Brilliant Public School, Sitamarhi

IX Social Science Practice Paper

Session: 2012-13

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1. **The French Revolution**

Q 1 Which groups of the French society benefited from the revolution, which sections of the society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Explain the democratic rights that we enjoy today whose origins can be traced to the French Revolution?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What was the main aim of the national assembly?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is a "Guillotine"? Who invented it?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Name the two laws passed by him?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the National Anthem of France and who composed it?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was Rousseau? Name any of his famous works.

Mark (1)

Q 8 Describe the incident which sparked the Revolution?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What do you mean by revolution?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What were the taxes that the peasants and other people in the third Estate were expected to pay to the state and the Church?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What were the intentions of the Constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What was the main demand of the women in the French Revolution? What was their reaction to the Constitution of 1791?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What was the impact of the French revolution on France?

Marks (3)

Q 14 Explain how the growing middle class envisaged an end to the privileges which were enjoyed by birth?

Marks (3)
Q 15 Explain how the new political system worked in the France?

Marks (3)

Q 16 Describe the role of the philosophers in the French revolution?

Marks (3)

Q 17 Explain the women role during the revolutionary years?

Marks (3)

Q 18 Who was Olympe de Gouges? What role did she play for women rights?

Marks (3)

Q 19 What was the impact of French revolution on the world?

Marks (3)

Q 20 What were the meanings of the following symbols – The broken chain, the scepter, the Blue-white-red, the bundle of rods, the Red Phrygian cap and the winged woman?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Discuss the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Marks (3)

Q 22 Who were the Sans-Culottes? What did they signify?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Discuss what were the three main social classes in France?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What was the social structure of France before the Revolution of 1789?

Marks (3)

Q 25 Given below is the picture of a French peasant couple wearing a particular style of dress. This attire was popular during the French Revolution.
a. What was the name of this dress worn by the French Peasants?

b. What was the reason that a certain class of people chose to wear this dress?

c. What did wearing of this dress signify? \[1+2+1=4\]

Marks (4)

Q 26 Given below is the picture of Olympe de Gouges, one of the most politically active women of revolutionary France.

a. Why did Olympe de Gouges criticise the Jacobin government?

b. What steps did she take to demonstrate her criticism and protest against the Jacobin government? \[2+2=4\]

Marks (4)

Q 27 What were the causes for the outbreak of the revolutionary protest in France?

Marks (4)

Q 28 Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?
Q 29 Given below is an extract from a speech made by Robespierre at a convention in France in 1794.
“To establish and consolidate democracy, to achieve the peaceful rule of constitutional laws, we must first finish the war of liberty against tyranny …. We must annihilate the enemies of the republic at home and abroad, or else we shall perish.”

a. Who was Robespierre?

b. Why was his rule famous as the ‘Reign of terror’?

c. How did Robespierre meet his end?  [1+2+1 = 4]

Q 30 Why is the period between 1793 and 1794 referred to as ‘reign of terror’?

Q 31 How was the discontent among the members of the third estate responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution?

Q 32 How did women voice their interests? What were their main demands?

Q 33 Compare the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen with the manifesto drafted by Olympe de Gouges.

Q 34 How did Napoleon rise to power as a military dictator?

Q 35 What was the main objective of the French Constitution of 1791?

Q 36 Why were political symbols used in the 18th century? What was the meaning of the following symbols:
   a) eye within a triangle radiating light
   b) snake biting its tail to form a ring
   c) the law tablet

Q 37 How did the wealthier middle classes seize power after the fall of the Jacobian government?

Q 38 How did the slave trade begin in the French colonies in the 17th century?

Q 39 Which law came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789? How important was it?

Q 40 What was the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?
Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is the definition of Revolution?

Q 2 What were the causes for the economic crisis during the rule of Old Regime?

Q 3 What was the social structure of France before the Revolution of 1789?

Q 4 Who were the majority of people in the French society and what was their economic condition?

Q 5 What were the Feudal Dues and who enjoyed it in the French Society?

Q 6 What were the taxes that the peasants and other people in the third Estate were expected to pay to the state and the Church?

Q 7 What were the causes for the Subsistence Crisis in France?

Q 8 Write about the famous philosophers during the French Revolution and their political concepts.

Q 9 What do you understand by the “Estate General”?

Q 10 Who wrote 'What is the Third Estate’?

Q 11 What were the intentions of Constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly?

Q 12 What do understand by the Natural Rights?
2. **Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution**

Q 1 What was the minor incident that started the Russian Revolution?
   Mark (1)

Q 2 What were the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries?
   Mark (1)

Q 3 Name the two political parties of Russia that represented the industrial workers. How did they differ in their policies?
   Mark (1)

Q 4 Describe the Condition of the Russian workers and farmers after the Russian Revolution.
   Mark (1)

Q 5 What were the two objectives that Lenin had for bringing about the October Revolution of 1917?
   Mark (1)

Q 6 Why was the Tsar Nicholas II unpopular? Give two reasons.
   Mark (1)

Q 7 State two features of Lenin’s new Economic Policy?
   Mark (1)

Q 8 Stalin had two main aims for introducing the five-year plans in USSR. What were they?
   Mark (1)

Q 9 Why was Kerenski’s government unpopular? Give two reasons.
   Mark (1)

Q 10 Which event in Russian history is known as Bloody Sunday?
   Mark (1)

Q 11 What was the attitude of the USSR towards the movements for independence in Asia.
   Mark (1)

Q 12 What do you mean by the word ‘Soviet’?
   Mark (1)

Q 13 What were the two basic demands of Russian Revolutionaries in 1917?
   Mark (1)
Q 14 Mention the two stages of the Russian Revolution.
Mark (1)

Q 15 Briefly describe the circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution.
Marks (3)

Q 16 Explain why the Russian Revolution was the only way to solve the problems of Russians?
Marks (3)

Q 17 Describe the economic causes of the 1917 revolution of Russia?
Marks (3)

Q 18 Who were Bolsheviks?
Marks (3)

Q 19 Who was Lenin? Describe his role in the Russian Revolution 1917?
Marks (3)

Q 20 What was the work done by the Bolsheviks during the civil war to keep the economy running?
Marks (3)

Q 21 What was Lenin’s ‘April Theses’?
Marks (3)

Q 22 How was Russia’s participation in the World War I one of the reasons of the Russian revolution of 1917?
Marks (3)

Q 23 What was viewed by the socialists as the root cause of all ills and Why?
Marks (3)

Q 24 What were the results of the October Revolution?
Marks (3)

Q 25 Given below is the picture of Lenin addressing workers in 1917. Answer the following questions related to the given picture:
(1+2+1)
a) Who was Lenin?
b) Name the three demands of Lenin’s ‘April Theses’. When was it issued?
c) Why did Lenin oppose the Provincial Government?

Marks (4)

Q 26 Discuss the worldwide impact of the Russian Revolution of 1917.
Marks (4)

Q 27 Explain the meaning of the following terms?

(1) Suffragette (2) Radicals (3) The nationalists (4) Nomadism

Marks (4)

Q 28 Describe the incident of ‘bloody Sunday’ during the Russian Revolution? What was its affect on Russian history?
Marks (4)

Q 29 What were the negative consequences of industrialisation to the 19th century Europe?
Marks (4)

Q 30 Given below is the picture of peasant women being gathered to work in the large collective farms. Answer the following questions related to the picture: (2+2)
a) Who started the programme of collectivisation? Why was it started?

b) Why did the peasants resist the collectivisation programme?

Marks (4)

Q 31 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:
‘News of the revolutionary uprising of October 25, 1917 reached the village the following day and was greeted with enthusiasm; to the peasants it meant free land and an end to the war. ...The day the news arrived, the landowner’s manor house was looted, his stock farms were “requisitioned” and his vast orchard was cut down and sold to the peasants for wood; all his far buildings were torn down and left in ruins while the land was distributed among the peasants who were prepared to live the new Soviet life’. (2+2)

1. Why was the uprising of October 25, 1917 greeted with enthusiasm by the peasants?
2. What changes were enforced by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution?

Marks (4)

Q 32 What were the views of the liberals?

Marks (4)

Q 33 Explain the major political traditions of Europe in the nineteenth century.

Marks (5)

Q 34 What were the socialists’ visions of the society?

Marks (5)

Q 35 What change did industrialisation bring to the European society in the nineteenth century?

Marks (5)

Q 36 What was the condition of the Russian Society before the 1905 Revolution?

Marks (5)

Q 37 How far is the First World War responsible for the worsening of situations in Russia before the October Revolution of 1917?

Marks (5)
Most Important Questions

Q 1 Why the questions of Social change and individual rights were discussed in Europe?

Q 2 What were the three groups who wanted a complete transformation of the European society?

Q 3 What were the ideas of the Liberals regarding the social changes in Europe?

Q 4 What were the ideas of the Radicals about the social changes in Europe?

Q 5 What were the ideas of the Conservatives about the social changes in Europe?

Q 6 What were the changes witnessed by the European society due to Industrial Revolution?

Q 7 What is Socialism?

Q 8 Who were main propagators of the Cooperative Socialism?

Q 9 What were the features of the Cooperative Socialism?

Q 10 What are the features of the Socialism propagated by Karl Marx and Engels?

Q 11 What was the impact of World War I on Russian industry?

Q 12 What was the economic condition of Russia in 1914?

Q 13 How did Socialism emerge in Russia?

Q 14 Why the Revolution of 1905 is known as the Bloody Sunday?

Q 15 What were the factors for the Civil War after the Russian Revolution?

Q 16 What is April Theses?

Q 17 What were the efforts taken to make a Socialist Society after the Russian Revolution?

Q 18 What were the main features of Collectivization programme introduced by Stalin in Russia?

Q 19 What was the global influence of the Russian Revolution of 1917?
3. **Nazism and the Rise of Hitler**

Q 1 When did Hitler formally announce his violation of the treaty of Versailles? What reason did he give for this?
   Mark (1)

Q 2 What were the awards given to women during Nazi Germany?
   Mark (1)

Q 3 What was the Nazi ideology for the society?
   Mark (1)

Q 4 What was Hitler's policy for occupying other territories?
   Mark (1)

Q 5 What were the aftereffects of the victory of Nazism in Germany?
   Mark (1)

Q 6 Explain two problems faced by the Weimar Republic?
   Mark (1)

Q 7 Why did the US enter the Second World War?
   Mark (1)

Q 8 When did the Second World War end in Europe?
   Mark (1)

Q 9 Name the incident that started the Second World War?
   Mark (1)

Q 10 When and by whom was the Munich pact signed?
   Mark (1)

Q 11 Briefly describe main steps taken by the Weimar Republic in 1923 to acquire political stability in Germany.
   Mark (1)

Q 12 Who was Hitler? What was the main reason for his popularity?
   Mark (1)

Q 13 What was the name of Hitler’s propaganda minister during his regime? What happened to him and his family?
   Mark (1)

Q 14 What is meant by the ‘Axis’ powers?
   Mark (1)

Q 15 Describe two political ambitions of Adolf Hitler.
   Mark (1)
Q 16 What is meant by the term ‘Allies’?
Mark (1)

Q 17 List the group of innocent victims of the Nazi brutality.
Mark (1)

Q 18 What was the role of the International Military Tribune set up after the World War II?
Mark (1)

Q 19 What do you understand by Nazism?
Mark (1)

Q 20 What do you understand by Genocidal war?
Mark (1)

Q 21 What was the result of the Nuremberg tribunal?
Mark (1)

Q 22 Which country fought the First World War, alongside Germany?
Mark (1)

Q 23 Whom did most Germans hold responsible for the disgrace in the war?
Mark (4)

Q 24 Critically examine the main provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. What were its important effects on Germany?
Marks (3)

Q 25 Why was there a demand for a Soviet style governance in Germany after the first world war?
Marks (3)

Q 26 Explain briefly the Nazi ideology for the youth of Germany?
Marks (3)

Q 27 How did the world come to know about the Holocaust?
Marks (3)

Q 28 What were the deceptive terms coined by the Nazis for their practices?
Marks (3)

Q 29 What was the main reason for Hitler’s rise to power in Germany?
Marks (3)
Q 30 What was the state of Jews in Nazi Germany?  

Q 31 What were the repercussions of the treaty of Versailles?  

Q 32 Who were labeled as the ‘November criminals’?  

Q 33 Describe the uprising of the Spartacus league?  

Q 34 What do you understand by the term Hyperinflation with respect to Germany?  

Q 35 ‘Hitler devised a new style of politics’. Explain.  

Q 36 What is the Fire Decree of 1933? Discuss.  

Q 37 What was the famous Enabling Act?  

Q 38 What were the security and surveillance forces created by Hitler to control society?  

