that the Union List contains matters of national significance and issues involving uniformity of legislation nationwide.

**I. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics.

**1. Mention any two methods through which people put pressure on political parties.**

- A. i) People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations.  
 ii) Increase the degree of participation by joining more and more in political parties so that they improve.

**2. What was the reform introduced by the Indian constitution to initiate an action against the leaders who are keep changing the parties?**

- A. Anti defection law

**3. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics.Explain.**

- i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates and made them the members of the decision making bodies of the parties.  
 ii) It has also been made mandatory for the political parties to maintain a register for its members and follow their constituency's interests effectively  
 iii) The quality of democracy rests in the degree of people participation. Ordinary citizens should take part in politics which solve the problem of bad politics in the future.

**II. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party. In this formal sense, there are a large number of political parties in each country. More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India. But not all these parties are serious contenders in the elections. Usually only a handful of parties are effectively in the race to win elections and form the government. how many major or effective parties are good for a democracy?

**1. Why are political parties needed in a democracy?**

- A. Parties are the pillars of democracy and they reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Popular leaders are elected as rulers and the leaders are elected to serve the people, those who wanted to be elected they must serve better.

**2. Which party system is good for a democracy?**

- A. Party system is not something any country can choose. Because, no system is ideal for all countries and all situations.  
 i) It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections.  
 ii) These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.  
 iii) For example, if India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.

**III. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

These suggestions have not yet been accepted by political parties. If and when these are accepted these could lead to some improvement. But we must be very careful about legal solutions to political problems. Over-regulation of political parties can be counter-productive. This would force all parties to find ways to cheat the law. Besides, political parties will not agree to pass a law that they do not like.

**1. How over regulation of political parties can be counterproductive?**

A. Over-regulation of the political party can be counterproductive because this may lead political parties to break the law. In other words, over-regulation will not be able to control them and law and rule & regulation will not be followed by them.

**2. Mention any of the other ways in which political parties be reformed?**

- A. i) People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in this.
- ii) Political parties can improve if those who want this, join political parties. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside.

**I. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

**1. How did Belgium solve the issue of social differences?**

A. By following a procedure to conduct their competition, Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations which reduced the possibility of the tensions and differences among the social groups becoming explosive or violent.

**2. What is the definite plus point of democratic regimes?**

A. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

**3. What are the conditions that democracies must fulfil to resolve conflicts?**

- A. i) Democracies are not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
- ii) Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.

**II. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have 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. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government.

1. **What do you understand by Transparency? Which fundamental rights helps in promoting transparency in the governance?**
  - A. i) In a democracy a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. He/She has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.
  - ii) Right to Information helps in promoting transparency in the governance.
2. **What makes the government legitimate?**
  - A. People have the right to choose their rulers and they have control over their rulers. Citizens can participate in decision making. Democracy makes the point that decision making is based on norms and procedures.
3. **Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. Justify the Statement.**
  - A. i) Democracy gives importance to deliberation and public opinion.
  - ii) The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
  - iii) Its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
  - iv) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.
  - v) The concept of democracy ensures that transparency is maintained so that every person has the right to examine the process of decision making.

### III. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in Greeting principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal.

1. **How can be the dignity of women protected in most democracies?**
  - A. Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect.  
It becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally, if the principle is recognised according to Law.
2. **Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Give one example to justify the statement.**
  - A. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
3. **How do non democratic set ups react to the principle of the principle of individual freedom and dignity.**
  - A. The principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force in non democratic set ups.

**IV. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of Democracy: it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.

**1. How do complaint treated as a testimony to success?**

A. In democracy people have fair chance to agitate against the discrimination. So complaints are treated as a testimony to success.

**2. How can vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self interest.**

A. In Democracy voters can chose an effective government to run the country successfully. The Right to vote can transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

**3. “An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority.” Justify the statement by highlighting the values attached to it.**

- A. i) It may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption.  
 ii) The record of democracies is not impressive on these two counts.  
 iii) Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.  
 iv) The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not free of this evil.

**V. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:****Source A- Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens**

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

**Source B- Non-democratic Regimes**

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

**Source C- Strength of Democracy**

Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

**1. What are the basis of democracy?**

A. The values of freedom, respect for human rights and the principle of holding periodic and genuine elections by universal suffrage are essential elements or basis for democracy.

**2. In what way democracy stands superior to any alternative government class 10?**

A. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Democracies have achieved this to a certain degree in many countries.

**3. How does the Indian democracy strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes?**

A. The claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and opportunity have been bolstered by democracy. It demonstrates that they are citizens of a democratic country rather than subjects. The constitution of a democratic country like India has measures to preserve our fundamental rights.

This means that every individual in the country irrespective of his/her caste, religion, educational and economic backgrounds is recognised as equal. Although, inequality still exists in the country, yet the principle of the equality of all persons is recognised.



**I. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Besides seeking more income, oneway or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

**1. What are different goals of different people?**

A. People seek things that are most important for them, i.e., which can fulfill their aspirations or desires. Different people have different goals because they are different and they are leading their life in different situation but their general goal is progress.

**2. Which other six things people look for apart from income?**

A. Besides income, the other six things people may look for growth and development are good health, proper nutrition, basic education, job satisfaction, peaceful family, and good governance. Good health and proper nutrition are prime important things for any individual for growth and development.

**3. Is money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends?**

A. Money or material things are the one crucial factor on which our life depends. People want more income to fulfil their desires and goals, and the medium is money. The things people can buy with money cannot be purchased with anything else. It can be used as a transaction value to exchange goods and services.

**4. Why do people depend on non-material things?**

A. Besides money, people also look for some non-material things in life. A woman needs a safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or to run a business. The quality of our life depends on those things like freedom, security, peace, friendship, respect, equal treatment, etc.

**II. Study the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal.

**1. What is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing countries?**

A. For comparing the development of countries, Income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

**2. Why average income is considered for comparing countries?**

A. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

**3. What is the importance of classifying countries by the World Bank?**

- A. To help shed light how different groups of countries are doing, the World Bank categorizes countries based on various characteristics, such as geography, lending eligibility, fragility, and average level of income.

**III. Study the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is — money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

**1. How is it that the average person in Punjab has more income than the average person in Kerala? Explain.**

- A. Punjab is known for high agricultural growth but Kerala is known for human resource development. Despite having higher average income than Kerala, Punjab lags behind in health and education facilities.

**2. Why Kerala has lower per capita income than Haryana but a better human development ranking?**

- A. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. This is true because the literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare facilities, etc. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states.

**3. Why goods and services if provided collectively is cheapest in form?**

- A. In conclusion, collective provision of goods and services offers numerous advantages over individual provision. It ensures equitable access, reduces costs through economies of scale, and promotes the well-being and development of communities as a whole.

**I. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc have become important.

**1. Which essential services are included in the service sector and may not directly help in production of goods?**

A. The people involved in such services that may not directly help in the production of goods e.g. teachers, doctors, barbers, cobblers lawyers etc. They may be termed as ancillary workers means those who give services to the primary service providers.

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

- A. i) Basic services like education, healthcare, banking, postal service, police stations and courts are required in a developing country like India, which are mostly taken care of by the government.
- ii) Development of agriculture and industry has led to the requirement of services like transport, trade, storage etc.
- iii) When income levels rise, people start demanding more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.

**3. “Not all of the service sector is growing equally well.” Discuss.**

- A. i) Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers.
- ii) At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. iii) These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

**II. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.

**1. What is a remarkable fact about India regarding a change in the share of three sectors of GDP?**

A. A remarkable fact about the Indian economy is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Since the years 1977-78, the primary sector has continued to be the largest employer in the Indian economy.

- 2. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment?**
- A. A similar shift out of primary sector did not happen in case of employment because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around three times. While production in the service sector rose by 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.
- 3. The level of generation of employment is not at the par of production in the secondary and tertiary sectors in India, What are its implications?**
- A. More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one sixth of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce the rest of the produce whereas they employ less about half the people. The over concentration of working population in agriculture sector resulted in the conditions of underemployment,

**I. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Modern forms of money include currency — paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

**1. What are the modern forms of money include?**

A. Modern forms of money include paper notes and coins. Rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange because: It is authorised by the government of India. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment and settling the transactions. Thus no one can refuse a payment made in rupees.

**2. Why modern currency is not like the earlier forms of currency like grain or cattle?**

A. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver, and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own.

**II. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:****Source A - Formal Sector Credit in India**

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.

**Source B - Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?**

The people are divided into four groups, from poor to rich. 85 per cent of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. Compare this with the rich urban households. Only 10 per cent of their loans are from informal sources, while 90 per cent are from formal sources. A similar pattern is also found in rural areas. The rich households are availing cheap credit from formal lenders whereas the poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing! What does all this suggest? First, the formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.

**Source C - Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?**

Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.

1. **Give any one example of formal sector source and of informal sector source of credit in India.**
  - A. Examples of formal sector credit sources are Banks, Cooperatives etc. The informal sources include moneylenders, relatives and friends, merchants, etc.
2. **Which sector is dominant source of rural credit in India?**
  - A. Moneylenders are the most dominant amongst sources of credit for rural households.
3. **Why is it necessary to reduce dependence on informal sources of credit?**
  - A. It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.  
It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

# ***PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS***



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

[B ]



- A) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18th century by Europeans
- B) A map celebrating the British Empire.
- C) A map showcasing the importance of British Empire.
- D) A map expressing the British ambitions of contouring the world.

OR

Observe the map which was used during the 19th century to display the power of British.

Which of the following statement is most likely about the map? 1

- A) Colonisation of all European powers in the 19th century.
- B) Sea routes from only Britain to different parts of the world.
- C) Celebrating the British rule over different parts of the world.
- D) People of different countries moving to Britain to lead a better life.

2. Choose the correct statement about the image given bellow.

[B ]



- A) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
- B) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner
- C) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.
- D) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.

OR



5. Consider these statements about the Image given below

[D ]



- 1) Title of this caricature is “The Club of Thinkers”.
- 2) The plaque on the left bears the inscription: ‘The most important question of today’s meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?’
- 3) This was a caricature of meeting called by liberals.
- 4) This caricature was created in 1820.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- A) 1 only                      B. 2 only                      C. Both 1 and 2                      D. 1, 2 And 4

6. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?

[C ]



- A) Round table conference at London
- B) Constituent Assembly of India
- C) The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul
- D) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles

7. Observe the picture and select the correct option that explains the picture.



- A) The proclamation of the Italian empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Rome
- B) The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles
- C) The proclamation of the British empire in the Hall of Mirrors at London
- D) The proclamation of the Turkish empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Greece

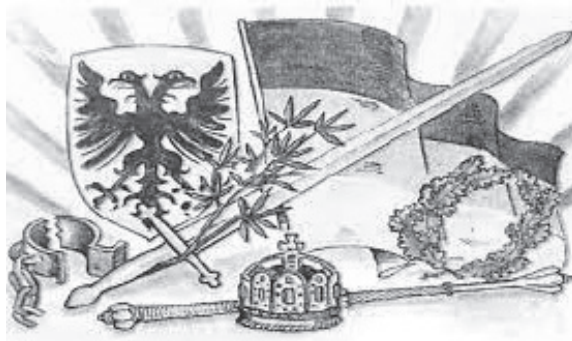
8. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of ‘The courier of Rhineland’?[C ]



- A) Victories of Napoleon
- B) Difficulties faced by Napoleon
- C) Losses of Napoleon
- D) Journey of Napoleon

9. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [C ]

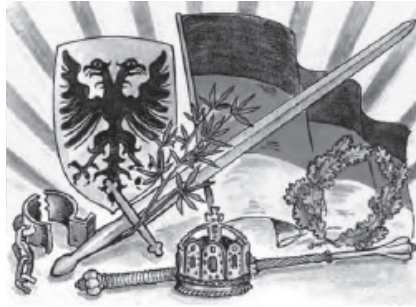
Which of the following aspects best suits the ‘sword’ in the image?



- A) Heroism
- B) Symbol of Strength
- C) Readiness to Fight
- D) Symbol of freedom



10. Veit had portrayed the Kaiser's crown at the place where he has now located the broken chain. Which of the following statement gives us the appropriate reason. [B ]



- A) Germany is still under monarchical rule
  - B) The German Nation is now free from autocratic morchical rule.
  - C) The crown which was a symbol of monarchy have been cast aside.
  - D) Loss of hope by the German people.
11. Identify the figure on the stamp. [B ]



- A) Germania
  - B. Marianne
  - C. Annie Besant
  - D. Indira Gandhi
12. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:



- Choose the correct statement about the image given bellow.  
 The significance of above image is.
- A) Revenge and Vengeance
  - B) Heroism and Justice
  - C) Liability and Justice
  - D) Justice and Revenge
- A. B) Heroism and Justice

13. The painting “The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics” was prepared by whom? [B ]



- A) Giuseppe Mazzini  
 B) Frederic Sorrieu  
 C) Henry Patullo  
 D) Duke Metternich

**PICTURE DESCRIPTION - HISTORY**

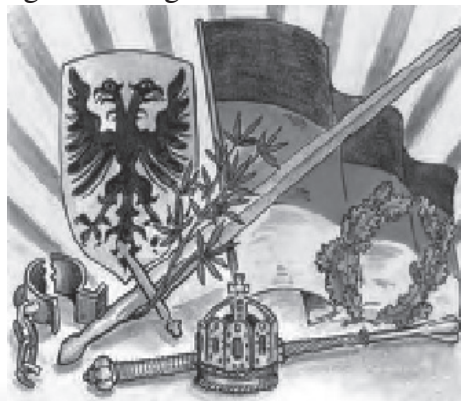
1.