Q 39 Describe Hitler’s foreign policy.  

Q 40 What were the changes that took place in the schools of Nazi Germany?  

Q 41 Did gender equality exist during the Nazi reign? Justify.  

Q 42 How did Hitler and his officials meet with their end?  

Q 43 How was media used as a vehicle for spreading Nazi propaganda?  

Q 44 How did the Nazi Germans describe the Jews?
Q 45 Was every local German a Nazi? Comment.  
Marks (3)

Q 46 Charlotte Beradt published a book called “The Third Reich of Dreams”. What did the book contain?  
Marks (3)

Q 47 Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Hitler twice during the violent Nazi regime. What message did he convey in those letters?  
Marks (3)

Q 48 ‘Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology’. Explain the steps taken by Hitler to achieve this aim.  
Marks (4)

Q 49 What were the Nuremberg Laws?  
Marks (4)

Q 50 Given below is a quote from Hitler’s Secret Book edited by Telford Taylor.  
“The primary right of this world is the right to life, so far as one possesses the strength for this. Hence on the basis of this right a vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size.”  
a. On what basis does Hitler’s derive his theory of the Aryan race being the strongest and the most dominant one in the world?  
b. How did Hitler find ways of adapting territories to the population size of his regions? (2+2=4)  
Marks (4)

Q 51 In Hitler’s reign, all boys between the age of six and ten went through a preliminary training in Nazi ideology. At the end of the training, they had to take the following oath of loyalty to Hitler:  
“In the presence of this blood banner which represents our Fuhrer I swear to devote all my energies and my strength to the saviour of our country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God.”  
a. What was the name of the organisation that provided the preliminary training and what was its purpose?  
b. What was the organisation that the youth entered after taking the oath of loyalty? (2+2=4)  
Marks (4)

Q 52 Given below is the picture of a Nazi rally. Answer the questions based on this picture.  

![Nazi Rally](image)

a. Name a famous Nazi rally held in the year 1936?  
b. What was the purpose behind the display associated with these rallies? (2+2=4)  
Marks (4)
Q 53 What were the after effects of the economic crisis in Germany on the workers?  
Marks (4)

Q 54 How far is the Treaty of Versailles 1919 responsible for the rise of Nazi Germany?  
Marks (5)

Q 55 What were the reasons for the failure of Weimer Republic?  
Marks (5)

Q 56 Give five reasons for the initial popularity of Hitler among Germans.  
Marks (5)

Q 57 How far is Hitler’s foreign policy responsible for restoring the pride of Nazi Germany?  
Marks (5)

Q 58 The crimes that Nazi committed were linked to a system of belief and a set of practices. Explain.  
Marks (5)

**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 What was the genocidal war?  

Q 2 What was the impact of First World War on the political system of Germany?  

Q 3 What were the propositions in the Treaty of Versailles?  

Q 4 Who were the November criminals?  

Q 5 Describe the economic crisis of 1923 that hit Germany.  

Q 6 What was Dawes Plan?  

Q 7 How did the Great Depression affect the middle-class of Germany?  

Q 8 What was the political effect of Great Depression on Weimar Republic?  

Q 9 Who was Adolf Hitler?  

Q 10 What promise did Hitler make to his people?  

Q 11 What was the Enabling Act?  

Q 12 Who was Hjalmar Schacht? What was his theory regarding economic recovery of Germany?
Q 13 Briefly discuss Hitler’s foreign policy.

Q 14 What was Hitler’s approach to combat the economic crisis in Germany?

Q 15 What was Hitler’s long-term aim? How did he achieve it?

Q 16 What were Darwin’s and Spencer’s theories?

Q 17 Describe Hitler’s concept of Lebensraum.

Q 18 Who were ‘desirable’ and ‘undesirable’?

Q 19 What was the state of Jews in Nazi Germany?

Q 20 Briefly describe what happened to Poland under the Nazis?

Q 21 ‘Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology.’ Explain the steps taken by Hitler to achieve his aim.

Q 22 Explain Hitler’s policy towards women.

Q 23 Explain the Nazis art of propaganda.

Q 24 What was the reaction of common people regarding anti-Jew policies of Nazism?

Q 25 How did the Jews feel in Nazi Germany?

Q 26 Write a note on ‘The Holocaust’.

Q 27 What do you know about Nuremberg Rally?

Q 28 What were Nuremberg Laws?

Q 29 What is Ghettoisation?

Q 30 Mention dates for the following events.

First World War begins
Germany capitulates, ending the war
Proclamation of the Weimar Republic
Treaty of Versailles
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
Germany invades Poland; beginning of World War II
Germany invades USSR
USA joins World War II
Soviet troops liberates Auschwitz
Germany surrenders; Allied victory in Europe
4. **Forest Society and Colonialism**

Q 1 What is Devsari or Dand?

Mark (1)

Q 2 How did the forest laws initiate the scope of employment?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who could hunt according to the new Forest Law?

Mark (1)

Q 4 How did the Forest Act affect the common man's life in India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What was the theory of scientific forestry?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What were Brandis’ contributions in preserving Indian forest resources?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was Dietrich Brandis?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What was the idea of plantation in colonial period?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Can you relate the progress of railways with the idea of deforestation in colonial period? Explain.

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is meant by the term deforestation?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Mention the changes seen in the features of forest resources during industrialisation.

Mark (1)

Q 12 How did the Forest Act affect the lives of the common Indians?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What are the recent developments in forestry?

Marks (3)

Q 14 Elaborate some of the activities of the people of Bastar.

Marks (3)
Q 15 Who was Samin? What was his challenge to the Dutch?

Marks (3)

Q 16 What are the similarities between colonial management of forests in Bastar and in Java?

Marks (3)

Q 17 How did the forest rules affect cultivation?

Marks (3)

Q 18 How can you say that the spread of railways brought deforestation during the Colonial Period?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Discuss the impacts of world wars on forest resources.

Marks (3)

Q 20 What did the Forest Act mean for the people of the village?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What is meant by the term deforestation? How are forests useful to us?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What was Brandis’ contribution towards Indian Forestry?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Why was cultivable land expanded by the British in their colonies.

Marks (3)

Q 24 What and how were the items of exchange traded by the Adivasis?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What were the changes that were seen in forest resources during industrialisation.

Marks (3)

Q 26 Given below is the picture of a part of a forest burning for intended cultivation. Answer questions based on this picture.
a. Describe the process of Slash and Burn cultivation, also known as shifting cultivation.

b. Why were the European colonisers against this practice?

Marks (4)

Q 27 Given below is the picture of bamboo logs floating down the river. Answer questions based on the picture.

a. What was the need that large forests had to be felled during the British rule?

b. In 1850s what was the demand created by the spread of railways in India?

Marks (4)

Q 28 “The idea that uncultivated land had to be taken over and improved was popular with colonisers everywhere in the world. It was an argument that justified conquest.” Answer the questions based on this.

a. What did the peasants do as population increased in 1600?

b. Can expansion of cultivation be seen as a sign of progress? Describe two main reasons why cultivation was expanded by the British colonisers.

Marks (4)

Q 29 How can we say that during colonial period the development of railways in India was synonymous to deforestation in India?

Marks (4)
Q 30 What does a good forest meant to Indian villagers? How forest acts affected the lives of the villagers?
Marks (4)

Q 31 Who was Dietrich Brandis? What were Brandis' contributions in preserving Indian forest resources?
Marks (4)

Q 32 Write a short note on the people of Bastar. Why did the people of Bastar suffer?
Marks (4)

Q 33 What was shifting cultivation? Why was shifting cultivation banned?
Marks (4)

Q 34 Discuss the impact of World Wars on forest resources.
Marks (5)

Q 35 What are the recent developments in forestry?
Marks (5)

Q 36 Railways brought about deforestation during the British rule. Explain.
Marks (5)

Q 37 What was the impact of Forest Act on the lives of the common Indians?
Marks (5)

Q 38 What was the reason behind discontinuing shifting cultivation?
Marks (5)

Q 39 In which way was the new Forest law biased?
Marks (5)

Q 40 Write a brief note on various inhabitants of Bastar.
Marks (5)

Q 41 What were the different challenges faced by Surontiko Samin?
Marks (5)

Q 42 Comment on the daily activity of the Bastar inhabitants.
Marks (5)

Q 43 State the commonalities between colonial forest management in Bastar and in Java?
Marks (5)
Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is meant by the term Deforestation?

Q 2 How are forests useful to us?

Q 3 How can you say that there was deforestation during industrialization?

Q 4 How can you say that the spread of railways brought deforestation during the Colonial period?

Q 5 Why were search parties sent to explore the forest resources of India?

Q 6 How did plantation lead to deforestation?

Q 7 Why was Dietrich Brandis invited to India?

Q 8 Who was Dietrich Brandis?

Q 9 What were Brandis’ contributions in preserving Indian forest resources?

Q 10 What was the theory of Scientific Forestry?

Q 11 How did the Forest Act affect the lives of the common Indians?

Q 12 How did Forest Rules affect cultivation?

Q 13 Why was shifting cultivation banned?

Q 14 Who could hunt according to the new Forest law?

Q 15 How did the forest laws create new scope of employment?

Q 16 What were the products in which the Adivasis traded in?

Q 17 Name a few leaders of Bastar rebellion.

Q 18 Write a short note on the location of Bastar.

Q 19 Write a short note on the people of Bastar.

Q 20 Why did the people of Bastar suffer?

Q 21 What are the similarities between colonial management of forests in Bastar and in Java?

Q 22 What is Devasari or Dand?

Q 23 Who was Samin? What was his challenge?

Q 24 Discuss the impact of World Wars on Forest Resources.

Q 25 What are the recent developments in forestry?
5. **Pastoralists in the Modern World**

Q 1 Where are the Gujjar cattle herders originally from?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the basic change that occurred in the Maasai society during the colonial rule?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What does the word Maasai mean? and Where are they found?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Name three pastoral communities of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. What were their occupations?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 How did the poor Maasai pastoralists survive during the war and famines?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Who are the Banjaras?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Where are the Banjaras found and what are their occupations?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Where do the Gujjar cattle herders live in summer and winter?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Why did the pastoral communities move from one place to another?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What measures were introduced by the British to administer the affairs of the Maasai?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Why did nomadic tribes move from one place to another?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 How is it advantageous to the environment if the nomadic tribes keep on moving?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Who are Nomadic Pastoralists?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 What is meant by Bugyal?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 What is meant by Bhabar?  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Write two features of the Bugyals.  
Mark (1)

Q 17 Write down the main features of the life of the Gaddi Shepherds of Himachal Pradesh.  
Mark (1)

Q 18 Who were the Marus?  
Mark (1)

Q 19 What was the Criminal Tribal Act of India?  
Mark (1)

Q 20 Distinguish between ‘Reserved’ and ‘Protected’ forests.  
Mark (1)

Q 21 How did the life of the pastoralists change under the colonial rule?  
Marks (3)

Q 22 Where were the Raikas found? Why were they both cultivators and pastoralists?  
Marks (3)

Q 23 How did the pastoralists adapt to changing times?  
Marks (3)

Q 24 List the names of any five geographical regions where the Pastoralists operate  
Marks (3)

Q 25 Why was the Maasailand cut into half?  
Marks (3)

Q 26 Write a note on the Grazing Tax?  
Marks (3)

Q 27 Why did the colonial government want to convert grazing lands into cultivable farms?  
Marks (3)

Q 28 Discuss the changes brought by Criminal Tribes Act in the lives of tribals.  
Marks (3)

Q 29 What is ‘raiding”?  
Marks (3)

Q 30 How did the pastoralists cope up with the changes imposed by the colonial government?  
Marks (3)
Q 31 What adverse effects did restrictions by the colonial government have on African pastoralists?
   Marks (3)

Q 32 Describe the life of the Pastoral community called Dhangars of Maharashtra?
   Marks (3)

Q 33 Who are the Gujjar bakharwals? Describe their annual grazing movements.
   Marks (4)

Q 34 What were the changes that came about with the implementation of the Forest Act in the mid nineteenth century?
   Marks (4)

Q 35 What were the efforts taken by the colonial government to bring waste lands under cultivation? How did it create problems for pastoralists?
   Marks (4)

Q 36 Discuss how the British colonialists managed to administer the Maasai tribals of Africa? How did it effect the life of the Maasai tribals as a whole?
   Marks (4)

Q 37 Given below is the picture of a mandap belonging to the Gujjar community of Kangra. Answer questions based on this.

   a. What is a Mandap?
   b. Where is a Mandap located?
   c. What is a Mandap used for? [1+1+2=4]

   Marks (4)

Q 38 What was Grazing Tax and how was it implemented by the Colonial government in India?
   Marks (4)

Q 39 What were the changes that came about with the conversion of grazing land in Africa into game reserves?
   Marks (4)
Q 40 H.S. Gibson, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling, wrote in 1913: ‘… forest which is used for grazing cannot be used for any other purpose and is unable to yield timber and fuel, which are the main legitimate forest produce …’
a. What was the colonial opinion about uncultivated and grazing land? b. What steps did the colonial government take to convert grazing land into cultivated land? [2+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 41 Given below is the picture of the warriors of the Maasai land. They give an idea about the community life of the Maasai. Answer questions based on this.

a. Describe the society of the Maasai during Pre colonial times.
b. What changes did the Colonial government bring about in the traditional authority of the Maasai chiefs? [2+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 42 Explain the factors that led to the annual movement of Dhangars.