The Dream of Worldwide Democratic And Social Republics - The Pact between Nations, was print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu in 1848.

In Sorrieu’s painting, the Utopian vision is depicted where the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

2.



**Meanings of the symbols**

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era

3.



The image of the French Bastille being stormed by the revolutionary crowd has been placed next to a similar fortress meant to represent the bastion of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel.

Accompanying the illustration is the slogan:

‘The people must seize their own freedom!’

Rebmann lived in the city of Mainz and was a member of a German Jacobin group.

4.



The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrücken, Germany.

The subject of this colour print by the German painter Karl Kaspar Fritz is the occupation of the town of Zweibrücken by the French armies.

French soldiers, recognisable by their blue, white and red uniforms, have been portrayed as oppressors as they seize a peasant’s cart (left), harass some young women (centre foreground) and force a peasant down to his knees.



The plaque being affixed to the Tree of Liberty carries a German inscription which in translation reads:

‘Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity.’

This is a sarcastic reference to the claim of the French as being liberators who opposed monarchy in the territories they entered.

5.

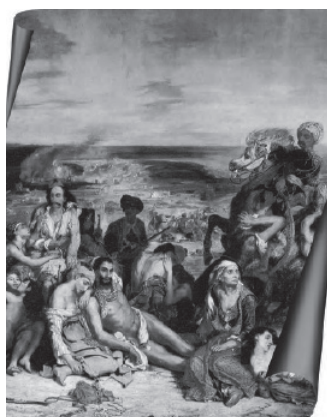


The club of thinker, anonymous caricature dating to c. 1820

The said caricature depicts the political conditions in Europe. To be precise, it puts its finger on the farcical political scenario after the downfall of Napoleon and the emergence of the conservative, autocratic regimes in Europe. The conservative states established after the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 did not tolerate criticism or dissent of any sort and sought to curb the activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocracy. Most of these new states imposed draconian censorship laws on the media - newspapers, books, plays, songs, all were censored and any sort of promulgation of the ideas of the French Revolution was banished.

The caricature shows that the so called club of thinkers is prohibited from using its right to speech. The notice on its walls also reads that if at all anyone succumbs to the temptation to speak; muzzles will distributed among the members in order to suppress it. It is a satirical take on the then existing political conditions wherein independent thinking of all sorts was completely banished from the public sphere in the name of protecting the traditional institutions and practices

6.



The purpose behind the painting “The Massacre at Chios” by Eugene Delacroix, 1824, death and destruction

To appeal to the emotions of the spectators and create sympathy for the Greeks,

To dramatise the incident in which 20,000 Greeks were killed,

To focus on the suffering of women and children.

7.



- A) In the painting, the Britannia, symbol of British nation is depicted sitting on the globe, whereas the angels holding the banner of freedom are blessing Britannia. The countries of the entire world is connected under the British empire.
- B) Colonies are depicted as places inhabited by tigers and other animals surrounded by primitive uncivilized people.

The colonies are depicted in this manner to express the typical arrogant attitude of imperial powers. They considered the colonies as white men's burden whom they would civilise after colonising them.

- C) The painting depicts only the British mind set who always boasted about World Empire and treated the colonies fit to be dominated by them.

But it is just the one sided view, it hides the dark side of imperialism. The banner of freedom stressed the freedom of British people only, whereas the British subjects in other part of the world were denied freedom in every aspect.

Similarly it was a fallacy to treat colonial people as primitive? nor were they living among animals as shown.

8.



Caricature of Otto von Bismarck in the German reichstag (parliament), from Figaro, Vienna, 5 March 1870.

The caricature depicts Bismarck, chancellor of Germany as holding a whip (signifying that he is a ruthless man ruling with an iron hand) while leading the parliament.

The caricature depicts Bismarck, chancellor of Germany as holding a whip (signifying that he is a ruthless man ruling with an iron hand) while leading the parliament. The deputies who were

elected are afraid of him and so are hiding under their tables.

The caricature depicts the dominance of Bismarck over the deputies and how he despised liberalism and parliamentary assemblies.

The artist is trying to convey that the democratic system in a funny way in which democracy exists only for the sake of name. In reality it is one man's i.e., Bismarck's autocracy that exists in Parliament.



9.

Fallen Germania 1850 painting by renowned painter Julius Hubner

The painter depicted Germania as a fallen woman with the crown and standard thrown aside because German people's hopes to be united under one monarch (King Friedrich Wilhelm IV) were dashed as he rejected their demand in 1848. The artist, Julius Hubner, depicted Germania in a forlorn state due to this rejection by the king. It symbolized the loss of hope. The crown and standard are symbols of the monarchy, which have been cast aside.



10.

'Germania on Guard at the Rhine' which was painted by the renowned painter Lorenz Clasen's in the year in 1860 was there tortto French's sabre-rattling (the show of threat of military force) about re-capturing French territories across the Rhine.

The painting had Germania holding a sword which read the inscription "The German Sword Protects the German Rhine"

1. Choose the correct statement about the image given below.



The above figure is the symbol of

- A) Power and authority  
 B) Power and Justice  
 C) Justice and Liability  
 D) Power and Liability
- A. A) Power and authority
2. In the above picture which thing is being offered to the people.



- A) Goddess is offering cloths to the people  
 B) Goddess is offering food to the people  
 C) Goddess is offering bless to the people  
 D) Goddess is offering bless and food to the people
- A. A) Goddess is offering cloths to the people



3. Which of the following statements regarding the painting given are true [D ]



- i) This is the image of Bharat Mata.
  - ii) Abanindranath Tagore painted this image in 1905.
  - iii) The painter portrays Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure. She is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- A) i and ii                      B) ii and iii                      C) i and iii                      D) All the above

OR

Which of the following descriptions regarding Bharat Mata is / are not true? 1

- a) The mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing.
  - b) She is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
  - c) She is holding a book, sheaves of paddy, a piece of white cloth, and a rudraksha garland (mala) in her four hands.
  - d) This image was a true picture of a famous women freedom fighter of India.
- A) a, b and d                      B) b, d and c                      C) Only c                      D) Only d

4. Which of the below given option depicts the picture best.



- A) As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.
- B) Foreign cloth was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination.
- C) A hartal was conducted on 6 April against the unjust Rowlatt Act. Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.
- D) A satyagraha movement was organised amongst cotton mill workers in 1918.

A. B

5. Observe the picture and select the statements which are relevant to the given context.



- a) Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.
- b) Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists.
- c) As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.
- d) The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages were bombed.

A) (b) , (d) are correct and (a) , (c) are incorrect  
 B) (a) , (d) are correct and (b) , (c) are incorrect  
 C) (a) , (b) are incorrect and (c) , (d) are correct  
 D) (a) , (b) , (c) are correct and (d) is incorrect

A. C

6. Study the given picture carefully and answer the following questions:



1. Which famous historical event does the picture depict?

A. The picture depicts the Dandi March.

2. What movement started as a result? Why was it called off?

A. Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi and this started the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was called off when Gandhiji signed the 1931 Gandhi Irwin Pact. By this Pact Gandhi agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference. The government in turn agreed to release the political prisoners who had not committed any acts of violence.



# THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1. Observe the Tenth century CE memorial stone.



1. What does the image of a ship on the memorial stone signify?

- A. The image of a ship on the memorial stone is now placed in the Goa museum. It signifies the oceanic work of the Indian ocean that existed during the Tenth century.

OR

What does the image signify?

[D ]

- A) Ships of the western coast of India  
B) Architectural skills of ninth century in India  
C) The long distance voyages and spreading of disease  
D) The oceanic trade with India

2. Observe the fifteenth century picture from the Book of Marvels: What the picture depicts?



- A) Arab traders trading in pasta in fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.  
B) Merchants from Venice and the Orient exchanging goods, from Marco Polo  
C) Marco Polo trading with Chinese traders.  
D) Both A and B.

[B ]

3. Observe the picture and answer the questions:



1. What is the Mogao Grottoes used for?

A. The caves contain some of the finest examples of Buddhist art spanning a period of 1,000 years. The first caves were dug out in AD 366 as places of Buddhist meditation and worship; later the caves became a place of pilgrimage and worship, and caves continued to be built at the site until the 14th century.

2. Who painted the Mogao Caves?

A. Over a period of about 700 years, from the 4th to the 11th century AD, Buddhist monks-often supported by rich patrons-excavated and executed astonishing works of art in Mogao caves.

4. Observe the given picture taken from New Orleans, Illustrated London News 1851:

What does the picture represent?

[C ]



A) Aristocratic gathering  
C) Slave auction

B) Family gathering  
D) All the above.

OR

Observe the above picture and answer the questions:

- 1. Which practice came to be described as a new system of slavery?**
  - A. Nineteenth-century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery. Migrants were lured into servitude by false promises. On arrival at the plantations, labourers found conditions to be different from what they had imagined. Living and working conditions were very harsh, and there were few legal rights.
- 2. How does the example of indentured labour migration from India illustrate the two-sided nature of the 19th century world?**
  - A. The example of indentured labour migration from India illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others.

1. Which of the following aspects is best illustrates of this picture?



- A) Deteriorating family relations  
 B) Cultural import of the west  
 C) Representation of traditional roles  
 D) Respect of women in the family
- A. B) Cultural import of the west
2. What does the picture depict? [ B ]



- A) Raja Ravi Varma rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons  
 B) Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons  
 C) Raja Ritudhwaj expressing his love towards Princess Madalsa  
 D) A mythological story depiction by the painting of Raja Ravi Varma.



3. Observe the picture and identify the statements that best describes it.

[D ]



- i) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published in the late nineteenth century.
- ii) The imperial British figure is positioned right at the centre. He is authoritative and imperial; telling the natives what is to be done.
- iii) The natives sit on either side of him, servile and submissive. The Indians are being shown a copy of Punch, the British journal of cartoons and satire.
- iv) The British master say – ‘This is the model, produce Indian versions of it.’

A) (i) and (iv) are correct

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

C) (i) , (ii) and (iii) are correct

D) (i) , (ii) , (iii) and (iv) are correct

4. Which of the given option best signify the image.

[C ]



A) A meeting of the Gods and Goddess on the developments of 18th century.

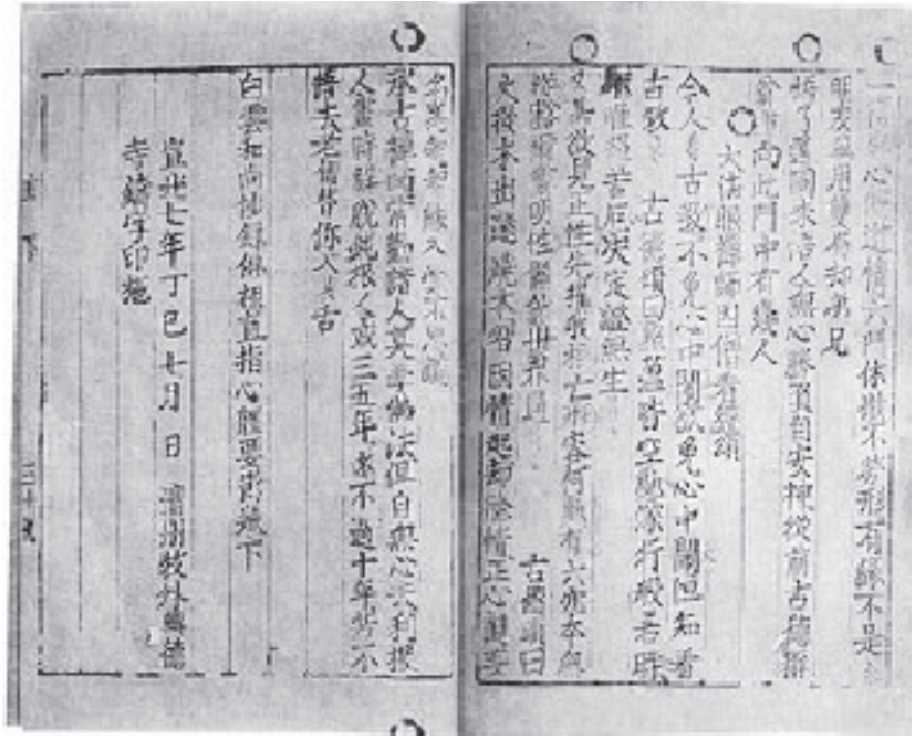
B) A scene from ancient mythology

C) One of the many images produced in early modern Europe, celebrating the coming of print.

D) Making of a printer's shop by the gods and goddess in the heaven.

5. Which of the following statement best illustrates the given picture?

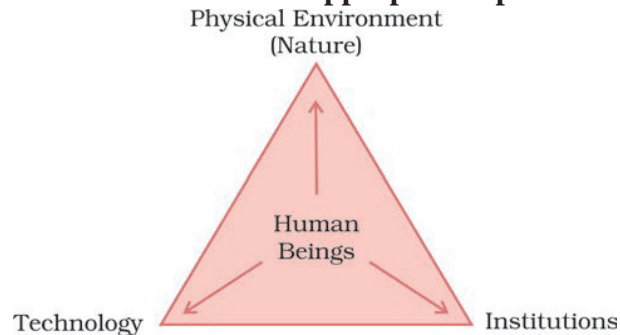
[B ]



- A) The book was of fourteenth-century poet whose collected works are known as Diwan. Manuscripts like this continued to be produced for the rich even after the coming of the letterpress.
- B) It was printed in late 14th century. The Jikji of Korea is among the world's oldest existing books printed with movable metal type. It contains the essential features of Zen Buddhism.
- C) The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
- D) Pages from the Gita Govinda of Jayadeva, eighteenth century. This is a palm-leaf handwritten manuscript in accordion format.



1. Observe the diagram and choose the most appropriate option that explains. [B ]



- A) Human being can assume that the resources are the free gifts of nature so that they can interact and modify as per their wish.
- B) Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.
- C) Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.
- D) The process of transformation of things available in our environment is common to its nature.

OR

Observe the diagram and answer the questions that follow:

1. What is the difference between nature technology and institution?

A. Nature consists of physical elements like land, water, air, and living organisms, while technology comprises tools, machines, systems, and techniques. Institutions are social constructs involving rules, regulations, and organizational structures.

2. What kind of relationship is shared between nature technology and institutions?

A. An interactive relationship is shared between nature, technology, and institutions. Resources are anything in our environment that can be used to fulfil our needs in a way that is ethically, economically, socially, and culturally acceptable.

2. With reference to Soil Profile, consider the following statements: [A ]



- i) Horizon A is the top most layer and is mostly made up of decayed organic matter.
- ii) Horizon B is the Zone of transition between Horizon A and Horizon C.
- iii) Horizon C is composed of loose parent material and demarcates the final stage in soil formation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i and ii only      B) ii and iii only      C) i only      D) All of the above

OR

Answer the following following questions with reference to 'Soil Profile':

**1. What is soil profile?**

- A. The soil profile is a vertical section of the soil that depicts all of its horizons. The soil profile extends from the soil surface to the parent rock material. The regolith includes all of the weathered material within the profile.

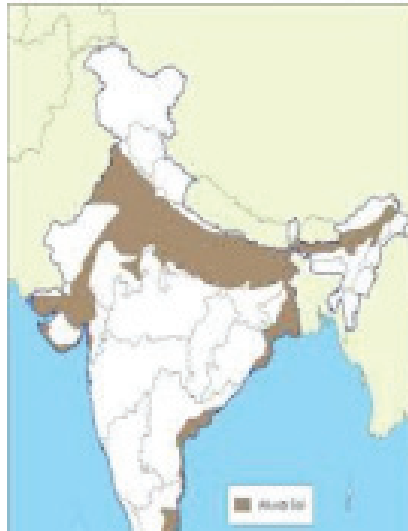
**2. How is soil profile formed?**

- A. Soil minerals form the basis of soil. They are produced from rocks (parent material) through the processes of weathering and natural erosion. Water, wind, temperature change, gravity, chemical interaction, living organisms and pressure differences all help break down parent material.

**3. Mention the layers(Horizons) of soil profile?**

- A. Soils are named and classified based on their horizons. The soil profile has four distinct layers: i) O horizon; ii) A horizon; iii) B horizon, or subsoil; and iv) C horizon, or soil base. The O horizon has freshly decomposing organic matter—humus—at its surface, with decomposed vegetation at its base.

3. The shaded region in the outline map of India represents which soil type. [D ]



- A) Laterite soil      B) Mountain soil  
C) Black soil      D) Alluvial soil

OR

1. Name the soil shaded on the map of India.

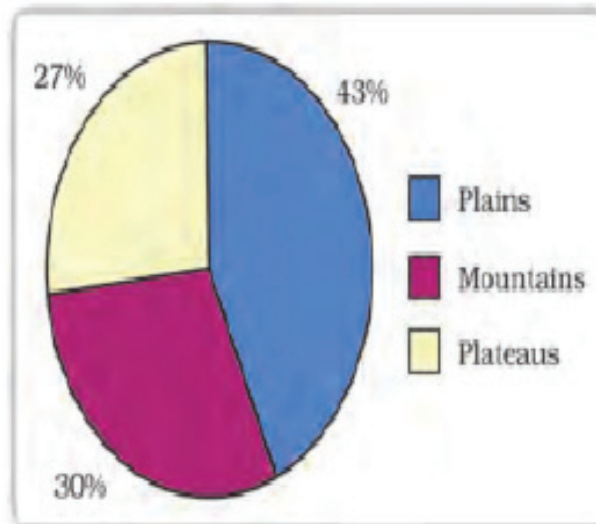
A. Alluvial soil.

2. Write any two features of the soil shaded on the map of India.

- A. i) This is the most widely spread and important soil formed by the depositional activity of the Himalayan rivers.  
 ii) The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.  
 iii) According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar) .  
 iv) Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

4. Interpret the following pie diagram and answer the following questions.

[A ]



**What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains?**

- A) It provides facilities for agriculture and industry  
 B) It provides facilities for tourism  
 C) It ensures perennial flow of some river  
 D) It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

OR

**Interpret the pie diagram and answer the following questions.**

**i. How much more percentage of land is under mountains, plains and plateaus?**

- A. India's land can be categorised into 3 types. Mountains covers 30% of the land, while plains and plateau regions constitute 43% and 27% of the land respectively.

**ii. What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains?**

- A. About 43 percent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure the perennial flow of some rivers, and provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.

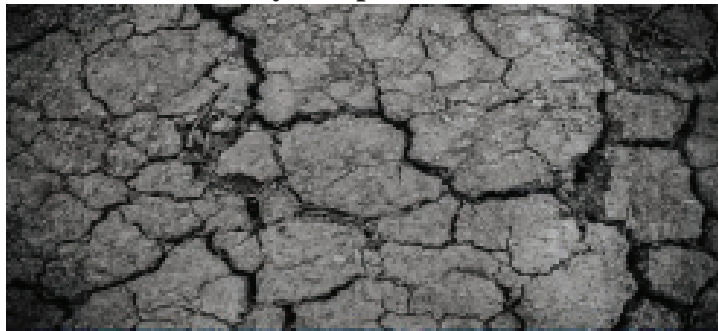
iii. How much percentage of land under plateaus. Why is it so important?

A. 27 percent of the land in India is under plateaus. Plateau region of India is very important because It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

iv. "Land is a natural resource of utmost importance." Discuss.

A. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with care.

5. This soil is found in the plateaus of Maharashtra, this soil is well known for their capacity to hold moisture and made of extremely fine particles. [B ]



A) Laterite soil

B) Black soil

C) Red and yellow soil

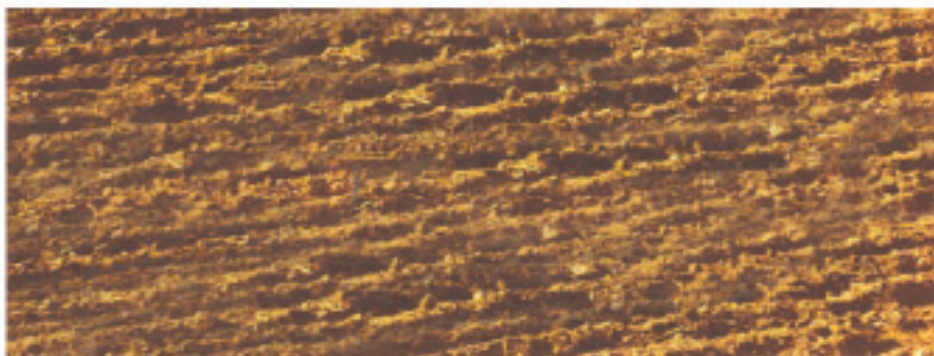
D) Forest soil

OR

Identify the soil type and write its features.

- A. i) Black soil is formed of extremely fine clayey material.  
 i) Black soil is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, potash, lime and magnesium; however, they are poor in phosphoric content.  
 ii) During hot weather, they develop cracks which help in the aeration of soil.  
 iv) These soils have highest moisture retentive capacity and good for dry farming.

6. Identify the soil type by considering the below given information. [D ]



soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear some what bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse.

A) Laterite soil

B) Black soil

C) Red and yellow soil D) Alluvial soil

7. Consider the picture of Soil erosion and answer the questions that follow.



**1. What is sheet erosion?**

A. Sheet erosion is the uniform loss of soil in thin layers that occurs when rainwater does not permeate into the ground and carries soil particles evenly across the soil surface.

**2. Describe about the causes of soil erosion?**

- A.
- i) Natural forces like wind, glacier and water leads to soil erosion.
  - ii) Human activities like deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining, etc. causes soil erosion.
  - iii) The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels as 'gullies'. The land becomes unfit for cultivation, this process is called gully erosion and the land is called bad land or ravines in the Chambal basin.
  - iv) Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming.

**3. How does erosion affect the environment?**

A. The effects of soil erosion go beyond the loss of fertile land. It has led to increased pollution and sedimentation in streams and rivers, clogging these waterways and causing declines in fish and other species. And degraded lands are also often less able to hold onto water, which can worsen flooding.

1. Observe the picture and find the correct statement/s that the picture depicts.



- India's special crocodylian Gharial population is the biggest concern for the wildlife lovers.
  - Due to the river pollution, loss of riverine habitat and fishing gill nets, the Gharial came to the brink of extinction and fall in the critically endangered category.
  - The same goes for the birds as these birds which fed on the fishes of Yamuna river were contaminated by the harmful pollutants released into the rivers.
  - The picture explains the measures taken by the government in creating the better habitat for the gharials and birds.
- A) i and ii                      B) ii and iii                      C) i, ii and iii                      D) Only iv

OR

**1. What is gharial on the brink?**

- A. Gharials are one of the most critically threatened crocodylians. Their primary threats include habitat loss due to human encroachment, unsustainable fishing practices and hunting. The species came alarmingly close to extinction in the 1970s.

**2. What is gharial famous for?**

- A. The snout of the gharial is uniquely the thinnest and most elongated among all the crocodylians. In addition, the adult males sport a large bulb at the tip of their snout, called the 'ghara'. It is also the most aquatic of all crocodylians for it never moves far from the water.

**3. How can we save gharial?**

- A. To check the habitat loss and restore the degraded habitats, put complete ban on fishing in the habitats inhabited by them, ensure the availability of sufficient food in the habitats, check the river water pollution, to strictly enforce the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.



2.



**1. Which animal is mostly found in Kaziranga National Park?**

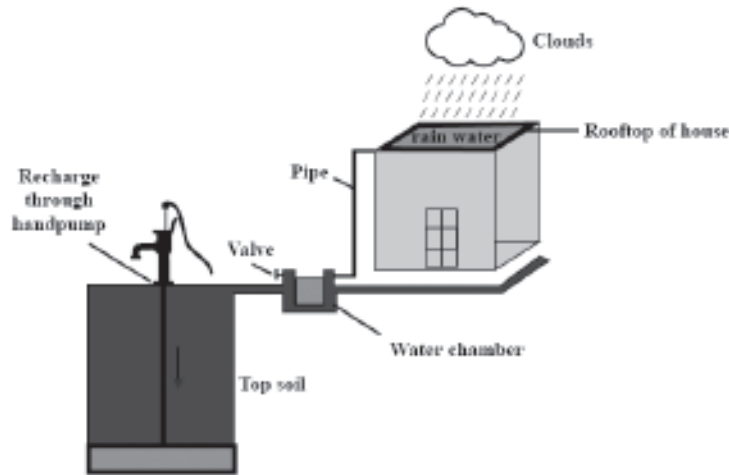
A. Kaziranga was inscribed for being the world's major stronghold of the Indian one-horned rhino, having the single largest population of this species, currently estimated at over 2,000 animals.

**2. Which deer is found in Kaziranga National Park?**

A. Hog deer has the highest population among deer species in Kaziranga, accounting for over 40,000 population. But eastern swamp deer remain vulnerable. Open spaces around water bodies are the habitats of the eastern swamp deer and thus, this sub-species is quite vulnerable to floods.

1. This method shown here is termed as

[C ]



- A) Surface water harvesting.                      B) Rainwater harvesting.  
C) Rooftop rainwater harvesting.              D) Flat top rainwater harvesting.

2. Observe the picture and answer the questions that follow:



1. What does the picture depict?

- A. After a heavy downpour, a boy collects drinking water in Kolkata. Life in the city and its adjacent districts was paralysed as incessant overnight rain, meaning a record 180 mm, flooded vast area and disrupted traffic.

The picture depicts that the water is everywhere during floods, but not a single drop is available for drinking.

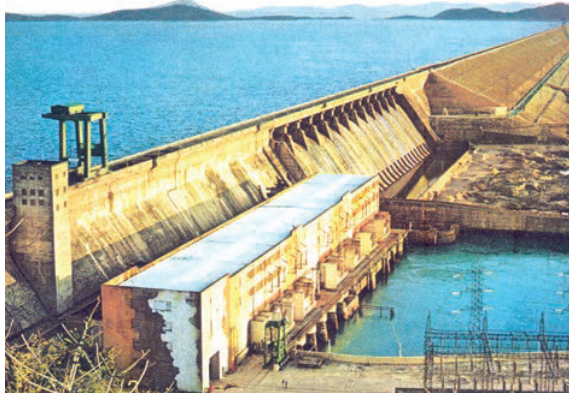
2. What is water scarcity?

- A. Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region. The increase in water demand is a contribution of various factors including growing population, increased agricultural needs, industrial use and for electricity production.