Marks (5)

Q 43 State the difference between ‘Reserved’ and ‘Protected’ forests.

Marks (5)

Q 44 Give an account of the Banjaras. In which Indian states can they be found?

Marks (5)

Q 45 What do you know about pastoralists in Africa?

Marks (5)

Q 46 Describe how the pastoralists coped up with the changes imposed by the colonial government.

Marks (5)

Q 47 State the social changes that occurred in the Maasai society due to the British administration.

Marks (5)

Q 48 With regard to modernisation, how have the pastoralists in the world adapted to new times?

Marks (5)

Q 49 What is the state of pastoral communities in different parts of the world?

Marks (5)

Q 50 How did the ‘Forest Acts’ affect the lives of the pastoralists?

Marks (5)

Q 51 Write a note on the Raikas.

Marks (5)
Most Important Questions

Q 1 Who are Nomads? What is a *kafila*?

Q 2 Mention any two factors that are responsible for the annual movement of the pastoral communities.

Q 3 Mention the factors responsible for the annual movement of Dhangars.

Q 4 Distinguish between ‘Reserved’ and ‘Protected’ forests.

Q 5 What is the difference between the annual movement of the Gollas of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh from the Gujjars of Jammu & Kashmir?

Q 6 Explain the seasonal movements of Gaddi shepherds.

Q 7 What was peculiar about pastoral communities of the Himalayas?

Q 8 Who were Gujjar cattle herders?

Q 9 Who were Dhangars?

Q 10 Who were Banjaras? In which Indian states can they be found?

Q 11 Write a note on the Raikas.

Q 12 What were Forest Acts? How did they affect the lives of pastoralists?

Q 13 Explain how the colonial government taxed the pastoralists to increase their revenue.

Q 14 How did the colonial imposition change the lives of pastoralists?

Q 15 How did the pastoralists cope up with the changes imposed by the colonial government?

Q 16 What do you know about pastoralists in Africa?

Q 17 Who are the Maasais?

Q 18 How and why did the Maasais face loss of their grazing land?

Q 19 Answer briefly the following questions about African pastoralists:
(a) Name some pastoral communities of Africa.
(b) Why are these communities nomadic.
(c) How did droughts affect these communities?
(d) Name some game reserves of Kenya and Tanzania.
Q 20 How did loss of grazing land create problem for the Maasais?

Q 21 What restrictions were imposed on African pastoralists by the colonial government?

Q 22 What adverse effects did restrictions by the colonial government have on African pastoralists?

Q 23 How did droughts affect the Maasais in the colonial period?

Q 24 Describe the Maasai society in pre-colonial times.

Q 25 What are Bugyals in Garhwal?

Q 26 What is ‘raiding’?

Q 27 What measures were imposed by the British to administer the affairs of the Maasais?

Q 28 Who were the chiefs in the Maasai society?

Q 29 What social changes occurred in the Maasai society as a result of British administration?

Q 30 What is the state of pastoral communities in different parts of the world?

Q 31 How have pastoralists in the world adapted to new times?
6. **Peasant and Farmers**

Q 1 When did the white Americans move into the Mississippi Valley?
   Mark (1)

Q 2 Why did rich farmers use the threshing machines?
   Mark (1)

Q 3 Who invented the first mechanical reaper?
   Mark (1)

Q 4 At the end of the eighteenth century what was the position of total forests and the grassland areas in the USA?
   Mark (1)

Q 5 Why did the British merchants start smuggling opium into China?
   Mark (1)

Q 6 Who was Captain Swing?
   Mark (1)

Q 7 What is strip cultivation?
   Mark (1)

Q 8 How much land did the wheat barons possess individually?
   Mark (1)

Q 9 Who was the inventor of the first mechanical reaper in USA?
   Mark (1)

Q 10 How did the coming of modern agriculture change the life of the labourers?
   Mark (1)

Q 11 Why did the farmers begin growing turnips and cloves in 1660s?
   Mark (1)

Q 12 What did the enclosure imply?
   Mark (1)

Q 13 How did food production increase in the 19th century?
   Mark (1)

Q 14 Who was known as 'the artist of the dust bowl" and why?
   Mark (1)

Q 15 What is symbolised by the name of Captain Swing?
   Mark (1)
Q 16 What items did the British merchants import from China?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Why were threshing machines opposed by the poor in England?

Marks (3)

Q 18 How were the poor affected by the enclosure movement?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Why was the land enclosed in the 18th century?

Marks (3)

Q 20 Why did the whole region of the Great Plains become a dust bowl?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Why were Indian farmers reluctant to grow opium?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What were the results of expansion of wheat agriculture in the Great Plain?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What were the changes in USA in the 1800?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Discuss the importance of Turnip and Clover for the farmers in England?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What was the peculiarity of the population growth in the 19th century in England?

Marks (3)

Q 26 What was ‘Black Blizzard’?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Why were the Indian farmers made to produce opium?

Marks (4)

Q 28 How was the tea trade of China connected with opium production in India? Explain.

Marks (4)

Q 29 Mention any four factors which encouraged the enclosure system.

Marks (4)

Q 30 What is meant by ‘Triangular Trade’? What led to its development?

Marks (4)
Q 31 Discuss the system of advances as introduced for the peasants of Bengal by the Colonial state?
Marks (4)

Q 32 Describe the enclosure system.
Marks (5)

Q 33 The population of England multiplied four times between 1750 and 1900. Explain its impact on enclosures.
Marks (5)

Q 34 How was opium introduced in China? How did its usage turn to addiction in the country?
Marks (5)

Q 35 How the coming of modern agriculture in England meant many different changes? Explain.
Marks (5)

Q 36 What was the cause of westward expansion of the white settlers in the USA?
Marks (5)

Q 37 Describe how the American landscape turned into a major agricultural belt?
Marks (5)

Q 38 ‘There is one dramatic fact that makes the period after 1780s different from any earlier period in the English history.’ Explain.
Marks (5)

Q 39 What kind of new technology was used in the USA to improve farming?
Marks (5)

Q 40 Who was Cyrus McCormick? What was his invention?
Marks (5)

Q 41 What are the main features of the open field system that prevailed till late 18th century?
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Who was Captain Swing?

Q 2 Explain the main features of open field system which was prevailing system till late 18th century.

Q 3 Mention any four factors which encouraged the enclosure system.

Q 4 What was the enclosure system?

Q 5 Between 1750 and 1900, the population of England multiplied four times. Explain its impact on the enclosures?
Q 6 What was the importance of turnip and clover for the farmers in England?

Q 7 What was the impact of enclosures on the poor farmers?

Q 8 ‘The coming of modern agriculture in England meant many different changes.’ Explain.

Q 9 Explain the westward expansion of white settlers in USA.

Q 10 How did the American landscape turn into a major agricultural belt?

Q 11 Briefly describe agriculture in USA in the 18th century.

Q 12 ‘There is one dramatic fact that makes the period after the 1780s different from any earlier period in English history.’ Explain.

Q 13 Write note on expansion of wheat production in USA in the late 19th century.

Q 14 What kind of new technology was used in USA to improve farming?

Q 15 Who was Cyrus McCormick? What was his invention?

Q 16 How did the new machines bring misery to the poor US farmers?

Q 17 What was the effect of mechanization on US agriculture?

Q 18 What was the ‘Dust Bowl’ tragedy?

Q 19 Explain the main features of Indian countryside in the late 18th & 19th centuries?

Q 20 What do you know about the tea-trade between the English East India Company and China?

Q 21 Who introduced opium in China? How did use of opium in China turn to addiction?

Q 22 Why were cultivators unwilling to produce opium in colonial India?

Q 23 What was the system of advances introduced for the peasants of Bengal?

Q 24 Explain the factors responsible for the conflict between the Bengal peasants and the local traders?

Q 25 Who was Lin Zexu?

Q 26 Explain the ‘Triangular Trade’.

Q 27 Write a note on the ‘Black Blizzard’ of 1930s in USA.
7. **History and Sports : The Story of Cricket**

Q 1 How is a sport important to our life?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Mention any one of the peculiarities of test cricket.  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Where is the Adelaide Oval ground located and what is its main feature?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 When were the first written ‘Laws of Cricket’ drawn up?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What is meant by ‘bat’?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 The game of cricket represents which value of the English?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Describe one way in which 19\textsuperscript{th} century technology brought about a change in equipment and give one example where no change in equipment took place  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Why were the earliest cricket bats of the same shape as hockey sticks?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 When was the first-leg before wicket law published?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Name the cricket club which was formed in 1787?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Which country invented the game of cricket?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the main aim behind organizing Cricket matches?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 What is the length of the cricket pitch?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 What should be the measurement of ‘Stumps’ and ‘Bail’ according to the 'Laws of Cricket'?  
Mark (1)
Q 15 What should be the weight of the cricket ball? Mark (1)

Q 16 When and where was the first cricket club formed? Mark (1)

Q 17 What improvement was made in the weight of the ball and width of the bat by the Marylebone Cricket Club? Mark (1)

Q 18 Why were the rich who played cricket called amateurs? Mark (1)

Q 19 When was the first Indian club established? Mark (1)

Q 20 In which city did Indian cricket origin? Which was the first community to start playing cricket? Mark (1)

Q 21 Trace the origins of Test cricket. Mark (1)

Q 22 What are the two characteristics of the game of cricket? Mark (1)

Q 23 What were the two ironies attached to the win of West Indies' first Test Series against England in 1950? Mark (1)

Q 24 Who were the amateurs and professionals? Mark (1)

Q 25 Who was Palwankar Baloo? Marks (3)

Q 26 How were the professionals paid? Marks (3)

Q 27 How were the Napoleonic wars won? Marks (3)

Q 28 How can we see cricket’s connection with a rural past? Marks (3)

Q 29 Who established cricket as a popular sport in the colonies? Marks (3)
Q 30 What were the first written laws of cricket?  
Marks (3)

Q 31 Why is cricket considered to be a colonial game?  
Marks (3)

Q 32 ‘The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.’ What does this mean?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 How did religion affect the growth of cricket in India?  
Marks (3)

Q 34 Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-

‘I should, however, be exceedingly surprised and even painfully surprised, if I were told that before cricket and football descended upon your sacred soil, your boys were devoid of all games. If you have national games, I would urge upon you that yours is an institution that should lead in reviving old games. I know that we have in India many noble indigenous games just as interesting and exciting as cricket or football, also as much attended with risks as football is, but with the added advantage that they are inexpensive, because the cost is practically next to nothing’

1. How Gandhiji viewed the games introduced by the British in India?  [2]

2. What was the argument put forward by Gandhiji in favour of Indian games?  [2]

Marks (4)

Q 35 Differentiate between amateurs and professionals.  
Marks (4)

Q 36 Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-

Thomas Hughes (1822-1896) studied at Rugby School during the headmastership of Thomas Arnold. Based on his school experience, he wrote a novel, *Tom Brown’s Schooldays*. The book, published in 1857, became popular and helped spread the ideas of what came to be called muscular Christianity that believed that healthy citizens had to be moulded through Christian ideals and sports. In this book Tom Brown is transformed from a nervous, homesick, timid boy into a robust, manly student. He becomes a heroic figure recognised for his physical courage, sportsmanship, loyalty and patriotism. This transformation is brought about by the discipline of the public school and the culture of sports.

1. Who was Thomas Arnold?  [2]

2. What led to the transformation of Tom Brown?  [2]

Marks (4)

Q 37 “If you look at the games equipment, you can see how cricket changed with the changing time and yet fundamentally remained true to its origin in rural England.” Justify the statement by tracing the original features and the changes that have been brought in equipments.  [2+2]

Marks (4)
Q 38 ‘The discipline and reliance on one another which it teaches is so valuable, I think,’ went on the master, ‘it ought to be such an unselfish game. It merges the individual in the eleven; he doesn’t play that he may win, but that his side may.’ On which special skill does the author is emphasizing in the passage? How sports help in its development? [2+2]
Marks (4)

Q 39 What are the unique features of the game of Cricket?
Marks (5)

Q 40 How is Cricket connected with the rural society?
Marks (5)

Q 41 What does the term ‘amateur’ and ‘professional’ mean in the game of Cricket?
Marks (5)

Q 42 Why should cricket be studied as a topic of history?
Marks (5)

Q 43 Despite the exclusiveness of cricket which was played mostly by ‘White elites’ in the West Indies, the game became hugely popular among the coloured population in the Caribbean.’ Explain.
Marks (5)

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<td>Q 9 Compare amateurs with professionals.</td>
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<td>Q 10 ‘Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.’ What does this mean?</td>
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</table>
Q 12 When was the first non-whites cricket club formed in West Indies? Who were the Mulattos?