3. How can we recharge water resources?

- A. One approach is rooftop harvesting, where rainwater from rooftops is directed into storage tanks or underground reservoirs. Check dams and small reservoirs are also constructed to capture rainwater and allow it to percolate into the ground, recharging groundwater levels.

3.



1. Name the dam shown in the picture and write its significance.

- A.
- i) Hirakud Dam, is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 kilometres from Sambalpur in the state of Odisha in India.
  - ii) It is the longest earthen dam in the world. The main dam has an overall length of 4.8 km spanning between two hills; the Laxmidungri on the left and the Chandili Dunguri on the right. Behind the dam extends a lake, Hirakud Reservoir, 55 km (34 mi) long.
  - iii) By 1954–55, it was estimated that, a total of 1,347,000 acres would be irrigated and that 48,000 kW of electric power would be generated.



4.

1. Why is rainwater be harvested?

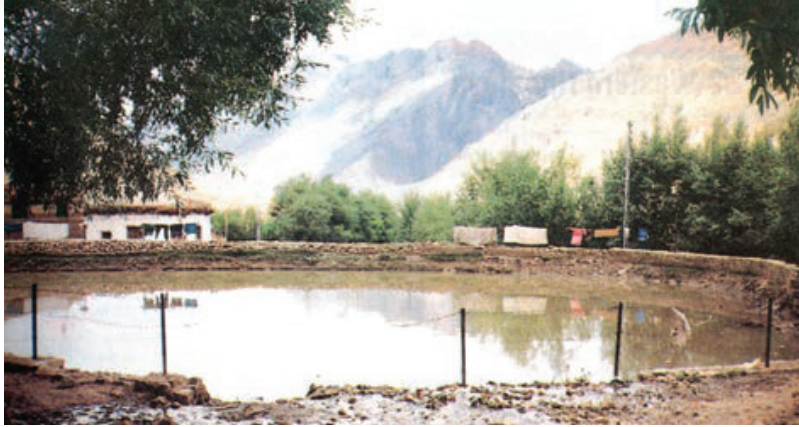
- A. Harvesting rainwater allows the collection of large amounts of water and mitigates the effects of drought. Most rooftops provide the necessary platform for collecting water. Rainwater is mostly free from harmful chemicals, which makes it suitable for irrigation purposes.

2. What are the advantages of rainwater harvesting system?

- A. Rainwater harvest decrease the demand for water, rainwater harvesting is gaining importance as it provides an alternative source of drinking and potable water, can be used as irrigation water for the cultivation of crops.

It reduces the amount of urban stormwater runoff, flooding, soil erosion, and pollution of surface water with fertilizers, pesticides, etc. It is an excellent source of water for landscape irrigation with no contaminated water. It is cost-friendly.

5.



**1. What are the traditional methods of water conservation techniques in India?**

A. Traditional Water Conservation Techniques in India Traditional conservation techniques like katta, sand bores, johads, bawdi, bamboo drip irrigation systems are some very good examples of water conservation practices in India.

**2. What is the Kul system of water harvesting?**

A. Kuls are a traditional irrigation system in Himachal Pradesh in which surface channels diverting water from natural flowing streams. A typical community kul helps in irrigating an area of about 20 hectares.

**3. What are Khadins and Johads?**

A. i) The Khadins are built in Jaisalmer to collect rainwater. It is very long in size. Furthermore, it is an earthen embankment which is built across the lower hills slopes.  
ii) A johad is a rainwater storage tank. It gathers and keeps water throughout the year. It is utilized for drinking by humans and livestock. These are constructed in low water areas.



6.

**1. What is bamboo irrigation system?**

A. Bamboo Drip Irrigation System is a 200 year old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipe and transporting water from higher to lower regions through gravity.

**2. Where bamboo drip irrigation system is more prevalent in India?**

A. The Bamboo drip irrigation system is found in Meghalaya. It is more prevalent in Jaintia hills than in Khasi hills. This system is also widely prevalent in the Muktapur region bordering Bangladesh. The region has very steep slopes and rocky terrain.



**3. What are the two features of bamboo drip irrigation?**

- A. i) 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, get transported over hundreds of metres and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.
- ii) The flow of water into the pipes is controlled by manipulating the pipe positions.

7.

**1. Where and How does rooftop rainwater harvesting work in India?**

- A. i) Rooftop harvesting was common across the towns and villages of the Thar.
- ii) Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting is the technique through which rain water is captured from the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs.
- iii) Harvested rain water can be stored in sub-surface ground water reservoir by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the household needs through storage in tanks.

**2. Which state in India made rooftop water harvesting mandatory? Why?**

- A. i) Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state in India which has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.
- ii) Water scarcity has become a very tangible problem in Tamil Nadu due to increasing consumption and the narrowing of rivers due to loss of water.

1. Observe the images and answer the following questions:

1.



Fig. 4.12: Apricots, apple and pomegranate



Fig. 4.13: Cultivation of vegetables – peas, cauliflower, tomato and brinjal

1. What is Horticulture?

A. Horticulture is a science, as well as, an art of production, utilisation and improvement of horticultural crops, such as fruits and vegetables, spices and condiments, ornamental, plantation, medicinal and aromatic plants.

2. What is the importance of horticulture class 10?

A. Horticulture plays a major role in the economy by generating employment, providing raw material to various food processing industries, and higher farm profitability due to higher production and export earnings from foreign exchange.

2. Observe the picture and answer the questions that follow:



1. Mention the name of the fibre crop seen in the picture?

A. Cotton

2. Write about the conditions required for the growth of cotton?

A. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth. It is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.



1. Observe the picture and answer the questions that follow:



1. Identify the ore available in the above given mine. Write the types ore available in India?

A. Iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite. (50-60 per cent) .

2. Mention the iron ore belts of India.

- A. i) Odisha-Jharkhand belt: In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.  
 ii) Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.  
 iii) Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru- Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore.  
 iv) Maharashtra-Goa belt includes the state of Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

2. The minerals given in the picture belong to ..... Minerals.



A) Metallic

B) Non – Metallic

C) Precious

D) Ferrous

3. “Coal is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.” Arrange the following statements in a ascending order depending on the quality of Coal and time taken for its formation.

- i) Decaying plants in swamps produce peat.
- ii) Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content.
- iii) Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal.
- iv) Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.



A) iv, iii, i, ii

B) ii, iii, iv, i

C) i, ii, iii, iv

D) iii, i, ii, iv

4. Observe the pie chart and answer the questions that follow:

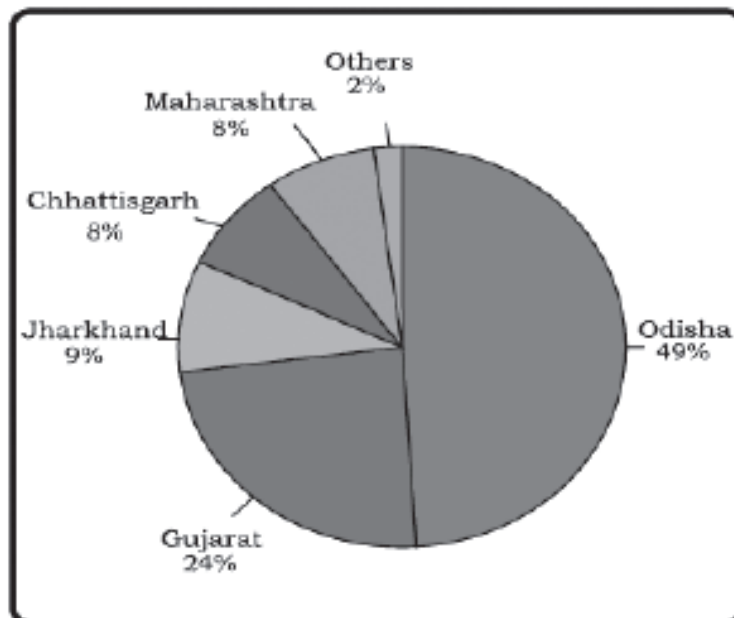


Fig. 5.6: Production of Bauxite showing state-wise share in per cent, 2016-17

1. Where the bauxite deposits in India are mainly found? Which state is the leading producer of bauxite?

A. India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.

Odisha was the largest bauxite producing state in India in 2016-17. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.

2. Why Aluminium is considered .an important metal?

A. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability.

5. Observe the pie chart and answer the questions that follow:



1. **What does the picture indicate?**

A. The picture indicates the Air pollution due to generation of dust in mining areas.

2. **What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment?**

A. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.

1.



A car can not with two steering

The cartoon refers to the problems of running the Germany's grand coalition government that includes the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are historically rivals to each other. They had to form a coalition government because neither of them got clear majority of seats on their own in the 2005 elections. They take divergent positions on several policy matters, but still jointly form the Government.

Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:

**1. What does the cartoon represent?**

A. The cartoon refers to the problems of running a coalition government. If any one party fails to get a majority, they are left with no option but to form a coalition government. In a coalition government, conflicts are maximum, decision making becomes slow and they generally result in fall of the government as all the parties want to have the charge of the key areas (steering wheel as depicted in this cartoon). There cannot be two steering wheels in car, as it will make it directionless.

**2. Which country is represented here?**

A. The country represented and talked here is Germany. The two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party formed a coalition. The two parties are historically rivals to each other. They had to form a coalition government because neither of them got clear majority of seats on their own in the 2005 elections. They take divergent positions on several policy matters, but still jointly run the government.

OR

Study the above given image. Which of the following options best signifies the above cartoon?

- A) Problems of two party system [C ]  
 B) A car with two steering  
 C) The problems of running a coalition government.  
 D) The finest German Engineering

2. Study the given caricature. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon? [A ]



- A) Concentration of power in few hands  
 B) Democracy is like a horse-cart  
 C) Putin and Bush are good friends  
 D) Democracy was under the control of Putin and Bush

OR

Study the above pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:

1. What does the cartoon represent?

- A. In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its President. During the same time the US President visited Russia. Here, Putin can be seen advising Bush that they got to keep their rein tight, i.e. they should have the maximum control.

2. Identify the two main leaders shown here.

- A. George W. Bush of USA and Vladimir Putin of Russia.

3. What, according to this cartoon, is the relationship between democracy and concentration of power?

- A. The very idea of democracy is against the concept of concentration of power. The cartoon explains how the US and the Russian President have given them more powers in having a final say with regard to any policy decision and are controlling the democratic regimes of their respective country.

4. Can you think of some other examples to illustrate the point being made here?

- A. Any other country where power distribution is not fair and is uneven can be cited as an example here. For example- when Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman did the same thing by declaring Bangladesh as a one party democracy and making his own party ( Awami League) more dominant and powerful.

1. The cartoon is of “Perils of Running a Coalition Government”



- i) The man sitting on the Throne is Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, holding a lotus in his hand. He is sitting on the Throne made up of bombs. He is also sweating. There is also a fire of Coalition government burning near him.
- ii) The picture depicts the relation between the centre and the states in a coalition government. The concept of Coalition government has been shown in this cartoon.
- iii) Atal Bihari Vajpayee is sitting on the Throne because he became the Prime Minister of India in 1998. We can see the former prime minister holding a lotus in his hand as he belonged to the “Bhartiya Janta party”, whose symbol is a lotus. This also marks the victory of lotus in the elections then.
- iv) The throne can be seen, is made up of bombs in which we can see the faces of leaders of different parties in that coalition government. This depicts that the throne of bombs can explode any moment due to the conflicts and differences among different parties of the coalition government.
- v) We can see in the cartoon that our former prime minister is sweating. This is because of the fear that the parties can withdraw support from the government. This is risky as withdrawal of support suddenly would lead to the fall of such coalition government.

OR

Study the above pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:

1. Identify the leader shown in the above cartoon.
  - A. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
2. What is being shown in this cartoon?
  - A. The concept of coalition government has been shown here in the cartoon. Vajpayee’s government could not garner support in the 1996 elections and his government fell in just 13 days. So to overcome this, in the 1998 elections, BJP formed an alliance before the elections known as NDA- National Democratic Alliance.
3. Identify the year which has been shown here.
  - A. 1998- when Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Prime Minister of India.



**4. Why is the man on the chair holding a lotus?**

A. Atal Bihari Vajpayee belonged from the Bharatiya Janata Party( BJP) and their electoral symbol is lotus. That is why he is seen holding one as it marks the victory of lotus in the 1998 elections.

**5. What is his chair made up of?**

A. His chair is made up of bombs as the main issue with a coalition government is that it can explode/ break at any point of time due to conflicts and differences. There is always a fear that the smaller parties will withdraw support from the government.

**6. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of a coalition government.**

A. **ADVANTAGE:** A smaller party, state level parties also gets a chance to form a government at the centre.

**DISADVANTAGE:** It is risky as any party can withdraw support suddenly and it might lead to fall of such government.

2.



Chief Ministers queuing up with begging bowls and pleading for powers from the Central government, sums up the nature of Indian federalism.

The people standing in the queue are basically chief ministers of different states pleading for more power, autonomy from the centre

This cartoon shows the relations between the center and states when it comes to the division of powers. The central government has a say in the allocation of funds, resources, and powers to the states in India. States feel that this has made the central government more dominant. The center is seen here as very selective in distributing powers to the states.

Study the above pictures/cartoons and answer the questions:

**i. What does the cartoon reflect?**

A. This cartoon shows the relations between centre and states when it comes to division of powers. Central government has a say in the allocation of funds, resources and powers to the states in India. States feel that this has made the central government more dominant. The centre is seen here as very selective in distributing powers to the states.