Q 13 ‘Despite the exclusiveness of the white cricket elite in the West Indies, the game became hugely popular in the Caribbean.’ Explain.

Q 14 What were the ironies attached to the win of West Indies’ first Test Series against England in 1950?

Q 15 Who are the cricket fans loyal to?

Q 16 Who were the earliest cricket players in India?

Q 17 Who founded the first cricket club for the Indians?

Q 18 Write a note on Parsi cricket clubs?

Q 19 How did religion affect growth of cricket in India?

Q 20 What were quadrangular and pentangular cricket tournaments?

Q 21 Why did the pentangular cricket tournament come under criticism?

Q 22 Who was Palwankar Baloo?

Q 23 Who was CK Nayudu?

Q 24 When and how did India enter the world of Test Cricket?

Q 25 What is decolonization?

Q 26 ‘The 1970s were the decade in which cricket was transformed.’ Explain.

Q 27 Who was Kerry Packer? How did he change the nature of the game of cricket?

Q 28 What role does television play in cricket?

Q 29 What are the two recent innovations in the game of cricket?

Q 30 How has Indian cricket transformed over the years?
8. **Clothing : A Social History**

Q 1 Why was Khadi important for Mahatma Gandhi?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Who used cloth as a symbolic weapon against the British rule?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Why did Mahatma Gandhi adopt a lioncloth and a chaddar as his dress?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Give one example of the difference between European dress code and Indian dress code.  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Why was the traditional dress of women criticised in the 1830s in England?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Why were the traditional feminine clothes criticised in America?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the role of Tagore family in formulating a national dress?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What were the factors that regulated the dressing style in Europe before the 18th century?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is meant by ‘Sans Culottes’?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What were the colours used by the people in France as a sign of the patriotic citizen?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Wearing of which two things created misunderstandings and conflicts between the British and the Indians?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What was *Peta*?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 How did changes in clothing after the French Revolution reflect the idea of equality?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 How did the Brahmika sari come into being?  
Marks (3)

Q 15 What were the Sumptuary laws imposed in France?  
Marks (3)
Q 16 Explain the ‘shoe respect’ controversy?  

Marks (3)

Q 17 Where did the most famous case of the defiance of the ‘shoe-respect’ rule take place and what was its result?  

Marks (3)

Q 18 How did the Shanar women earn the right to cover their upper bodies?  

Marks (3)

Q 19 What were the demands of the National Women Suffrage Association and the American Women Suffrage Association in America?  

Marks (3)

Q 20 Who were the Shanars and what sort of social discrimination did they face?  

Marks (3)

Q 21 How did the Christian missions influence the Shanar women in terms of their dressing pattern?  

Marks (3)

Q 22 How did the British use their political control to improve their textile industry?  

Marks (3)

Q 23 How did Indians react to the western-style of clothing?  

Marks (3)

Q 24 What were the changes that took place during the Khilafat movement?  

Marks (3)

Q 25 What were the materials that could be used only by the royal class under the Sumptuary Laws?  

Marks (3)

Q 26 What cultural symbols were devised to express unity of India in the late 19th century?  

Marks (3)

Q 27 What were the issues which developed over the wearing of the corset?  

Marks (4)

Q 28 What was the cause of tension between the Shanar caste people and the Nairs of Travancore? What was the outcome?  

Marks (4)

Q 29 In his novel ‘Vanity Fair’, Thackary described the charm of a woman character Amelia, in these words: “I think it was weakness which was her principal charm, a kind of sweet submission and soft words, which seemed to appeal to each man she met, for his sympathy and protection” Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

(a) According to the author what was the principal charm of women? [ 2 ]  

(b) What typical attitude of men is reflected in these lines? [ 2 ]  

Marks (4)
Q 30 When asked to take off his shoes at the Surat Fouzdarree Adawlut at Surat in 1862, Manockjee told the judge that he was willing to take off even his turban but not his shoes.

(a) Why Manockjee was asked to remove shoes at court? [2]

(b) What Manockjee refused to remove his shoes? What was the argument gave by him? [2]

Marks (4)

Q 31 ‘It is evident physiologically that air is the pabulum of life, and that the effect of a tight cord round the neck and of tight lacing differ only in degrees … for the strangulations are both fatal. To wear tight stays in many cases is to wither, to waste, to die.’ What were the problems faced by the women due to tight dresses? [2+2]

Marks (4)

Q 32 ‘Any civilised nation is against the kind of clothing in use in the present time among women of our country. Indeed it is a sign of shamelessness. Educated men have been greatly agitated about it, almost everyone wishes for another kind of civilised clothing … there is a custom here of women wearing fine and transparent clothing which reveals the whole body. Such shameless attire in no way allows one to frequent civilised company … such clothes can stand in the way of our moral improvement.’ Why the women in some parts of the country were subjected to such customs? How their problem was resolved? [2+2]

Marks (4)

Q 33 What does the ‘corset’ signify in feminine history?

Marks (5)

Q 34 Differences imposed by the Sumptuary Laws ended with the French Revolution. Explain.

Marks (5)

Q 35 How did the Industrial Revolution affect dressing sense of European inhabitants?

Marks (5)

Q 36 What was the Swadeshi Movement in relation to clothing?

Marks (5)

Q 37 Clothes were used by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the British rule in India. Explain.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name any four materials that could be used only by the royal class under the Sumptuary Laws.

Q 2 What were the main directives of the Sumptuary Laws?

Q 3 ‘Not all sumptuary laws were meant to emphasize social hierarchy. Some sumptuary laws were passed to protect home production against imports.’ Explain.

Q 4 ‘The end of Sumptuary Laws did not mean that everyone in European societies could now dress in the same way.’ Explain with examples.
Q 5 How did the French Revolution end all the distinctions imposed by the Sumptuary Laws?

Q 6 How did the women react to the imposition of the corset?

Q 7 What was the impact of Industrial Revolution on clothing in Europe?

Q 8 Why was there a change in the clothing pattern of women during the two World Wars? What were some of the changes?

Q 9 Explain how the world wars changed the dress of school-going children.

Q 10 Write a note on women’s clothing in America in the 19th century.

Q 11 Who were Mrs. Stanton and Lucy Stone? What role did they play in reforms in women’s clothing in America?

Q 12 What hostilities did dress reformers in America face and what were its results?

Q 13 What were the major changes in the clothing pattern that occurred in Europe from 17th to beginning of the 20th century?

Q 14 Explain the major women’s movements against the dress norms. What was the impact of these movements on the society?

Q 15 Explain the impact of world wars on the clothing pattern of women.

Q 16 ‘During the colonial period, there were significant changes in male and female clothing in India.’ Mention any two factors responsible for these changes.

Q 17 When western style of clothing came into India in the 19th century, Indians reacted in three different ways. What were these three ways?

Q 18 What was the cause of tension between the Shanar caste people and the Nairs of Travancore? What was the outcome?

Q 19 ‘Though there were no formal Sumptuary Laws as in Europe, India had its own strict codes of food and dress.’ Explain by giving an example.

Q 20 What was ‘shoe respect’ rule”? Name two Governor Generals who insisted on this rule.

Q 21 Who was Manockjee Cowasjee Entee? How did he react to the ‘shoe respect’ rule?
Q 22 What argument did the Indians give for taking off the shoes only at sacred places and at home?

Q 23 ‘In different cultures, specific items of clothing often convey contrary meanings.’ Explain one with an example.

Q 24 What cultural symbols were devised to express unity of India in the late 19th century?

Q 25 What was Rabindranath Tagore’s opinion regarding the national dress?

Q 26 What was Brahmi sari? Who introduced it?

Q 27 How did the political control of India help the British government?

Q 28 Explain the Swadeshi movement?

Q 29 Explain how clothes were used by Mahatma Gandhi as a power weapon to protest against the British rule.

Q 30 Mahatma Gandhi’s dream was to clothe the whole nation in khadi. What was people’s response to this call? Mention two examples.
1. India - Size and Location

Q 1 Why is Godaviri also known as the Dakshin Ganga?
Mark (1)

Q 2 List all the neighboring countries of India.
Mark (1)

Q 3 How have mountain passes in north India helped to maintain relations with the rest of the world?
Mark (1)

Q 4 What is a sub continent?
Mark (1)

Q 5 How was the opening of Suez Canal important to India?
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the length of India’s boundary?
Mark (1)

Q 7 What is the total area of India?
Mark (1)

Q 8 What do you know about the Indira Point?
Mark (1)

Q 9 Mention the major Island groups of India?
Mark (1)

Q 10 Name the seas that are located east and west of Kanya Kumari?
Mark (1)

Q 11 What is Tropic of Cancer?
Mark (1)

Q 12 Name our two island neighbours of India?
Mark (1)

Q 13 Name an oldest range of the world?
Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the state with maximum and minimum population?
Marks (2)
Q 15 Why is eastern most state of India called Arunachal Pradesh?
Marks (2)

Q 16 Why is Meghalaya a suitable name for the eastern state of India?
Marks (2)

Q 17 Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
Marks (2)

Q 18 Which countries constitute the Indian subcontinent?
Marks (2)

Q 19 Name the countries which are larger than India.
Marks (2)

Q 20 What is the Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of India?
Marks (2)

Q 21 Name the largest and the smallest states of India?
Marks (2)

Q 22 Name some of the newly formed states of India?
Marks (2)

Q 23 Name some of the union territories of India?
Marks (2)

Q 24 How is the country divided administratively?
Marks (2)

Q 25 What is the significance of the great longitudinal extent of India?
Marks (2)

Q 26 Name some of the important rivers of India?
Marks (3)

Q 27 Discuss the locational setting of India?
Marks (3)

Q 28 How was India divided administratively before 1947?
Marks (3)

Q 29 Why is India said to be a country of vast expanse?
Marks (3)
Q 30 The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Support your answer with three reasons?

Marks (3)

Q 31 The latitudinal and longitudinal expanse is about 30° but the east – west expanse seems to be smaller than the north – south expanse. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 32 What do you know about the extent of the island groups of India?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Name the states which form the northern plains?

Marks (3)

Q 34 Name some of the states on the western coast of India?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Give reason as to why Ahmadabad and Kolkata can experience sun overhead twice a year and Delhi cannot?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Write the name of the states in front of each capital.
   i) Itanagar
   ii) Imphal
   iii) Aizwal
   iv) Agartala

Marks (3)

Q 37 The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of map.
   (i) Which country shares its boundary with India from its eastern side?
   (ii) Name the city from which the Standard Meridian is passing through.
   (iii) Which islands are situated to the south of Lakshadweep? [1+1+1 = 3]

Marks (3)

Q 38 How India holds a strategic position on Indian Ocean?

Marks (4)

Q 39 Why is there a difference between the duration of day and night more in Jammu & Kashmir and less in Kanyakumari?

Marks (4)

Q 40 How did mountain passes help the travellers in ancient times?

Marks (4)

Q 41 Give reasons for selecting 82°30’ E for determining Indian standard time.

Marks (4)
Q 1 What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Q 2 What is the longitudinal extent of India?

Q 3 Which most significant imaginary latitude passes through India?

Q 4 Name the group of Islands located in the Bay of Bengal.

Q 5 Name the group of Islands located in the Arabian Sea.

Q 6 What is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar?

Q 7 What is the capital of Lakshadweep?

Q 8 Which is the southernmost point of India?

Q 9 What is the rank of India in the world in terms of geographical area?

Q 10 What is the rank of India in the world in terms of population?

Q 11 Which is the most populated country in the world?

Q 12 What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India’s mainland?

Q 13 Why India is considered as Peninsula?

Q 14 What do you understand by Standard Meridian?

Q 15 What do you understand by Prime Meridian? From which region it passes through in the world?

Q 16 Which is the Standard Meridian of India and from where it passes through?

Q 17 Why 82°30’E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

Q 18 How do the latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night?

Q 19 Why is the difference between the duration of day and night is less in Kanyakumari in comparison to the Kashmir?

Q 20 Define nutrients.
Q 21 What is meant by nutrition?

Q 22 How does location of India affect its trade relations with the outer world?

Q 23 What is the need of nutrients?