**ii. Identify the leader shown in the above cartoon.**

A. The leader shown above is the first woman Prime Minister of India- Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She was the Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1977 and 1980-1984.

**iii. What kind of powers can the states be seen demanding here?**

A. Power to run their governments independently without control, to get more resources, authority to change boundaries and form new states or may be separatists' demands.

**iv. Has Centre misused this power?**

A. Central government was made stronger by the constitution makers as it was very clear that states cannot be given equal powers as it may lead to conflicts and at the end disintegration of the country. Nehru too was a strong and ardent supporter of a strong central government. Sometimes central governments have misused this power by using Article 356 of the Indian Constitution by imposing President's Rule in some states.

For e.g.: In 1957 CPI party was dismissed by the Congress by using this Article as Congress failed to form government there.

**v. How can you say India has a strong central government?**

A. Central government has the power to frame laws on important functions like defence , finance , external affairs etc; Centre has overriding authority over concurrent list and also residuary powers; it has unilateral power to change the area , boundaries of states; Power to amend Constitution under provisions of article 368 , the power states doesn't have ;All India services like IAS, IPS , IFS are recruited and trained by centre; Emergency provisions , central government will becomes all powerful and states go into the total control of centre; Appointing Governors to states.

**OR**

**Study the given picture and find out which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?** [B ]

- A) The state representatives are begging before the central government
- B) The central government is undermining the spirit of federalism
- C) A political leader distributing power during the time of election
- D) The prime minister punishing the corrupted government leaders

1. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



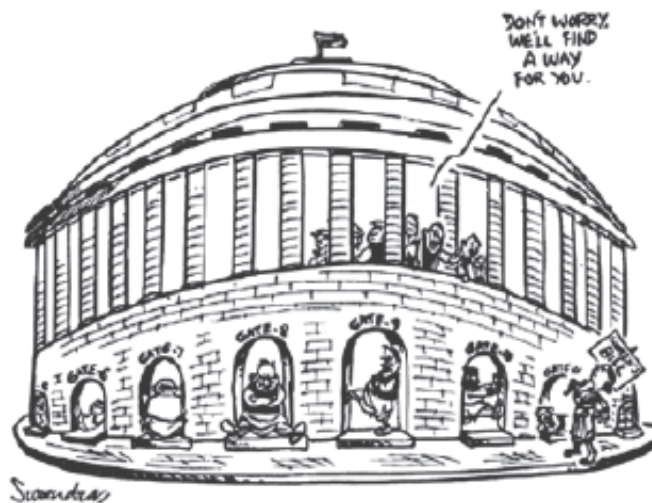
- i. What does the above cartoon represent?

A. The given cartoon represents how a woman is perceived by various sections of the society. For a TV show maker, a woman is seen a housewife who sits idle and just watches TV whole day. For the fashion industry, an ideal woman is the one who is beautiful and slim figure. For society, a housewife is supposed to be a multi-tasker, who should work all day without complaining. For a potential groom and in laws, the ideal bride is the one who can bring lots of dowry.

- ii. How is a woman perceived by the male employees and the employer?

A. For an employer and the fellow male colleagues of a female employee, a woman can only be seen as a show piece, a flower vase that is just there to beautify the office and nothing else. She should not ask for equal salary, equal rights. She is just there for the decoration. This is the most harmful perception of women.

2. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



**i. Identify the building shown in the above cartoon.**

A. The Indian Parliament House is shown here.

**ii. What is shown in the above cartoon?**

A. The cartoon shows male politicians blocking the gates of the Parliament for women. The Women's Reservation Bill is pending since 2008 and it has not been passed.

It is a lapsed bill. It asks for reserving 33 % seats for women in the Parliament.

**iii. What is the status of Women's Reservation Bill?**

A. It is a lapsed bill. It has not been passed yet. Though women have got reservation in the local government by the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, 1992.

**3. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:**



**1. What is shown in the cartoon?**

A. It is shown that how some political parties influence a particular caste based group, a community and focus on them so that they become their loyal voters.

**2. Identify any 2 leaders.**

A. L.K Advani, Atal Bihar Vajpayee, V.P Singh

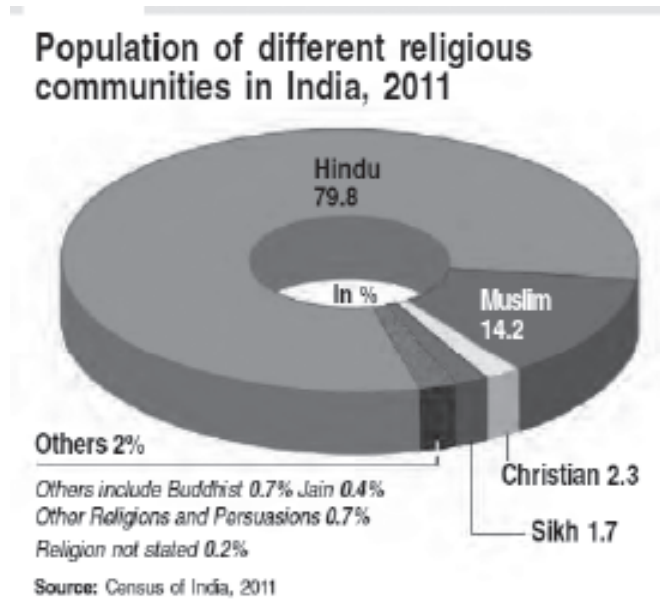
**3. What is Vote Bank politics?**

A. Vote bank politics is the practice of creating and maintaining vote banks through divisive policies. As it encourages voters to vote on the basis of narrow communal considerations, often against their better judgement, it is considered harmful to the principles of representative democracy.

**4. Do you think that political leaders are right to treat people belonging to a caste as 'vote banks'?**

A. I think that political leaders are not right in treating people belonging to a caste as vote banks. The reason is that making a vote bank based on caste will divide the velocity into different groups by dirty game of politicians and political parties during elections to win the election. It can create tension among different castes as a result there may be blood sheds on the occasion of polling.

4. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country.



**Choose the one which is not explaining the pie chart appropriately**

- A) Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much.
- B) In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961.
- C) The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly.
- D) The proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities.

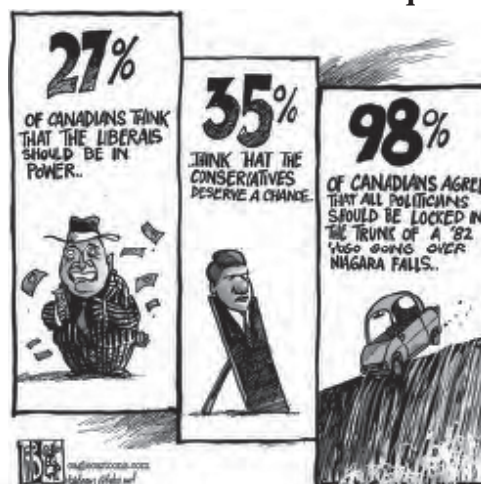
Ans. D



1. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What is shown in the given cartoon?
    - A. The famous cartoonist R. K Laxman is seen holding and reading a newspaper which shows that when the nation is in peril and facing lots of difficulties and the politicians are nowhere to be seen. Politicians are only active when there are elections. Another case can be seen here that nobody is willing to take any responsibility for the problems being faced.
  - ii. What issue can be seen being discussed here?
    - A. One of the major issues that can be seen discussed here is the Ayodhya case, as one man is holding a banner which has a temple made on it. Religious matters can be the core issue discussed here.
2. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:





**What is shown in the given cartoon?**

- A. It shows a hypothetical survey taken in Canada which asks its citizens if liberals or conservatives are better to be in power. And in a sarcastic tone, majority of them think that all politicians are of no use and should be done away with.

**3. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:**



**i. Identify the country and the leader.**

- A. Berlusconi, the Prime Minister of Italy.

**ii. What is the cartoon trying to depict?**

- A. This cartoon shows the then Prime Minister of Italy- Berlusconi. He was also one of the top businessmen in Italy. He was the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993. His company owns TV channels, the most important publishing company, a foot ball club (AC Milan) and a bank. This cartoon was made during the last elections and is portraying how he is using the media as a puppet to serve his vested interests.

**OR**

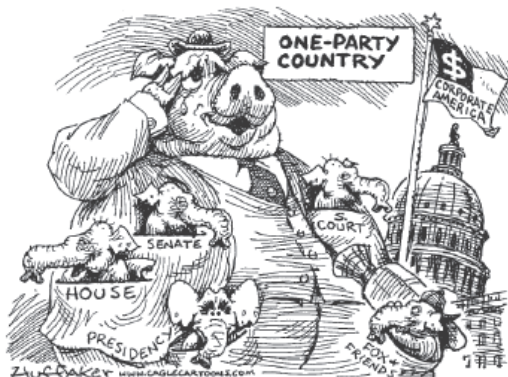
**Which of the following statements are true regarding this Cartoon?**

**[D ]**

- i) This is popularly known as Berlusconi Puppet Theatre. Berlusconi was the Prime Minister of Italy.  
 ii) He is also one of the top businessmen in Italy.  
 iii) He is the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993.  
 iv) His company owns TV channels, the most important publishing company, a foot ball club (AC Milan) and a bank.

- A) i, ii and iii      B) ii, iii and iv      C) i and iv      D) All the above

**4. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:**



**i. Identify the country represented in this cartoon.**

A. United States of America.

**ii. What does this cartoon represent?**

A. This cartoon was drawn during the Presidency of George Bush of the Republican Party in the USA. The party's symbol is elephant. The cartoon seems to suggest that the Corporate America controls all major institutions of the country.

**iii. What are the major institutions shown here?**

A. Senate, The Supreme Court, Media, White House.

**5. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:**



**i. Explain the given cartoon.**

A. This cartoon shows how a person in India is filing his nomination as a candidate in elections to the Election Commission of India. It is now mandatory to show your assets in an affidavit before elections. The woman is shown to mention 50 crores as her assets, and the officer is surprised to see that. He is seen asking her, if she has so much money, why she is even contesting the elections, as the politicians in India tend to get corrupted and make money except for doing well for people.

**ii. Which reform of the Election Commission of India is discussed here?**

A. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true. An affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.

6. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



i. What kind of political reform has been discussed here?

A. The Election Commission of India has issued a code of conduct which needs to be strictly followed before and during the elections.

ii. What is the “Election Code” as shown in the cartoon?

A. Election Commission of India’s Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for conduct of political parties and candidates during elections mainly with respect to speeches, polling day, polling booths, portfolios, election manifestos, processions and general conduct. Its main purpose is to ensure that ruling parties, at the Centre and in the States, do not misuse their position of advantage to gain an unfair edge. It is designed to avert practices which are deemed corrupt under model code of conduct. For example, politicians should not make hate speeches, putting one community against another or make promises about new projects that may sway a voter.

iii. Why are people shown disinterested about it?

A. Politicians in India do not take this code of conduct seriously sometimes. And there are adverse consequences of it too. It may lead to ban on their rallies, promotion and even cancellation of ticket.

OR

Do you agree that this form of reforming political parties will be acceptable to the political leaders?

Which of the statements supports the question based on the cartoon? 1

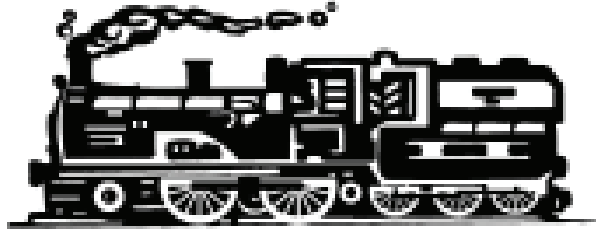
- i) We hope so because this is good not only for them but also for democracy.
- ii) After all, they all are meant for strengthening democracy.
- iii) They also feel the need for reformation.
- iv) A fair politics, we think, will be appreciated by all the parties and the leaders usually.

A) (i) and (ii)                      B) (ii) and (iii)                      C) (iii) and (iv)                      D) All the above

## 7. Identify the Political Party .

[C ]

- i) It is an Indian political party launched on 2006.
- ii) It was split from Siva Sena
- iii) The symbol of this political Party is



- A) Goa Forward Party
- B) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party
- C) Maharashtra Navnirman Sena
- D) Rastriya Lok Samata Party

## 8. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

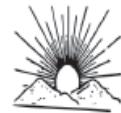
[D ]

LIST I

LIST II

a) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Party of Tamil Nadu and symbol is



b) Biju Janata Dal

Party of Orissa and symbol is



c) Kerala Congress Mani

Party of Kerala and the symbol is



d) All India NR Congress

Party of Puducherry and the symbol is



- A) Only a and b are correctly matched
- C) Only c and d are correctly matched

- B) Only b and c are correctly matched
- D) All the above are correctly matched

1. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What is shown in the given cartoon?

A. The cartoon throws a light on the issues faced in a democracy. It includes the Indian examples- language dispute, separatist movements, students' demands, border disputes with different countries, excesses made by the police and bureaucrats.

- ii. Identify the man sitting on the rock named democracy.

A. This is the famous cartoonist R.K Laxman who gave Indian politics a new dimension by releasing political cartoons which commented on all relevant issues. He is seen worried here due to an array of problems faced by India.

- iii. Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [C ]

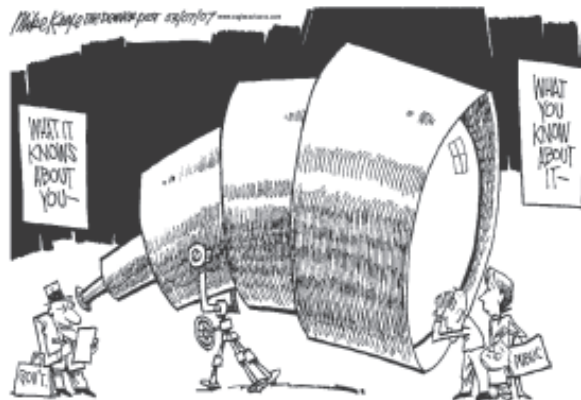
A) Demand for separate state from Democratic Government.

B) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states.

C) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodating diverse demands.

D) Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate state.

2. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:





**i. What is shown in this cartoon?**

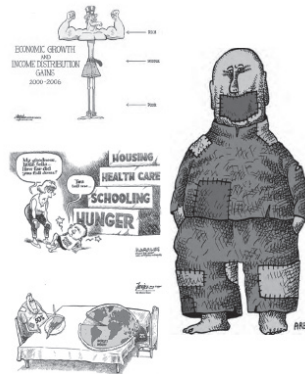
A. It shows how the government is keeping an eye on the citizens through a lens/telescope and knows each and every detail about the but the citizens on the other hand do not have any such information about the government.

**ii. Can you think of what and how the government knows about you and your family?**

A. The government of India has various tools through which information about the citizens can be taken, for example – Aadhar cards, ration cards and voter identity cards etc. Every ten years, the government conducts census. In this census, there are records of each adult member of the family along with his /her sex, age and education. There is a provision of registering birth, marriage and death of the family members with the government institutions.

**iii. What are the sources of information for you about the government?**

A. Right to Information, information on government websites, newspapers etc. Political leaders either local or national are the main sources information to the common people. They make them aware of the polices and decisions taken by the government.

**3. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:****i. What does these cartoons represent?**

A. It tells us about the disparities between the rich and poor. The rich is getting richer and poor are getting poorer. The economic gains are distributed in society in such a way that this inequality fails to disappear.

**ii. Should the gains of economic growth be evenly distributed?**

A. Yes up to a certain extent it should be. Even Marxism supports this idea. Of course, the gains of economic growth should be equally distributed among the citizens so as to make an economically even society. Also this would be as per on of the basis causes of democracy i.e., economic justice.

**iii. How can the poor get a voice for a better share in a nation?**

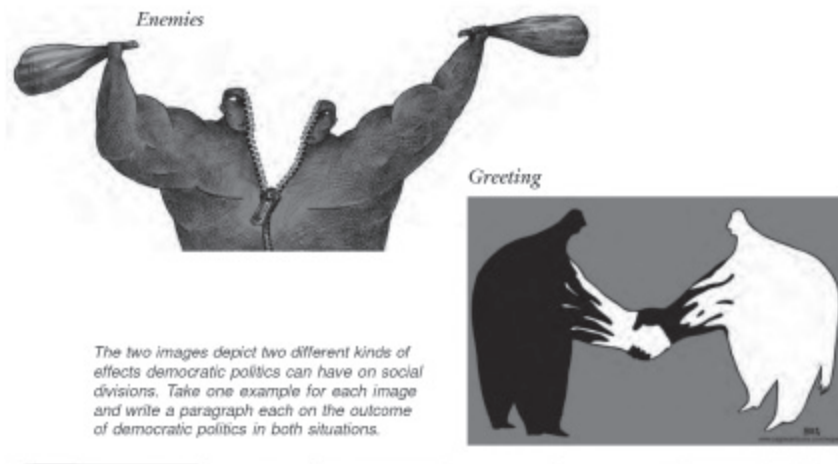
A. The poor will get better share in democratic nation when they will be given proper representation and also they get a chance to participate in a decision making.

**iv. What can the poor countries do to receive a greater share in the world's wealth?**

A. They should get united to fight for the cause. Only then, they will be able to get their share. At the same time, they will have to take initiatives to strengthen their internal democracy and exploit their own available natural resources.



4. Study the following pictures/cartoons and analyse it:



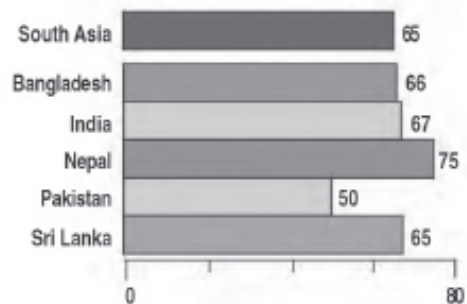
- i) Democratic politics when make race, religion, caste or any other existing social division, as its base, it further divides the society and give an impetus to the conflict. This is not healthy for democracy itself.
- ii) Contrary to it, when the existing divisions are minimized through democratic means on the basis of moral and prudential reasons, it leads to the solid ration of the country. It also contributes in the development of each and every class of the society. It makes an environment where people can grow and prosper together.

5. Study the following pictures/cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



Belief in the efficacy of vote is placed above the calculus of utility

Those who say that their vote makes a difference...



Source: SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007.

i. What does this cartoon represent?

A. The cartoon relates to inequality that women face today all over the world. This reflects insecurity to women’s dignity.

ii. What does this graph represent?

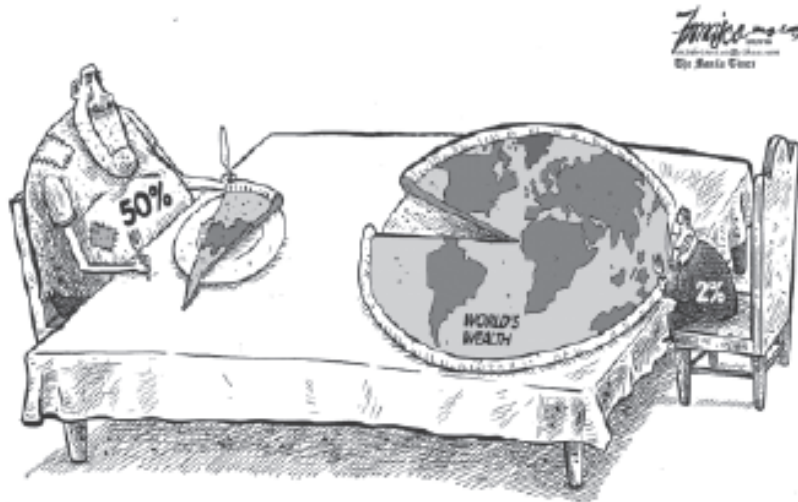
A. The graph shows that even after many complaints against it, democracy has been the most acclaimed form of government in the South Asian nations.

iii. Why there is a mention of Rosa Parks in the cartoon? Why is a scene of a bus shown?

A. Rosa Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her “the first lady of civil rights” and “the mother of the freedom movement”.

In 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks rejected bus driver James F. Blake’s order to relinquish her seat in the “colored section” to a white passenger, after the whites-only section was filled. She became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation.

6. Study the given cartoon. Select the incorrect statements from the given options: [C ]



- A) Half of the people in the world are poor and they possess very less resources.
- B) People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.
- C) Top 10% hold 85%, while the bottom 90% hold the remaining 15% of the world’s total wealth.
- D) In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

**Explanation:**

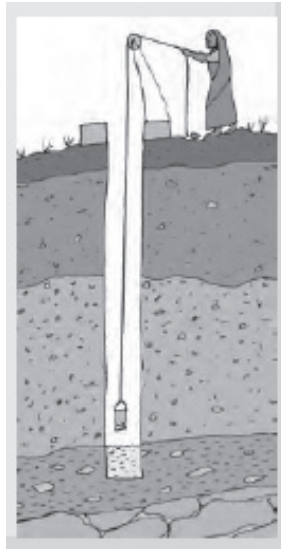
In the above images you can observe that Worldwide wealth owned by few people. It is clearly shown in the image that 2% people of world constitute 50% world wealth.

The 98% of the poor people of the world also constitute 50% of the world’s

It directly shows economic inequality that on one side only 2 % people constitute 50% world wealth and on the other side 98% poor people constitute 50% world wealth.

It means the democracy is not successful in reducing economic inequalities and poverty

1. Observe the picture and answer the questions that follow by considering the information given below.



Groundwater in India: “Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one- third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years,60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

**1. Why is ground water overused?**

A. Groundwater is overused for the purpose of agriculture.

**2. Can there be development without overuse?**

A. Yes. There can be development without the overuse of groundwater. Since this natural resource is easily available, we don’t value it much and use it recklessly for our selfish purposes. We must stop overusing it so that it may be there for our future generations.

2. Observe the picture carefully and choose the appropriate answer from the given options



- A) A high income group country  
C) A middle income group country

- B) A low income group country  
D) A country with rich and poor

3. Observe the picture carefully and choose the appropriate answer from the given options



- A) A demonstration meeting against the improper loan distribution in SHG. [B ]
- B) A demonstration meeting against raising the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada River.
- C) A demonstration meeting against high interest rate charged by informal sources of credit.
- D) A demonstration meeting against the construction of Tehri dam in Uttarakhand.

4. Read the table given below and choose the correct option that follow

1

COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES						
Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

- A) Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution.
- B) As both the countries have identical average income, country B is preferred if you are assured to be the fifth citizen.
- C) People do not prefer country A because people are neither very rich nor extremely poor.
- D) People would like to prefer country B because most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich.

5. Read the following passage on 'Exhaustion of Natural Resources' and answer the questions that follow:

Exhaustion of Natural Resources: Look at the following data for crude oil.

**CRUDE OIL RESERVES**

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 53 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

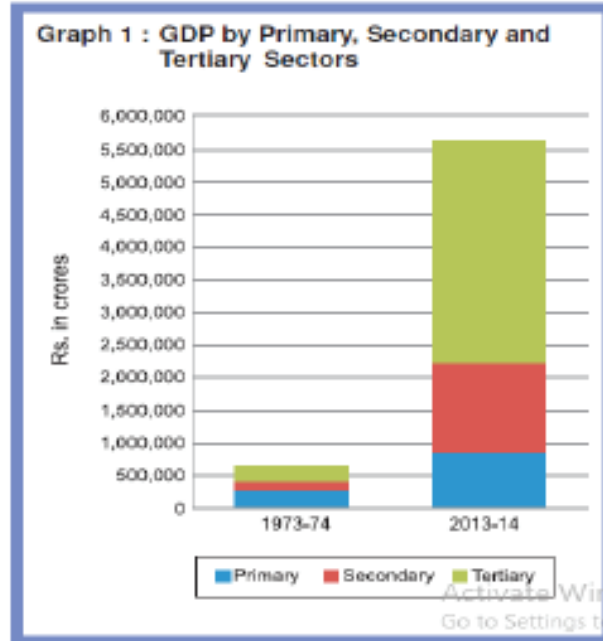
1. **Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.**
  - A. Yes, crude oil plays an important role in the development process in a country. It can generate heat, drive machinery and fuel vehicle and airplanes. Its components are used to manufacture almost all chemical products, such as plastics, detergents, paints and even medicines.
2. **India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?**
  - A. The future is bleak because the reserves of oil would last only 53 years more. It is high time to think collectively. It will be in favour of all.

# 2

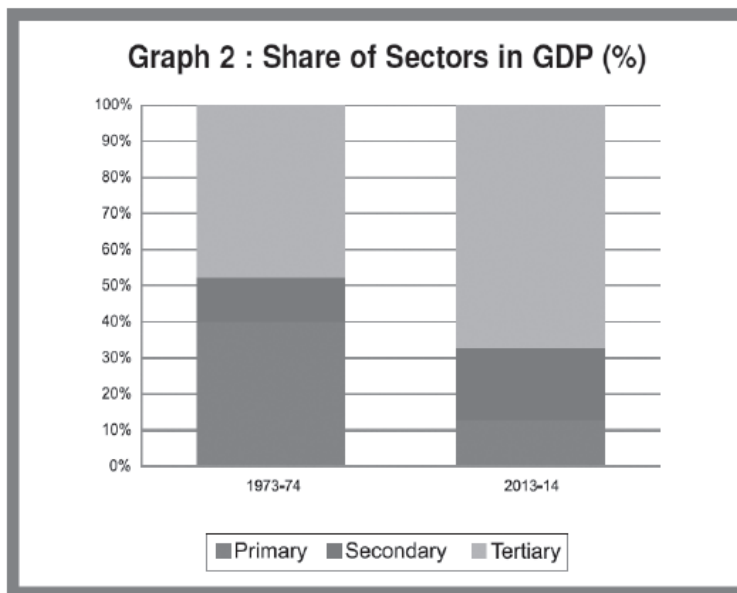
## SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Answer the following question by looking at the graph:  
What was the GDP of India in 2013-14?