Q 24 Name the smallest state of India.

Q 25 Name the largest state of India according to the area.

Q 26 Name the neighbouring countries of India.

Q 27 Which narrow channel is separating Sri Lanka from India?

Q 28 What are the results of trade relations of India with the outer world?

Q 29 Which is the largest country in terms of geographical area in the world?

Q 30 Mention the types of states in India before Independence.

Q 31 What is the function of the stomata and where are these located?

Q 32 What is the role of vessels in plants?

Q 33 Define the term Subcontinent.

Q 34 Why do we consider India as a Subcontinent?

Q 35 Give reasons why India stands apart from Asia?

Q 36 State the importance of photosynthesis for
   (a) Plants
   (b) Animals
   (c) Environment

Q 37 What is the latitudinal extent of India?
Physical Features of India

Q 1 Why is the Chota Nagpur plateau known as the storehouse of minerals?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Which are the two broad classification of peninsular plateau?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is a Doab?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 What is an Alluvial Plain.  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What are Duns?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is coral polyps?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Which landform was formed in the south, after the formation of Himalayas?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Match the following columns and choose the correct answer from the choices given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Gondwana land</td>
<td>(i) North America, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Tethys</td>
<td>(ii) Super continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Pangea</td>
<td>(iii) Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Angara land</td>
<td>(iv) India, Australia, part of Africa and South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mark (1)

Q 9 Define barchans?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What do you understand by Deccan Trap?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the largest salt water lake of India.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What are shiwaliks commonly known as ?  
Mark (1)
Q 13 Which zone of Himalayas is most prone to earthquakes?  Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the 3 famous valleys of Himalayas.  Mark (1)

Q 15 Where do most of the world’s volcanoes and earthquakes occur?  Mark (1)

Q 16 Name 2 important glaciers of Himalayas.  Mark (1)

Q 17 Why is the Deccan trap famous for Cotton crops?  Marks (2)

Q 18 What is plate tectonic?  Marks (2)

Q 19 Name the sections of western coast.  Marks (2)

Q 20 Why the earthquakes are frequent in Shiwalik range?  Marks (2)

Q 21 Name some of the hill stations of India.  Marks (2)

Q 22 Explain the difference between the Western coastal plain and the Eastern coastal plain.  Marks (3)

Q 23 What are important features of the Great Indian Desert?  Marks (3)

Q 24 Discuss the difference between the Indus basin and the Ganga basin.  Marks (3)

Q 25 What is the regional classification of the Himalayan Mountains?  Marks (3)

Q 26 Discuss briefly the parallel ranges of the Himalayas?  Marks (3)

Q 27 What are the major physiographic divisions of India?  Marks (3)

Q 28 What do you know about the Gondwana super continent?  Marks (3)
Q 29 What are the names of seven major tectonic plates of the earth's crust?
Marks (3)

Q 30 What were the two events that took place on the peninsular plateau during the formation period?
Marks (3)

Q 31 What are the divergence and the convergence movement of plates?
Marks (3)

Q 32 Write any three features of western coastal plain.
Marks (3)

Q 33 Name some of the important passes of the Himalayas.
Marks (3)

Q 34 Write a short note on Purvachal.
Marks (3)

Q 35 Describe the formation of northern plains?
Marks (3)

Q 36 Name the highest peaks of Himalayas along with their heights.
Marks (3)

Q 37 The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of map.
(i) Name the highest peak of Western Ghats.
(ii) Nanga Parbat is located in which state?
(iii) Malabar Coast is located at which coastal plain? [1+1+1 =3]
Marks (3)

Q 38 Differentiate between the Himalayan Mountain and the Peninsular Plateau?
Marks (4)

Q 39 Differentiate between the Khaddar and the Banger soils?
Marks (4)

Q 40 Write Short notes on
1. Islands of Arabian sea.
2. Islands of Bay of Bengal.
Marks (4)

Q 41 Differentiate between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
Marks (4)

Q 42 Give an account of the Northern plains of India?
Marks (4)
Q 43 What are the major features of Physiographic Units?  
Marks (4)

Q 44 Discuss briefly the Great Mountain Wall of the North?  
Marks (4)

Q 45 How does land of India displays great physical variation?  
Marks (4)

Q 46 How were Himalayas formed?  
Marks (4)

Q 47 Distinguish between the Bhangar and the khadar?  
Marks (4)

Q 48 Classify the northern plains on the basis of variation in relief features.  
Marks (4)

Q 49 Discuss the characteristics of Himadari range?  
Marks (4)

Q 50 Write any five characteristics of Himadri or the Great Himalayan range?  
Marks (5)

Q 51 Write a note on Central Highlands?  
Marks (5)

Q 52 The physiographic divisions are complimentary to each other. Justify the statement.  
Marks (5)

Q 53 Write a note on Indian desert?  
Marks (5)

Q 54 Categorise the northern plains on the basis of alluvium.  
Marks (5)

Q 55 Mention any five differences between Bhangar and Khadar.  
Marks (5)

Q 56 Give an account of the Indian desert (Thar Desert).  
Marks (5)

Q 57 Write any five characteristics of the Central Highlands?  
Marks (5)
Most Important Questions

Q 1 What are the divergence and the convergence movement of plates?

Q 2 (a) What are saprotrophs?
   (b) Give one example of a saprotroph?
   (c) How do saprotrophs obtain nutrients for their survival?

Q 3 What are corals?

Q 4 What was formed in the south of Himalayas after their formation?

Q 5 What is symbiotic relationship?

Q 6 Give the advantage of symbiotic relationship.

Q 7 What are the names of seven major tectonic plates of the earth’s crust?

Q 8 What do you understand by plate tectonic theory?

Q 9 What is the unique feature of lichen?

Q 10 What do you know about the Gondwana super continent?

Q 11 How are nutrients replenished in the soil?

Q 12 What are the major physiographic divisions of India?

Q 13 How is nitrogen added in the soil biologically?

Q 14 Name the Parallel ranges of Himalayas?

Q 15 Give the examples of the plants where soil bacteria lives for nitrogen fixation?

Q 16 Give the different sections of western coastal plains.

Q 17 What is Dun?

Q 18 What is the regional classification of Himalayan Mountain?

Q 19 Give the main features of physiographic units of India.
Q 20 What is an alluvial Plain?

Q 21 Give an account of the Northern plains of India?

Q 22 Differentiate between the Indus basin and the Ganga basin?

Q 23 What is a Doab?

Q 24 Which are the two broad classification of peninsular plateau?

Q 25 Differentiate between Western Ghat and the Eastern Ghat

Q 26 Why Chota Nagpur plateau is known as the storehouse of minerals?

Q 27 What are important features of Great Indian Desert?

Q 28 Differentiate between Western coastal plain and the Eastern coastal plains?

Q 29 Differentiate between Western coastal plain and the Eastern coastal plains?

Q 30 Write shorts notes on:
1. Islands of Arabian sea
2. Islands of Bay of Bengal

Q 31 Why deccan trap is famous for the cotton crops?

Q 32 Differentiate between the Khaddar and the Banger?

Q 33 Differentiate between The Himalayan Mountain and the peninsular plateau?
2. **Drainage**

Q 1 What is an estuary?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What is dendritic pattern?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the trellis pattern?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Which river has no tributaries?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Why does Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Why are most of the Himalayan rivers perennial?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What is meant by a drainage basin?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Which two peninsular rivers flow through a trough?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Name the two head streams of Ganga.  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What is meant by water divide? Give an example.  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Which river makes the border of India and Pakistan?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the main activity of a glacier?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Which are the two well known glaciers of India?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Why are the peninsular rivers not navigable?  
Marks (3)

Q 15 What are the three major sources of water pollution?  
Marks (3)
Q 16 Describe the role of rivers in the economy.

Q 17 Write three features of Ganga Action Plan (GAP).

Q 18 What is the similarity between the river Damodar and Kosi?

Q 19 Compare the East flowing and the west flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau.

Q 20 Where do the river Ganga and Indus have their origin?

Q 21 What is a lagoon? Give two examples of lagoons in India.

Q 22 Write three main features of the Brahmaputra River system.

Q 23 What is radial drainage pattern? Give one example.

Q 24 What is National River Conservation Plan? Mention any three features.

Q 25 Mention any six features as to why are lakes of great value to human beings?

Q 26 How is a drainage pattern formed in an area? Mention six factors.

Q 27 What is the difference between Catchment area, Drainage basin and Watershed?

Q 28 Write down three bases on which Indian Drainage System is classified.

Q 29 Write an account of Kaveri river.

Q 30 Write any three salient features of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.

Q 31 What is a lake? Write any two advantages of lakes?
Q 32 Why are the peninsular rivers not navigable? Give three reasons.
Marks (3)

Q 33 The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of map.
(i) Which is the longest peninsular river?
(ii) Sambhar salt lake is situated in which state?
(iii) Name the place of origin of Narmada River. [1+1+1 =3]
Marks (3)

Q 34 Describe some specific features of the Brahmaputra River system.
Marks (4)

Q 35 Write a note on lakes.
Marks (4)

Q 36 Write the salient features of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.
Marks (4)

Q 37 Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.
Marks (4)

Q 38 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) A river flowing in Central India
(ii) A lake
(iii) A mountain range
(iv) A mountain peak
Marks (4)
Q 39 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) Dakshin Ganga
(ii) A lake
(iii) Coastal strip
(iv) A mountain peak

Q 40 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) River Kaveri
(ii) Karakoram Range
(iii) Konkan coast
(iv) Chilika lake
Q 41 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) A river flowing through Tibet
(ii) A mountain peak
(iii) A mountain range
(iv) A coastal strip

Q 42 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(v) Zaskar range
(vi) Kanchenjunga peak
(vii) Sambhar Lake
(viii) River Krishna
Q 43 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(ix) Anaimudi peak
(x) Vindhya range
(xi) River Mahanadi
(xii) Pulicat lake

Marks (4)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Which are the two well known glaciers of India?

Q 2 What is the main activity of glacier?

Q 3 Which river makes the border of India and Pakistan?

Q 4 What is a lagoon? Give two examples of lagoons in India.

Q 5 What is meant by water divide? Give an example.

Q 6 Where do the rivers Ganga and Indus have their origin?

Q 7 Name the two head streams of Ganga.

Q 8 What is meant by drainage basin?
Q 9 Why most of the Himalayan rivers are Perennial?

Q 10 Write the salient features of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.

Q 11 Why does Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?

Q 12 What is the trellis pattern?

Q 13 What is dendritic pattern?

Q 14 Describe some specific characteristics of Brahmaputra River system.

Q 15 What is dendritic pattern?

Q 16 Which river is called the Dakshin Ganga?

Q 17 Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough and they flow westwards

Q 18 Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

Q 19 Compare the East flowing and the west flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau.

Q 20 What is common between the river Damodar and river Kosi?

Q 21 Explain the Ganga Action Plan (GAP).

Q 22 Describe the role of rivers in the economy.

Q 23 Write a note on lakes.

Q 24 Which river has no tributaries?

Q 25 What is an estuary?

Q 26 What are the major sources of water pollution?

Q 27 Why are the peninsular rivers not navigable?
3. **Climate**

Q 1 Why does Central Plateau of India receive scanty rainfall?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What is a Mango shower?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is a Southern Oscillation?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 What is coriolis force?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Which are the two characteristic features of the tropical climate?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What are seasons?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What do you understand by ‘break’ in the monsoon?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What are the elements of climate?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Define Climate.  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Why most of the world’s deserts are located in the western margins of continents in the sub-tropics?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 What do you understand by ITCZ?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Why the tropical storms in Bengal are called kal baisakhi?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the phenomenon responsible for cyclones in states of Orissa and Andhra?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 What is the range of annual precipitation in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Name the two end points of Tropic of Cancer.  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Define continentality.  
Mark (1)

Q 17 Why the houses in Rajasthan have thick walls and flat roofs?  
Marks (2)

Q 18 Discuss the unifying role of the Indian monsoon.  
Marks (3)

Q 19 Distinguish between weather and Climate.  
Marks (3)

Q 20 Give three characteristics of monsoonal rainfall in India.  
Marks (3)

Q 21 Name  
i) Two rainiest stations.  
ii) Two driest stations in India.  
Marks (3)

Q 22 What is El Nino? Mention any of its two effects.  
Marks (3)

Q 23 What are the western disturbances?  
Marks (3)

Q 24 Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?  
Marks (3)

Q 25 What are the six controlling elements of the climate of India?  
Marks (3)

Q 26 Why India is a water-thirsty land in spite of its abundant rainfall?  
Marks (3)

Q 27 What is a monsoon?  
Marks (3)

Q 28 What do you understand by the term “burst of monsoon”? What are the two branches of Indian monsoon?  
Marks (3)

Q 29 Name the two wettest regions of India? Support it with reason.  
Marks (3)
Q 30 What is Inter Tropical Convergence Zone? Write two features.  
Marks (3)

Q 31 Explain any three factors that affect the climate of a place?  
Marks (3)

Q 32 Write any three features of western cyclonic disturbances?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 Why is it that the houses in the Tarai region and in Goa and Mangalore have sloping roofs?  
Marks (3)

Q 34 Why the Delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones. Give reason.  
Marks (4)

Q 35 What do you mean by a rain shadow area?  
Marks (4)

Q 36 What is meant by retreating monsoons?  
Marks (4)

Q 37 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:  
(i) Capital of Tamil Nadu  
(ii) Capital of West Bengal  
(iii) India’s capital  
(iv) Main city of cold desert  

Marks (4)
Q 38 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) Chennai
(ii) Leh
(iii) Area receiving more than 400 cms of rainfall in Arabian sea
(iv) Area receiving less than 20 cms of rainfall in Rajasthan

Marks (4)

Q 39 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) Jaipur
(ii) Area receiving less than 20 cms of rainfall in Jammu & Kashmir
(ii) Mumbai
(iv) Area receiving more than 400 cms of rainfall in Western coast of India
Q 40 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) Shillong
(ii) An area receiving rainfall less than 20 cms in western region
(iii) Nagpur
(iv) An area receiving rainfall over 400 cms in Bay of Bengal
Q 41 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) Capital of Rajasthan
(ii) Tourist place in Ladakh
(iii) Capital of West Bengal
(iv) Capital of India

Marks (4)

Q 42 Discuss the mechanisms of the Indian monsoons.

Marks (5)

Q 43
Distinguish between South-west monsoon and North-east monsoon.

Marks (5)

Q 44 Distinguish between Equable climate and Continental climate.

Marks (5)
Q 1 Define Climate.

Q 2 What are the elements of climate?

Q 3 What are the controlling elements of the climate of India?

Q 4 Distinguish between weather and Climate.

Q 5 What are the controlling elements of the climate of India?

Q 6 What do you understand by weather?

Q 7 What do you understand by continentality?

Q 8 What are jet streams?

Q 9 What is Coriolis force?

Q 10 What are the western disturbances?

Q 11 What is monsoon?

Q 12 What is Southern Oscillation?

Q 13 What is El Nino? Mention its effects.

Q 14 Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?

Q 15 Discuss the mechanisms of Indian monsoons.

Q 16 What do you understand by the term ‘burst of monsoon’?

Q 17 What are the two branches of Indian monsoon?

Q 18 Name the two regions of India which receive maximum rainfall?

Q 19 What are mango-showers?

Q 20 What is inter tropical convergence zone?
Q 21 What are seasons?

Q 22 What is the main cause behind peninsular India not having well defined cold season?

Q 23 What is the duration of cold winter season in India?

Q 24 Which of the following cause winter rainfall in Tamil Nadu?

Q 25 Why temperature increases when we move from north to south India during winter months?

Q 26 Why does Central Plateau of India receive scanty rainfall?

Q 27 What is loo?

Q 28 What is kaal baisakhi?

Q 29 Which are the hottest months in summer season?

Q 30 What are mahawat?

Q 31 Discuss the unifying role of the Indian monsoon.

Q 32 Which one of the following parts of India receive rainfall in the month of December?

Q 33 What is the direction of the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon?

Q 34 What is the reason, which makes cyclones very destructive in area of Bay of Bengal during early November?

Q 35 What do you understand by burst of monsoon?

Q 36 Which type of wind bring monsoon in India?

Q 37 Give reasons as to why the Delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.

Q 38 What do you understand by break of monsoon?

Q 39 What do you mean by a rain shadow area?

Q 40 Inspite of Deccan plateau lying in leeward side, it still receives little rainfall? Give reason.
4. **Natural Vegetation And Wild Life**

Q 1 What is Biome? 
Mark (1)

Q 2 What do you mean by flora? 
Mark (1)

Q 3 What do you mean by the term Fauna? 
Mark (1)

Q 4 Define Biosphere. 
Mark (1)

Q 5 Define Mangrove. 
Mark (1)

Q 6 Who are amphibians? 
Mark (1)

Q 7 What do you mean by the term bio-diversity? 
Mark (1)

Q 8 What is the average rainfall received by Tropical Deciduous forest? 
Mark (1)

Q 9 Name the places visited by migratory birds in large numbers. 
Mark (1)

Q 10 Name the most important factors that help in determination of the natural vegetation. 
Mark (1)

Q 11 Why the southern slopes of the Himalayan region are covered in thick vegetation as compared to the northern slopes of the same hills. 
Mark (1)

Q 12 What do you mean by ecosystem? 
Mark (1)

Q 13 Mention any three features of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve. 
Marks (3)

Q 14 How does relief and rainfall influence the distribution of natural vegetation in India. Explain. 
Marks (3)

Q 15 What is biome? State the number of biomes into which land ecosystem is divided with their names. 
Marks (3)
Q 16 Distinguish between flora and fauna.  

Marks (3)

Q 17 Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna? How can you say that India has rich bio-diversity?  

Marks (3)

Q 18 Distinguish between thorn forests and mangrove forests.  

Marks (3)

Q 19 “India has extremely rich and wild variety of fauna.” Explain this statement.  

Marks (3)

Q 20 What do you understand by the Plant Kingdom?  

Marks (3)

Q 21 Write any three major factors responsible for the huge diversity in plant and animal kingdom?  

Marks (3)

Q 22 Why are forests important in our life? Write any six points.  

Marks (3)

Q 23 Distinguish between Montane Forests and Mangrove Forests. Give three differences.  

Marks (3)

Q 24 What is a Biosphere Reserve? Name the four-biosphere Reserves of India, which have been included in the world network of biosphere reserve?  

Marks (3)

Q 25 Write any three features of 'Jim Corbett' national park.  

Marks (4)

Q 26 Label the following on the outline map of India:  

1. Two wild life sanctuaries in each, northern, southern and eastern parts in India.  
2. Two bird centuries in south India.  

Marks (4)

Q 27 On an outline map of India, label the following:  

1. Rain Forest.  
2. Tropical Deciduous Forest.  
3. Montane Forest.  
4. Mangrove Forest.  
5. Tropical Thorn Forest.  

Marks (4)
Q 28 On an outline map of India, show the following:

a. Gir forests.
b. Jim Corbett national park.
c. Manas national park.
d. Bandipur national park.

Marks (4)

Q 29 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:

(i) A wildlife sanctuary in Jammu & Kashmir
(ii) Type of forest
(iii) A National park in Assam
(iv) A bird sanctuary in Rajasthan

Marks (4)
Q 30 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) Corbett National Park
(ii) Mangrove forests
(iii) Ranganathitto Bird Sanctuary
(iv) Sariska Wild life Sanctuary

Marks (4)

Q 31 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) A national park in Assam
(ii) A National Park in Madhya Pradesh
(iii) A Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttaranchal
(iv) A Bird Sanctuary in Karnataka

Marks (4)
Q 32 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(v) Simlipal National Park
(vi) Montane forests
(vii) Bharatpur bird sanctuary
(viii) Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary

Mark (4)

Q 33 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) A wildlife sanctuary in Assam
(ii) A national Park in Uttaranchal
(iii) A National park in Orissa
(iv) A bird sanctuary in Rajasthan
Q 34 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(ix) Ranthambor National Park
(x) Tropical thorny forest
(xi) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary
(xii) Kanha Kisli Wild life Sanctuary

Marks (4)
Q 35 Describe the protective and the productive role of forests.  
Marks (5)

Q 36 Differentiate between Tropical Evergreen Forests and Tropical Deciduous Forests.  
Marks (5)

Q 37 Name different kind of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.  
Marks (5)

Q 38 What is a Biosphere reserves? What are their uses?  
Marks (5)

### Most Important Questions

Q 1 Give a detailed account on bio-diversity of India.

Q 2 What do you mean by virgin vegetation?

Q 3 What is endemic or indigenous species?

Q 4 What do you mean by exotic plants?

Q 5 What do you understand by the term flora and fauna?

Q 6 What are the major factors responsible for the huge diversity in plant and animal kingdom?

Q 7 Briefly describe the importance of forests in our life.

Q 8 What do you mean by ecosystem?

Q 9 What is biome?

Q 10 Give a detailed account on the type of forests found in India?

Q 11 Give a detailed account of tropical rain forests?

Q 12 Identify the major belts of moist deciduous forests in India?

Q 13 Name the important trees of moist deciduous forests?

Q 14 Describe the general characteristics of dry deciduous forests?
Q 15 What are the major characteristics of thorn forests and scrubs?

Q 16 Distinguish between montane forests and mangrove forests:

Q 17 “India has extremely rich wild life reserves.” Explain.

Q 18 Name the natural habitat of Indian lion?

Q 19 Name the only representative variety of crocodile found in India?

Q 20 Due to excessive cutting of plants and killing of animals few species become extinct and few are endangered. Comment

Q 21 What are the major causes for the threat to our flora and fauna?

Q 22 Name the four-biosphere reserves of India, which have been included in the world network of biosphere reserve?

Q 23 Name the few eco-developmental projects which government of India has started to protect the wild life?

Q 24 In which state Kaziranga National Park is situated?

Q 25 In which year Wild Life Protection Act was implemented in India?
5. Population

Q 1 What do you know about occupational structure of population?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Define sex ratio.  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What are the basic indicators of human development?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Why is the population of urban areas growing fast?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What is population growth?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is meant by dependent population?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Mention the factors that determine the decrease in size of population.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What are the determiners of increase in population size?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the present share of population in U.P. to India’s total population?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What is the rank of India in world population?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the top five cities of India with a population of over a million people each.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Which two factors determine the distribution of population in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 What are the special features of human resource of India?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Which are the most thickly populated parts of India?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 What is the average density of population in India?  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Which parts of the country are moderately populated? 
Mark (1)

Q 17 How many people we are adding to our population every year? 
Mark (1)

Q 18 Mention the major factor responsible for the rapid growth of population in India. 
Mark (1)

Q 19 What problems can arise in our country if rapid population growth is not checked? 
Mark (1)

Q 20 What are the three chief aspects of population? 
Mark (1)

Q 21 Which state in India has the highest literacy rate? 
Mark (1)

Q 22 What is environmental resistance of population growth? 
Marks (3)

Q 23 Distinguish between: Total population and Average density of population. 
Marks (3)

Q 24 What is meant by the natural growth rate of population? What does the change in population of a territory indicate at? 
Marks (3)

Q 25 Mention any three disadvantages of large population? 
Marks (3)

Q 26 What are the three special features of human resources of India? 
Marks (3)

Q 27 What are the three major questions about the population? 
Marks (3)

Q 28 Population is the pivotal element in social studies. Support your answer giving three points. 
Marks (3)

Q 29 What is a Census? When was the census first held in India? Why is the Census of India important? 
Marks (3)

Q 30 What is population density? How can you say that population density is not same throughout India? Give any two examples. 
Marks (3)
Q 31 What is population growth? What are the two key factors for declining growth rate of population since 1981?
Marks (3)

Q 32 How can you say that the population in urban areas have increased in India? Why is population in urban areas growing fast?
Marks (3)

Q 33 What are Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities?
Marks (3)

Q 34 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) The state having highest density of population
(ii) The state having lowest sex ratio
(iii) The most populous state of India
(iv) The state having lowest density of population
Marks (4)
Q 35 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) The state having the highest sex ratio
(ii) The state having the lowest density of population
(iii) The least populous state of India
(iv) The state having the lowest sex ratio

Q 36 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) The state having lowest density of population
(ii) The state having highest sex ratio
(iii) The most populous state of India
(iv) The state having lowest sex ratio

 Marks (4)
Q 37 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) The state having the highest sex ratio
(ii) The state having the highest density of population
(iii) The least populous state of India
(iv) The state having the lowest sex ratio

Q 38 Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book:
(i) The most populous state of India
(ii) The state having highest sex ratio
(iii) The state having lowest density of population
(iv) The least populous state of India
Q 39 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:
(i) The state having the lowest sex ratio
(ii) The state having the highest density of population
(iii) The least populous state of India
(iv) The state having the highest sex ratio

Marks (4)

Q 40 Distinguish between: Growth rate and Birth rate.

Marks (5)

Q 41 Write a short note on the population distribution in India.

Marks (5)

Q 42 Give a brief account of economic advantages and disadvantages of large population.

Marks (5)

Q 43 Describe the basic factors affecting the population of India.

Marks (5)

Q 44 What is the concept of value education adopted under national population policy, 2000 in India? Mention its components.

Marks (5)
Q 1 What is Census? When was it first held in India?