[ D ]



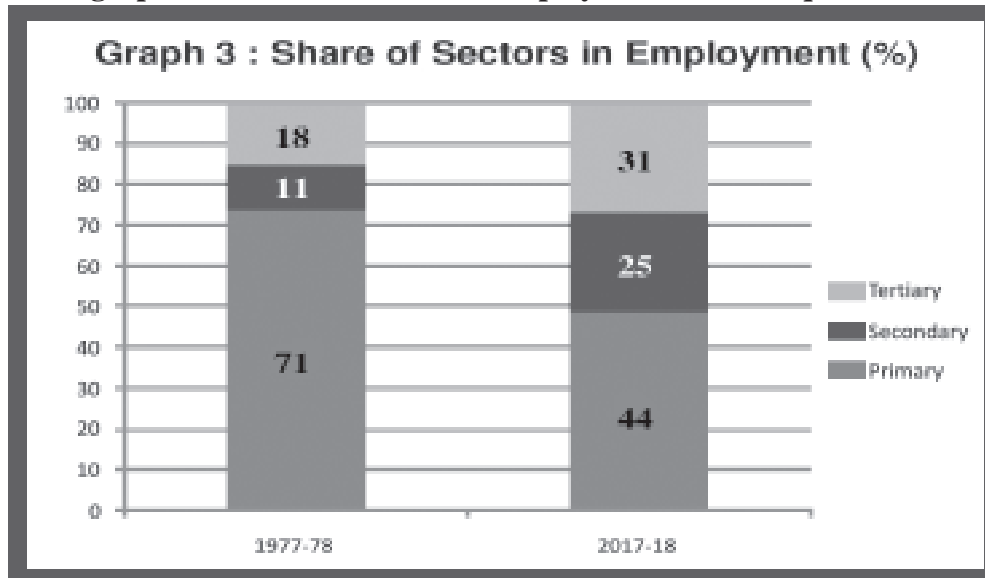
- A) 5,500,000 crores    B) 5,700,000 crores    C) 600,000 crores    D) 5,600,000 crores
2. Look at the graph below and answer the following question. what is the percentage of share of the primary sector in the year 1973 - 74 and 2013 - 14? [    ]



- A) 11% and 20%    B) 40% and 11%    C) 49% and 69%    D) 40% and 20%



3. Observe the graph of ‘Share of Sectors in Employment’ and the questions that follow:



Choose the correct set of four codes, which can appropriately fill the statements given below.

- i) More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about ..... of the GDP.
- ii) The secondary and tertiary sectors produce five sixth of the produce whereas they employ less about ..... the people.
- iii) Industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around ..... times.
- iv) Production in the service sector rose by ..... times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.

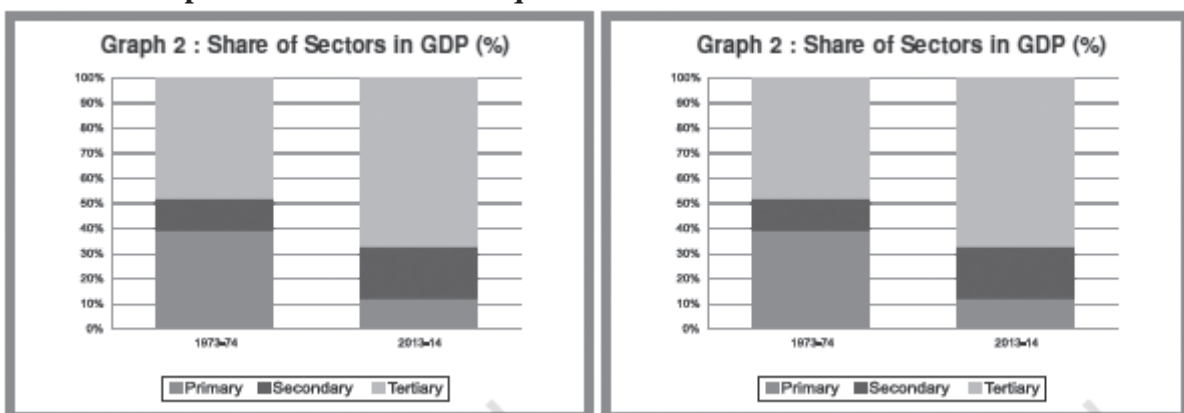
Which is the correct set?

[ D ]

- A) One third, Half, Three, Nine
- C) One sixth, Half, Five, Fourteen
- A) a and b

- B) One sixth, Three fourth, Three, Five
- D) One sixth, Half, Three, Fourteen
- C) c and d
- D) a and d

4. Observe the picture and answer the question that follows:

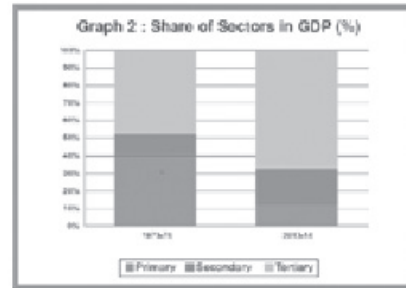
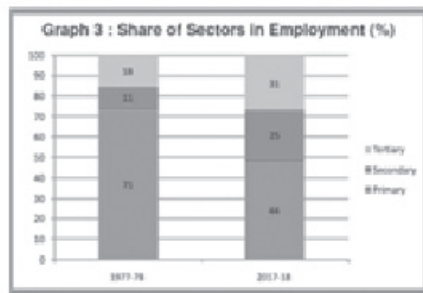


Why did not shift out of primary sector happened in case of employment although there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP?

- A. i) A remarkable fact about India is that, while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken in employment.
- ii) A similar shift out of primary sector did not happen in case of employment because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- iii) Even though industrial output of the production of goods went up by eight times during the period, employment in the industry went up by only 2.5 times.
- iv) While production in the service sector rose by 11 times, employment in the service sector rose less than three times.

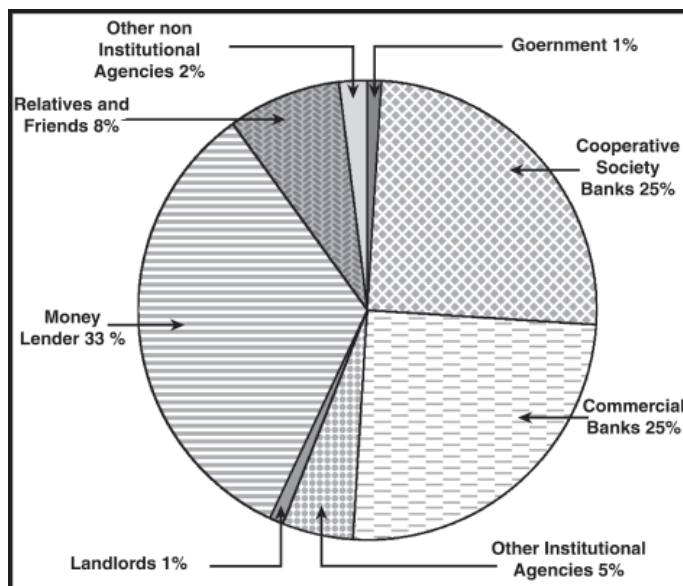
As a result, more than half of the workers in the country were working in the primary sector mainly in agriculture producing only a quarter of GDP.

5. Which of the following statements is true of agriculture in Indian economy between 1973 and 2014?



- A) The sectorial share of agriculture in employment has decreased far more than its share on total output.
- B) The sectorial share of agriculture in total output has decreased, but its share in employment has increased.
- C) The sectorial share of agriculture in total output has increased, but its share in employment has decreased.
- D) The sectorial share of agriculture in output has decreased far more than its share in total employment.

1. Observe the Pie diagram which explains the 'Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012'.

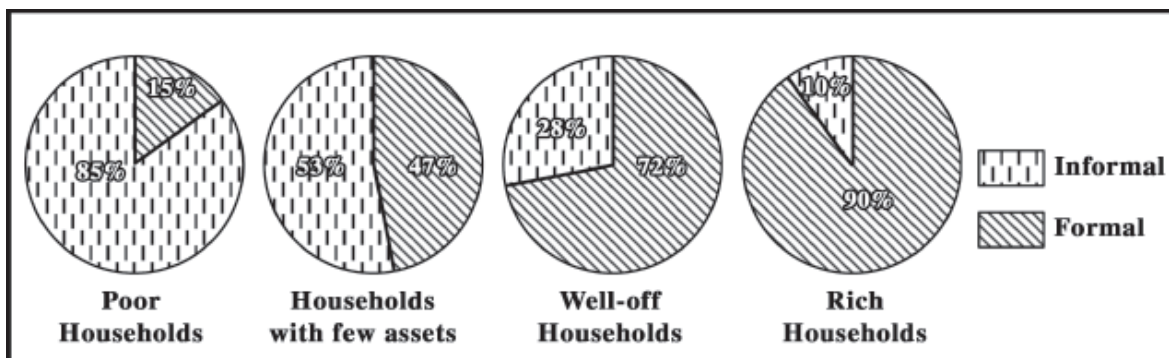


Which is the largest source of credit for rural households as in 2012? Why?

Choose the correct option from the following:

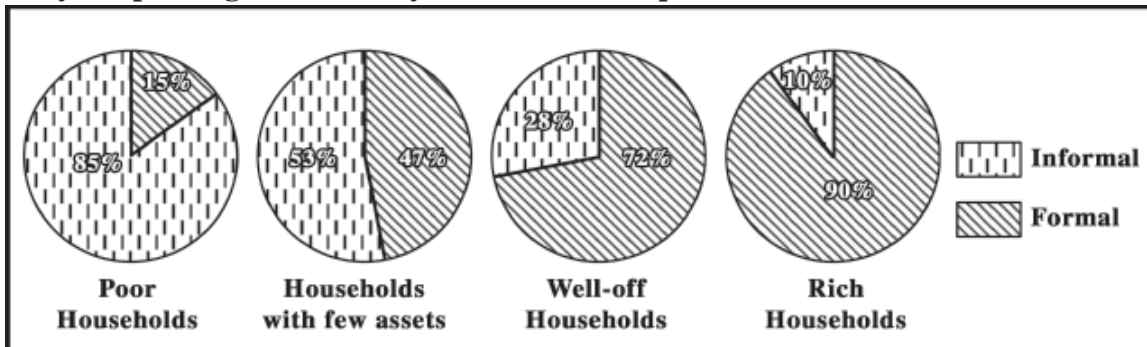
[A ]

- A) The moneylender is still the largest single source of credit because he does not require extensive documentation or collateral. Further, he is flexible in the repayment schedule, in case of any problem.
- B) One of the essential sources of farm finance is regional rural banks, which are scheduled commercial banks owned by the government. Because these loans are most affordable and they loan as per the regulations of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
- C) Co-operative Credit Societies. Because this source of credit is the most economical and important source of rural credit.
- D) Agricultural traders, relatives and friends are major sources of rural credit. Because they are very flexible and easy to access.
2. Observe the pie chart given and identify the option that best suits in this context. [D ]



- A) 85 per cent of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
- B) In case of the rich Urban households only 10 per cent of their loans are from informal sources, while 90 per cent are from formal sources.
- C) 72 per cent of the well off households avail loans from informal sector
- D) All the above

3. Study the pie diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow:



Which of the following statement better supports the context.

[D ]

- The richer households are in a better position to provide collateral and other necessary documents, so they enjoy 90 per cent of their loans from formal sector.
- Absence of collateral poor people cannot get bank loans. On the other hand, money lenders are even ready to offer loans before the repayment of previous loans.
- It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
- While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.

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

1.



1. **What does the picture describe?**

A, Be careful! That's our world you are playing with! Some day you'll have to pay a price!" These are the words said by a kid to the owner of MNCs when he said, "Globalization is fun".

2. **"Be careful! That's our world you are playing with! Some day you'll have to pay a price!" How would you prioritize the facts behind this warning?**

A. This question is in the perspective of the impact caused by the large scale production of goods and services as a result of globalization.

- i) On the global scale MNCs are exploiting the resources. They do not care about their impacts. They are not only exploiting resources but also polluting the environment.
- ii) They influence governments to amend the policies according to them because they help in the economic stability of the country.

Consumers can play their part by buying only Eco-friendly products and services because we all share this planet.

2.

**1. What is the use of containers?**

A. Containers can be used to carry a wide variety of goods such as commodities (coal, wheat) , manufactured goods, cars, and refrigerated (perishable) goods. There are adapted containers for dry cargo, liquids (oil and chemical products) , and refrigerated cargo.

**2. What is the benefit of using containers in transportation of goods?**

A. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.

**3. How has containerization impacted the globalization of the world economy?**

A. The earlier loading hours were reduced, and this containerization benefited exporters, importers, and consumers. The global supply chain and world trade were at their high due to containerization. The shipping containers changed the supply chain and allowed businesses to flourish worldwide.



## LATEST TEXT BOOK DATA (2022-23 EDITION)

## ECO CH-1 DEVELOPMENT

**1. How to compare different countries or States ?**

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US\$ 6700 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

**Income and other criteria**

When we looked at individual aspirations and goals, we found that people not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc. in mind. Similarly, when we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes.

State	Per Capita Income for 2018–19 (in Rs)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

Source : *Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 29.*

What could these attributes be? Let us examine this through an example. Table 1.3 gives the per capita income of Haryana, Kerala and Bihar. Actually, these figures are of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices for 2018–19. Let us ignore what this complicated term exactly means. Roughly, we can take it to be the per capita income of the state. We find that of the three, Haryana has the highest per capita income and Bihar is at the bottom.

This means that, on an average, a person in Haryana earned Rs 2,36,147 in one year whereas, on an average, a person in Bihar earned only around Rs 40,982. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Haryana will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three. Now, let us look at certain other data pertaining to these states given in Table 1.4.

**TABLE 1.4 SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR**

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
		2017-18	
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Sources : *Economic Survey 2020-21*, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

**Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:**

**Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR)** indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

**Literacy Rate** measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

**Net Attendance Ratio** is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

**TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2019**

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
<b>India</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>130</b>
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Source : *Human Development Report, 2020*, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

**NOTES**

1. HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.
2. Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
3. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

**ECO CH-2 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

How do we count the various goods and services and know the total Production in each sector?