Q 2 What is India’s share in world’s population and in land area?

Q 3 What is the average density of population in India?

Q 4 Which are the most thickly populated parts of India?

Q 5 Which parts of the country are moderately populated?

Q 6 Which two factors determine the distribution of population in India?

Q 7 How much is Rajasthan’s share in terms of India’s population?

Q 8 What is the number of people we are adding to our population every year?

Q 9 What has led to the rapid growth of population in India?

Q 10 How densely is India populated as compared to the rest of the world?

Q 11 What are the reasons for sparse population in India?

Q 12 Which are the areas of high population density and why is it so?

Q 13 What are the three chief aspects of population?

Q 14 Write a short note on the population distribution in India.

Q 15 What is the share of U.P. to India’s total population?

Q 16 Distinguish between: total population and average density of population.

Q 17 Which are the five states where more than half of India’s population reside?
Q 18 What are the factors that change population composition of any country?

Q 19 What are the determiners of an increase in population size?

Q 20 Mention the factors that determine the decrease in the size of the population.

Q 21 What is meant by growth rate of population?

Q 22 What is absolute numbers in terms of population growth?

Q 23 What are the problems related to rapid population growth?

Q 24 What is population growth?

Q 25 What is the key factor for declining growth rate of population since 1981?

Q 26 Who comes under the dependent population?

Q 27 Why is population in urban areas growing fast?

Q 28 What are the basic indicators of human developments?

Q 29 Define the following: Birth rate, Death rate and Migration

Q 30 How can you say that the population in urban areas have increased in India?

Q 31 Which state in India has highest literacy rate?

Q 32 Define sex ratio.

Q 33 What do you understand by occupational structure of population? How can it be classified?

Q 34 What are Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities?

Q 35 What are Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities?

Q 36 Why do the developed countries have more people engaged in secondary and tertiary sector as compared to primary sector?

Q 37 When was Family Planning Programme implemented and what was its aim?
1. **Democracy in the Contemporary World**

Q 1 What do you understand by the concept ‘Censorship’?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Who was Saddam Hussein? What type of government he formed in Iraq? Point out the measures taken under his government for the welfare of the people?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Why Pakistan under General Musharaff is not considered as a democracy?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Write a short note on the International Monetary Fund.  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What do you understand by universal adult frenetic or universal sufferage?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What happened to general Bachelet’s daughter?  
Mark (4)

Q 7 Point out three reforms for the poor under the presidency of Allende.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Point out two common features shared by the three democratic governments of Allende in Chile, Walesa in Poland and Michelle’s Chile.  
Mark (1)

Q 9 In what manner the three democratic governments, Allende’s Chile, Walesa’s Poland and Michelle’s Chile were different in their approach?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Point out two common features of the two non-democratic governments of Chile and Poland.  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Two points of difference between Pinochet rule in Chile and the communist rule in Poland.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Name the agency of U.N.O. which lends money to the governments, when they need it, which countries are more powerful them other in this organization?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the five permanent members of the security council. Why are they very important?  
Mark (1)
Q 14 Which organ of U.N.O. is responsible for maintaining peace in the world? How? How many members does it have?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Where were early democracies established? Name the only country where every adult had right to vote by 1900.  
Mark (1)

Q 16 What is the meaning of Arab Socialist Bath Party which ruled over Iraq since 1968? How was its dictator ruler Saddam Hussein removed from power?  
Mark (1)

Q 17 How has the world recognized Suu Kyi’s struggle for democracy?  
Mark (1)

Q 18 What was the earlier name of Myanmar? Who led the National league for democracy in Myanmar? What is the fate of Sun Kif under military government in Myanmar?  
Mark (1)

Q 19 The U.S.S.R. comprised of how many republics? When did Soviet Union break down? Which form of Government was adopted by most of the independent Republics?  
Mark (1)

Q 20 What do you understand by referendum?  
Mark (1)

Q 21 What is a communist state?  
Mark (1)

Q 22 What was the view of the U.N. Secretary General in U.S. over the war on Iraq? Name the Secretary General.  
Mark (1)

Q 23 State two features of democracy.  
Mark (1)

Q 24 State features of a dictatorship?  
Mark (1)

Q 25 Who was general August Pinochet? Who did he over throw and with whose help?  
Mark (1)

Q 26 What is veto power?  
Mark (1)

Q 27 Mention any one event which constituted the establishment of democracy in the world?  
Mark (1)
Q 28 Name some countries where universal adult franchise was granted before 1950?  
Mark (1)

Q 29 Why did the Polish United Workers' Government headed by General Jaruzelski get into trouble?  
Mark (1)

Q 30 What is democracy?  
Mark (1)

Q 31 What was Solidarity?  
Mark (1)

Q 32 Which sections of the society in Europe and USA did not have initially the right to vote?  
Mark (1)

Q 33 What is House Arrest?  
Mark (1)

Q 34 Can you recollect who were unhappy with the Salvador Allende?  
Mark (1)

Q 35 Who fought for the rights of the workers in Poland?  
Mark (4)

Q 36 What is a 'Coup'?  
Mark (1)

Q 37 Who was the first woman to be the 'Defence Minister' in Latin America?  
Mark (1)

Q 38 Which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military?  
Mark (1)

Q 39 Give any two points which showed that after military coup of 11th September 1973, Chile became a non-democratic country.  
Mark (1)

Q 40 Why did the workers go on strike in Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk?  
Mark (1)

Q 41 Was the workers strike in Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk illegal?  
Mark (1)

Q 42 Write any one features of democracy?  
Mark (1)
Q 43 Name the countries which enjoy veto power in the international organisation ‘UNO’.
Mark (1)

Q 44 What is a democratic government?
Mark (1)

Q 45 What is a non-democratic government?
Mark (1)

Q 46 Discuss the organ of the UN that act as a delibeave body.
Marks (2)

Q 47 What is the meaning of censorship?
Marks (2)

Q 48 Give two common features of Pinochet’s rule in Chile and the communist rule in Poland.
Marks (2)

Q 49 Mention any three events which contributed to the establishment of democracy in the world?
Marks (2)

Q 50 What is the major political change that took place in India’s neighbourhood after 1990?
Marks (2)

Q 51 What do you know about solidarity? How it was popular in Poland?
Marks (2)

Q 52 Which two world bodies lend money to the governments when they need it and what do they do before lending the money?
Marks (2)

Q 53 Briefly describe the struggle for democracy in Myanmar.
Marks (3)

Q 54 Very briefly describe the tussel between democracy and arbitrary rule in India’s neighboring countries in 1990s in Pakistan and Nepal.
Marks (3)

Q 55 The break-up of the Soviet Union led to a big change in the political map of the world.” Explain with example.
Marks (3)

Q 56 Which was the 1st country in Africa to gain freedom? Whose ‘colony’ it was earlier? Who led the struggle for independence? What were the consequences?
Marks (3)
Q 57 Throughout the nineteenth century democracy was overthrown and restored several times yet the French Revolution inspired many struggles for democracy all over Europe. Explain?
Marks (3)

Q 58 Describe briefly the role of the Security Council?
Marks (3)

Q 59 What are functions of the U.N. General Assembly?
Marks (3)

Q 60 "There is no single world government" Give two examples to justify the statement that there are many institutions in the world that perform the functions of such a government”?
Marks (3)

Q 61 Why was democracy not established early in the countries of Asia and Africa?
Marks (3)

Q 62 What were the issues around the struggle for democracy centered around in the 19th century?
Or
List four major demands towards democracy in the 19th century.
Marks (3)

Q 63 Name one country from each of the following continents that was democratic for the given period.
Marks (3)

Q 64 How was democracy restored in Poland?
Marks (3)

Q 65 What was unique about the formation of the trade union solidarity? In three or four lines describe its success.
Marks (3)

Q 66 Under which circumstances Lech Walesa emerged a leader of the workers? What were the demands of the workers?
Marks (3)

Q 67 Was the hope expressed by Allende in his last address fulfilled? How?
Or
Trace the restoration of democracy in Chile.
Or
How did Pinochet’s military dictatorship come to an end?
Marks (3)

Q 68 What is a military dictatorship? Give three example, how the military dictatorship dealt with the supporter’s of erstwhile president Allende?
Marks (3)

Q 69 What is a Coup? From where has the term been taken? Why did it take place in Chile? Who replaced the government?
Marks (3)
Q 70 Name one powerful country who has taken the cause of democracy promotion. What reasons does this country give for this line of thought?

Marks (3)

Q 71 How has the competition and conflict between two big powers of Soviet Union and U.S. affected global organizations? What is the position today? Give one argument each.

Marks (3)

Q 72 State two features of the system of government that existed in Poland.

Marks (3)

Q 73 How was democracy restored in Chile?

Marks (3)

Q 74 Pinochet was confident when he called a referendum. But what were the consequences of this?

Marks (3)

Q 75 Describe the atrocities committed by Pinochet government after coming into power in Chile?

Marks (3)

Q 76 Mention some of the merits of the democratic government?

Marks (3)

Q 77 Give any four limitations of the people in non- democratic country.

Marks (3)

Q 78 Which events led to Allende’s assassination in Chile?

Marks (3)

Q 79 How can you prove that the 19th century struggle for democracy often centered round political equality, freedom and justice? What was the one major demand of the citizens?

Marks (4)

Q 80 Trace the struggle for universal adult franchise or universal suffrage through the 18th and 20th centuries.

Marks (4)

Q 81 What is Martial Law? Under which circumstance Martial Law was imposed in Dec, 1981 in Poland?

Marks (4)

Q 82 Describe briefly the conditions of the people in Poland in 1980 under the rule of Polish United Party.

Marks (4)

Q 83 Why did President Allende address him self only to workers? Why were the rich unhappy with him?

Marks (4)

Q 84 Give two examples to prove that we are not heading towards a world democracy.

Marks (4)
Q 85 Which freedom are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military?
Marks (4)

Q 86 What are the difficulties people face in a non-democratic country?
Marks (4)

Q 87 What are the difficulties that people face in a non-democratic country? Give answers drawing from the examples given in this chapter.
Marks (4)

Q 88 Explain the various reasons for the adoption of democracy in twentieth century?
Marks (4)

**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 Why were the rich unhappy with Salvador Allende, the President of Chile?

Q 2 How was democracy restored in Chile?

Q 3 Who was Michelle Bachelet?

Q 4 ‘Before 1980, Poland was a non-democratic country.’ Explain.

Q 5 What impact did the strike of 1980 have on Poland?

Q 6 What do you know about Solidarity?

Q 7 Compare and contrast the governments of Chile and Poland.

Q 8 What is democracy?

Q 9 What can you infer from the growth of democracies from 1900 to 2000?

Q 10 Mention any two indicators that show that after the military coup of 11th September 1973, Chile became a non-democratic country.

Q 11 Mention any two steps that were taken by the President of Chile that led to military coup.

Q 12 Explain the following terms: Coup, Referendum, Martial Law and Trade Union.

Q 13 Which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military?

Q 14 Name some (upto three) Asian, African, European and South American countries that turned democratic before 1950, between 1950 and 1975, and between 1975 and 2000. Tabulate your answer.
Q 15 What difficulties do people face in a non-democratic country? Give examples to support your answer.

Q 16 Name any four countries where Universal Adult Franchise was granted before 1950.

Q 17 Name any four countries where Universal Adult Franchise was granted after 1950.

Q 18 ‘The disintegration of the Soviet Union accelerated the process of democracy.’ Explain.

Q 19 Name three events that contributed to the establishment of democracy in the world.

Q 20 Explain the Universal Adult Franchise.

Q 21 What is veto power? Does it promote democracy?

Q 22 Who is Aung San Suu Kyi?

Q 23 Did all the countries that gained independence from the colonial rule during the 20th century become successful democracies?

Q 24 Who was Kwame Nkrumah?

Q 25 What changes have taken place in India’s neighbourhood countries around the year 2000?

Q 26 What do you know about United Nations Organizations?

Q 27 What do you know about the UN Security Council?

Q 28 Do you think IMF works democratically?

Q 29 Our global institutions are not democratic in true sense. Comment.

Q 30 Explain the role of USA in Iraq.
2. **What is Democracy? Why Democracy**

Q 1 Which party has been ruling Zimbabwe? Who is its leader?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the strength and weakness of democracy?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What distinguishes democracy from other forms of government?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is meant by dictatorship?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What was China's famine of 1958-1961?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is meant by true democracy of a country?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the major decision taken by General Pervez Musharraf in 1999?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When did Zimbabwe gain independence? Which party has ruled since then and who is its leader?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the most common form of democracy in today's world?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Why do the government in Nepal and Saudi Arabia are not democratic?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Can you tell the common feature among the governments in Chile, Ghana and Poland?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Is the government in Myanmar democratic? Give reasons for your answer.