With so many thousands of goods and services produced, you might think this is an impossible task! Not only would the task be enormous, you might also wonder how we can add up cars and computers and nails and furniture. It won't make sense!!! You are right in thinking so. To get around this problem, economists suggest that the values of goods and services should be used rather than adding up the actual numbers. For example, if 10,000 kgs of wheat is sold at Rs 20 per

kg, the value of wheat will be Rs 2,00,000. The value of 5000 coconuts at Rs 15 per coconut will be Rs 75,000. Similarly, the value of goods and services in the three sectors are calculated, and then added up.

Remember, there is one precaution one has to take. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the final goods and services. Take, for instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 20 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 25 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 80 (Rs 20 per packet). Biscuits are the Final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumers.

Why are only 'final goods and services' counted? In contrast to final goods, goods such as wheat and the wheat flour in this example are intermediate goods. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. Hence, the value of Rs 80 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (Rs 25). Similarly, the value of all other intermediate goods would have been included. To count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits.

#### LET'S WORK THESE OUT(Pg.No.31)

The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. Read the table carefully. Fill in the missing data and answer the questions that follow.

**TABLE 2.3 WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)**

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1		232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>		
<b>Total in Percentage</b>			<b>100%</b>

- What is the percentage of people in the unorganised sector in agriculture?
- Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganised sector activity? Why?
- If we look at the country as a whole, we find that \_\_\_\_\_% of the workers in India are in the unorganised sector. Organised sector employment is available to only about \_\_\_\_\_% of the workers in India.





SOILS OF INDIA						
S.No	Soil type	Formation	Found in	Rich in	Defecient in	Crops grown
1	Alluvial Soils	Deposition by the Rivers	Coastal plains particularly in the deltas.	Potash, phosphoric acid and lime	Phosphorus	sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
2	Black Soil	Made up of lava flows	Deccan trap (Basalt) region -Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, Godavari and the Krishna valleys.	calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime	phosphoric contents	Cotton, Groundnut, wheat
3	Red and Yellow Soils	Develops on crystalline igneous rocks	In areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.	Fairly rich in potash	Nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid, magnesium, and lime	Cotton, wheat, rice, pulses, millets, tobacco, oil seeds, potatoes, and fruits.
4	Laterite Soil	Develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season	Southern states, Westem Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions.	Aluminum and iron	Plant nutrients and generally poor in humus	Tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona, coconut, areca nut, etc.
5	Forest Soils	Formed in the areas of sufficient rainfall	The hilly and mountainous areas	Humus	Potash, phosphorus	tea, spices, barley, tropical fruits, wheat, maize, and coffee.

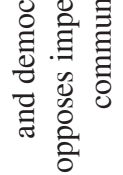


MAJOR FOOD CROPS						
S.No	Major Crop	Production status	Crop Season	TemperatureX Annual Rainfall	Conditions required for growth	Major Pruducer
1	Rice	Staple food crop of India Second largest in the world	Kharif	Above 25° Above 100 cm	Irrigation - dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells Clay soils with organic matter	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Assom
2	Wheat	Second most important crop of India	Rabi	20-25° C 50 to 75 cm	Cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan
3	Millets	Third most important food crop	Mostly kharif, Rabi crop (during the post monsoon, early winter months).	Tropical and Subtropical 80 cm	Rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation.	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
4	Bajra		July to mid August	Warm climate 40 cm to 60 cm	Sandy soils and shallow black soil.	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana
5	Ragi	Crop of dry regions	Kharif Summer season	21 °C to 27°C 75cm and 100cm	Red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils, Hot and humid climate	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh
6	Maize	Used both as food and fodder	Kharif crop	21°C to 27°C	Grows well in old alluvial soil	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
7	Pulses	largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world	Kharif, Rabi	20°-25°C 40-50 cm	Need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.


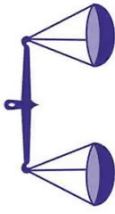





FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS						
S.No	Major Crop	Production status	Crop Season	Temperature\ Annual Rainfall	Conditions required for growth	Major Pruducer
1	Sugarcane	Tropical as well as a subtropical crop Second largest producer next to Brazil	12-month crop which is called 'Eksali	21°C-27°C 75-100cm.	Grown on a variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.
2	Oil Seeds	2nd largest producer of groundnut in 2016. 3rd largest producer of rape seed in 2016.	Groundnut kharif crop, Linseed and mustard are rabi crops Castor seed in both as rabi & kharif crop.	20°-30°C 50-75 cm	Clay loams, deep black soils and alluvial soils	Gujarat was the largest producer of groundnut followed by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.
3	Tea	Tropical as well as a subtropical crop	kharif, Rabi	16-32°C 150 cm per annum	Tropical and subtropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
4	Coffee		July to mid August	150C-250C; cool, equable 160-250 cm	Deep, fertile, rich in organic matter, well drained soils	Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.









NON FOOD CROPS						
S.No	Major Crop	Production status	Crop Season	Temperature X Annual Rainfall	Conditions required for growth	Major Pruducer
1	Rubber	Tropical and sub-tropical	Kharif crop(Rainy Season)	200 cm. Above 25°C	Requires moist and humid climates with heavy rainfall	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.
2	Cotton	Second largest producer after China in 2016.	Kharif crop	High temperature, light rainfall(20° to 30°) or irrigation	Grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
3	Jute	Largest producer in the world	Kharif crop	High temperature more than 25 °C, 160-200 cm during sowing period	Grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam,

NATIONAL PARTIES OF INDIA							
S.No	Party	Symbol	Foundation	BaseXRule	Ideology	Support\Stands for	Performance in 2019 General Elections
1	INC	Hand 	1885 A.O. Hume	1951-1977 and 1980 to 1989 Leader of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government from 2004 to 2019.	Centrist Party. Espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities	New economic reforms but with a human face	Won 52 seats.
2	BJP	Lotus 	1980 Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951	1998 and CuiTently leads the ruling NDA government at the Centre.	Right-wing politics. Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Integral humanism and Antyodaya. Cultural Nationalism(Hindutva)	Full territorial and political integration of J&K, Uniform civil code, Ban on Religious Conversions	Won 303 seats.
3	BSP	Elephant 	1984 Kanshi Ram	Main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh and formed government several times.	Centrist Party. Represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.	Securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people	3.63 per cent votes and secured 10 seats
4	CPI	Ears Of Corn And Sickle 	1925 M. N. Roy, Evelyn Tren, M. P. T. Acharya, Abani Mukherji	Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.	Leftist Party. Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy	Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.	Secured less than 1 per cent votes and 2 seats

NATIONAL PARTIES OF INDIA							
S.No	Party	Symbol	Foundation	BaseXRule	Ideology	Support\Stands for	Performance in 2019 General Elections
5	CPI-M	Hammer, Sickle and Star 	1964 Jyoti Basu, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Hare Krishna Konar	In power in West Bengal without a break for 34 years	Leftist Party. Marxism-Leninism Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.	Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.	Won about 1.75 per cent of votes and 3 seats
6	NCP	Clock 	1999 Sharad Pawar, P.A. Sangma Tariq Anwa	A major party in Maharashtra. Since 2004, a member of the UPA.	Centrist Party. Espouses democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.	Wants that high offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country	
7	AITC	Flowers and Grass 	1998 Mamata Banejee	In power in West Bengal since 2011.	Centre-left Party. Committed to secularism and federalism.	Bengali nationalism Progressivism Welfarism Secularism Populism Anti-communism	Got 4.07 per cent votes and won 22 seats.

IMPORTANT REGIONAL PARTIES OF INDIA AS ON 13 APRIL, 2018							
S.No	Party	Symbol	Year\ Founder	Base State	Ideology	Alliance	
1	JKNC J&K National Conference		1939 Sheikh Abdullah	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmiriyat Autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir Secularism	United Progressive Alliance (2004- 2014, 2019-Present) (National Level)	
2	SAD Shiromani Akali Dal		1920 Sukhbir Singh Badal	Punjab	Sikh-centric The party has a moderate Punjabi agenda.	Alliance with NDA till 26 September 2020	
3	RLD Rashtriya Lok Dal		1998 Ajit Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Secularism Jats Upliftment Minority Rights	With NDA (1999-2003, 2009- 2011), With UPA (2018-Present)	
4	SP Samajwadi Party		1992 Mulayam Singh Yadav	Uttar Pradesh	Socialism Democratic socialism Left-wing populism Social conservatism	Left Front (1992- 2015)	
5	JD(U) Janata Dal (United)		1964 Nitish Kumar	Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur	Socialism, Secularism, Integral humanism	NDA(2003-2013) (2017-Present) UPA(2014-15)	
6	RJD Rashtriya Janata Dal		1998 Lalu Prasad Yadav	Bihar and Jharkhand	Socialism	United Progressive Alliance (2005- 2015)	
7	AGP Assom Gana Parishad		1985 Prafulla Kumar Mahanta	Assom	Centre-right Party. Regionalism Anti- Bengali sentiment	NDA	

IMPORTANT REGIONAL PARTIES OF INDIA AS ON 13 APRIL, 2018						
S.No	Party	Symbol	Year\ Founder	Base State	Ideology	Alliance
8	JMM Jharkhand Mukti Morcha		1973 Shihu Soren	Jharkhand	Regionalism	NDA(Upto 2013) UPA(2014, 2018-Present)
9	TDP Telugu Desam Party		1982 N.T.Rama Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Populism Regionalism Economic liberalism	National Front( 1989-1996) United Front (1996-1998) Third Front (2009) National Democratic Alliance (1998- 2004)(2014-2018) Federal Front (2019)
10	YSRCP Yuvajana Shram ika Rythu Congress Party		2011 Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Secularism Regionalism Social equality Economic populism	No alliance
11	AAP		2012 Aravind Kejriwal	Delhi and Punjab	Socialism, Anti- corruption. Secularism, Humanism, and Patriotism	No alliance
12	DMK Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam		1949 C. N. Annadurai	Tamil Nadu Puducherry	Social democracy Dravidianism Social justice Federalism	Indian National Congress(1984), National Democratic Alliance (1999- 2004), United Progressive Alliance
13	AIADMK All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam		1972 M. G. Ramachandran	Tamil Nadu Puducherry	Populism Socialism Secularism Dravidianism Tamil nationalism	NDA(1998 & 2004-06) (2019-Present)

MINERAL RESOURCES						
Sl.No.	Classification	Ore/Mineral	Important Belts/Mines	Major Producer States	Related Industries	
1	Ferrous	Iron Ore	“Odisha-Jharkhand: Badampahar, Gua and Noamundi Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur: Bailadila range Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru: Kudremukh mines; Maharashtra-Goa belt”	“Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa”	“Iron and Steel, construction, transportation, energy infrastructure and even household appliances”	
2			Manganese	“Balaghat mines(MP), Nagpur and Bhandara(MH), Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Koraput(OR)”	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	“Steel and ferro-manganese alloy, bleaching powder, insecticides and paints”
3		Copper	Balaghat mines, Khetri mines	“Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand”	“Electricals, electronics and chemical”	
4	Non-Ferrous	Bauxite	Panchpatmali Deposits, Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.	“Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh”	Aluminium, chemical industry, refractory, abrasive, cement, steel, and petrol industry	
5	“Non-Metallic Mineral”	Mica	Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt , Ajmer, Nellore belt	“Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh”	“Electric and electronic industries”	
6	Rock Mineral	Limestone	“Jhunjhunu, Banswara, Jodhpur, Ajmer of Rajasthan Kurnool, Kadapa, Guntur, Krishna, Ananthapur of Andhra Pradesh, Gwalior, Narsinghpur Of Madhya Pradesh”	“Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Telangana “	Cement industry	



ENERGY RESOURCES						
Sl.No.	Classification	Fuel/Source	Major Fields/Mines/Stations/Plants	Major Producer States	Related Industries/Used in	
1	Conventional Sources of Energy	Coal	Damodar valley, Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro, The Godavari. Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys	Gondwana: West Bengal, Jhaikhand; Tertiary: Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland.	Power generation, supply to industry and domestic needs	
2		Petroleum	Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol, Ankaleswar, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan	Maharashtra, Gujarat and Assam	Synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries	
3		Natural Gas	Mumbai High, Cambay Basin, Krishna-Godavari basin	Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh	Chemical, petrochemical and fertilizer industries Domestic and industrial fuel, Transport fuel (CNG) and cooking fuel (PNG)	
4	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	Nuclear or Atomic	Naraura, Rawat Bhata. Kakrapara. Tarapur, Kaiga and Kalpakkam	Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan. Kerala (Monazite sands)	Generation of electricity	
5		Solar	The Bhadla Solar Park, Pavagada Solar Park, Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park	Rajasthan. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	Generation of electricity	
6		Wind	Nagarcoil to Madurai and Jaisalmer	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep	Generation of electricity	
7		Biogas	“Asia’s largest Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plant in Punjab’s Sangrur Silver Jubilee Biogas Producers and Disabutors Cooperative Society”	Punjab, Gujarat	Generation of electricity	
8		Tidal	Gulf of Khambhat, the Gulf of Kuchchh. Gangetic delta in Sunderban	Gujarat and West Bengal	Generation of electricity	
9		Geo Thermal	Parvati valley near Manikam and the Puga Valley	Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh	Generation of electricity	