Mark (1)

Q 13 When a government is called democratic?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the ruling party in Syria?

Mark (1)
Q 15 What was ‘Legal Framework Order’ issued by General Pervez Musharraf in 2002?
Mark (1)

Q 16 Do the elected representatives of Pakistan have the real power to rule the government in 2002?
Mark (1)

Q 17 Why the rule of the government in Poland and Iraq cannot be called as people’s rule?
Mark (1)

Q 18 Give any one feature of a democracy?
Mark (1)

Q 19 Is there any rule that limits the working of a democratic government?
Mark (1)

Q 20 On what basic principles the new Republic of South Africa was based in 1994?
Mark (1)

Q 21 Can you tell which democratic systems offer a real choice between political alternatives?
Mark (1)

Q 22 Do you believe that representative democracy is a better form of government?
Mark (4)

Q 23 Write any two features of a democratic government?
Marks (2)

Q 24 Democracy leads to better decision than any non-democratic governments. Explain.
Marks (2)

Q 25 Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. Explain?
Marks (2)

Q 26 Do you think Iraq is a democratic country? Why/Why not?
Marks (2)

Q 27 ‘A democratic government rules within the limits set by constitutional law and citizens’ rights’. Explain?
Marks (2)

Q 28 A democratic government is a better government because it is more accountable form of government. Do you agree or not?
Marks (2)

Q 29 Mention the features of democracy?
Marks (3)

Q 30 Zimbabwe is not considered as a democratic country. Why?
Marks (3)
Q 31 What are the demerits of a democratic form of government?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Give the examples of countries denying equal right to vote to all the citizens.

Marks (3)

Q 33 Distinguish between democratic governments and non-democratic governments.

Marks (3)

Q 34 Write down four basic features of a democracy.

Marks (3)

Q 35 Each of these statements contains democratic and undemocratic elements. Write out the two separately for each statement.
(a) A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to conform the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation.
(b) The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency where large scale rigging was reported.
(c) Women’s representation in the parliament has never reached 10%. This led women’s organisations to demand 1/3rd seats for women.

Marks (3)

Q 36 Which methods were adopted by the PRI in Mexico to win the election?

Marks (3)

Q 37 Why does a democratic government cannot do whatever it likes after the elections? Give reasons.

Marks (3)

Q 38 ‘Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.’ Comment.

Marks (3)

Q 39 Why Pakistan cannot be considered as a democratic country? Explain the conditions of today’s Pakistan.

Marks (4)

Q 40 China’s famine of 1958-1961 was a result of government policies. Explain it.

Marks (4)

Q 41 Why was China and Mexico not regarded as democracies, despite holding elections?

Marks (4)
Q 42 This cartoon was drawn when election were held in Iraq in the presence of US and other foreign powers. What do you think this cartoon is saying?

Q 43 Why do we need democracy? Give any four merits and demerits of democracy.

Q 44 What do you understand by free and fair electoral competition. Explain with the help of any suitable example.

Q 45 What does ‘Rule of Law’ and ‘Respect for Rights’ imply in a democracy?

Q 46 Lay down the tenets of good democracy. Give any recent example from India to support your answer.

Q 47 Why Pakistan was not a democratic country under the leadership of Pervez Musharraf?

Q 1 What is a democracy?

Q 2 Why are Nepal and Saudia Arabia not democratic countries?

Q 3 What is meant by the Universal Adult Suffrage?

Q 4 what is meant by right to contest elections?

Q 5 Define Rule of Law.

Q 6 What is meant by the freedom of expression?
Q 7 What are the features of democracy?

Q 8 Following are some information about four countries, l, m, n, and o based on this Information, how would you classify each of these countries? Write ‘democratic’, ‘undemocratic’ or ‘not sure’ against each of these.

P) Country l: People who do not accept the country’s official religion do not have a right to vote
Q) Country m: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years
R) Country n: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections
S) Country o: There is no independent election commission

Q 9 How true democracy will come to any country?

Q 10 Following are some information about four countries, A, B, C and D Based on this Information. Write ‘democratic’, ‘undemocratic’ or ‘not sure’ against each of these.

P) Country A: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army.
Q) Country B: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary.
R) Country C: The country’s leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without the permission of its Neighbouring country.
S) Country D: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank, which the ministers cannot change.

Q 11 Following are some argument given in favours of democracy find which one is not a good argument and Why?

P) People feel free and equal in a democracy
Q) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others
R) Democratic government is more accountable to the people
S) Democracies are more prosperous than others

Q 12 What meant by dictatorship?

Q 13 What do you understand by term 'individual freedom'?

Q 14 Why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not considered as a democracy?

Q 15 You have studied about the features of both democratic and non-democratic regimes. If we apply those conditions in India then explain whether it is an instance of any democratic aspect or non-democratic aspect. Give reasons for your answers.

Q 16 ‘More than 200 journalists went to cover the fashion week. The space devoted to the starvation deaths and the condition of agricultural labour in 6 months was equal to the report on fashion event published in a week’. What does the above statement signify?

Q 17 Women have the right to vote and contest in the elections for different legislative and executive posts. The number of women members in Lok Sabha has never been more than 10 per cent. Under which fundamental right, this becomes possible?
Q 18 Following are some statements given; each of these statements contains a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write which one is democratic and which one is undemocratic.

P) A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to conform to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation.
Q) The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency where large scale rigging was reported.
R) Women’s representation in the parliament has never reached 10 per cent. This led women’s organisation to demand one-third seats for women.

Q 19 What are the demerits of democracy?

Q 20 Following are some statements given, which one is in favours and which one is against democracy.

P) Army is the most disciplined and corruption-free organisation in the country. Therefore army should rule the country.
Q) Rule of the majority means the rule of ignorant people. What we need is the rule of the wise, even if they are in small numbers.
R) If we want religious leaders to guide us in spiritual matters, why not invite them to guide us in politics as well. The country should be ruled by religious leaders.

Q 21 What are the merits of democracy?

Q 22 Following are some arguments given, among them some arguments are valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country and some are not valid. Find which ones are valid and which ones are invalid:

P) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
Q) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.
R) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.
S) People are free to believe in and practice any religion.

Q 23 Following is an incidence happened in a state X in India. There are 60 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond. Which of these is not a democratic method?

P) Filing a case in the court claiming that water is essential.
Q) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all.
R) Organizing public meetings against government’s policies.
S) Paying money to government officials to get water.

Q 24 How far it is correct that popular government can be undemocratic?

Q 25 Distinguish between democratic government and non-democratic government?

Q 26 Following are conversation between two people. Some of them is in democratic way and some is in non democratic way. Find?

A) Father to daughter: I don’t want to hear your opinion about your marriage. In our family children marry where the parents tell them to.
B) Teacher to student: Don’t disturb my concentration by asking me questions in the classroom.
C) Employee to the officer: Our working hours must be reduced according to the law.

Q 27 Why a democratic government cannot do whatever it likes?
Q 28 What do you mean by participatory democracy?
Q 29 Explain how Democracy is not a solution for all the problem?
Q 30 Why is Zimbabwe not considered a democratic country?
Q 31 What is the most vital out come of democracy?
Q 32 Why is Zimbabwe not considered a democratic country?
3. **Constitutional Design**

Q 1 Why has the Parliament been given the right to amend the Constitution?
   Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the basic feature of the Federal form of government?
   Mark (1)

Q 3 What are fundamental right?
   Mark (1)

Q 4 What do you understand by the term Welfare State?
   Mark (1)

Q 5 What was the most significant contribution of the Karachi session?
   Mark (1)

Q 6 Who introduced the Objective Resolutions in the Constituent Assembly?
   Mark (1)

Q 7 Briefly explain the term "Bill of Rights".
   Mark (1)

Q 8 What is a coup?
   Mark (1)

Q 9 What is Preamble?
   Mark (1)

Q 10 When was Indian constitution was enacted?
   Mark (1)

Q 11 Who was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly?
   Mark (1)

Q 12 Who gave the famous speech "Tryst with Destiny"?
   Mark (1)

Q 13 When and why was A.N.C formed?
   Mark (1)

Q 14 What was Apartheid?
   Mark (1)

Q 15 Define Republic.
   Mark (1)
Q 16 Why was Nelson Mandela imprisoned by the white South African government? 
Mark (1)

Q 17 What is a constitution? 
Mark (1)

Q 18 Define vote bank politics 
Mark (1)

Q 19 Why India is called a Republic? 
Mark (1)

Q 20 Define Right to dignity 
Mark (1)

Q 21 What pledge did Nehru want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take? 
Mark (1)

Q 22 Give any one attributes of an ideal secular state. 
Mark (1)

Q 23 How is Rosa Parks associated with American political history? 
Mark (1)

Q 24 Name the eminent lawyers who were the members of constituent assembly at the time of framing the Constitution of India. 
Mark (1)

Q 25 What is meant by no confidence motion? 
Mark (1)

Q 26 State two legal mechanisms in India introduced to redress the issues of injustice. 
Mark (1)

Q 27 What is the meaning of constitutional amendment? 
Mark (1)

Q 28 Give two cases of communal violence in India against minorities. 
Mark (1)

Q 29 Why was the Constitution of India enforced on the 26 January only? 
Marks (2)

Q 30 Who is Nelson Mandela? 
Marks (2)
Q 31 Mention any two segregationist policies followed in South Africa against the black population.
Marks (2)

Q 32 Give any two features of apartheid?
Marks (2)

Q 33 What are the salient features of the Indian Constitution?
Marks (2)

Q 34 Briefly explain the philosophy of the Constitution.
Marks (3)

Q 35 What is the Constituent Assembly?
Marks (3)

Q 36 Explain the working of the Constituent Assembly.
Marks (3)

Q 37 What is meant by sovereign, socialist and secular as the key words of our constitution?
Marks (3)

Q 38 What is the position of the President in the Parliamentary form of government in India?
Marks (3)

Q 39 What are constitutional rights?
Marks (3)

Q 40 Define Law. What are its characteristics?
Marks (3)

Q 41 Give any three merits of rigid constitution.
Marks (3)

Q 42 Briefly explain the doctrine of Judicial Review. Discuss the scope of Judicial Review.
Marks (3)

Q 43 What are the different sources of the Indian Constitution?
Marks (3)

Q 44 Who are the makers of the Indian constitution?
Marks (3)

Q 45 What does the single integrated judiciary system represents?
Marks (3)

Q 46 Which part of the Indian Constitution is regarded as the "soul of the Indian Constitution"?
Marks (3)
Q 47 Who was Nelson Mandela? What does the book "Long Walk to Freedom" deals with?  
Marks (3)

Q 48 Why the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk went on a strike?  
Marks (3)

Q 49 Explain the significance of a Written Constitution.  
Marks (3)

Q 50 Who is the guardian of the Indian constitution?  
Marks (3)

Q 51 Which of the following Constitutional posts is enjoyed for a fixed term?  
Marks (3)

Q 52 Explain the meaning and relevance of Secularism in Indian context.  
Marks (3)

Q 53 Are Fundamental Rights more important than the Directive Principles of State Policy?  
Marks (3)

Q 54 Rule of law is the basis of any just Constitution. Explain  
Marks (3)

Q 55 Does equality mean elimination of all forms of differences of income and status?  
Marks (3)

Q 56 Name the political party from South Africa that led the movement against racial segregation.  
Marks (3)

Q 57 What is a constitution? Why it is needed?  
Marks (4)

Q 58 Mention any four features of the Indian constitution.  
Marks (4)

Q 59 What political rights were granted to the citizens of South Africa in a new Constitution?  
Marks (4)

Q 60 What is the significance of Preamble to the Constitution?  
Marks (4)

Q 61 Write a brief note on: -  
(a) Universal Adult Franchise  
(b) Independence of Judiciary  
Marks (4)
Q 62 Trace the developments that led to the birth of democracy in South Africa?
Marks (4)

Q 63 Why should we accept the Constitution made by Constituent Assembly more than fifty years ago?
Marks (4)

Q 64 Explain briefly the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa.
Marks (5)

Q 65 Explain briefly the Philosophy of the Indian Constitution.
Marks (5)

Q 66 What is significance of the constitution? Highlight the political rights granted to the people of South Africa with the adoption of the new constitution?
Marks (5)

Q 67 Write a short note on any five of the following:
1. Constitution
2. Constituent assembly
3. Preamble
4. Tryst
5. Constitutional amendment
6. Jawaharlal Nehru
Marks (5)

Q 68 Explain the meaning and significance of the preamble.
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is apartheid?

Q 2 What is segregation?

Q 3 Write a note on African National Congress.

Q 4 When and how did South Africa get a new government?

Q 5 What was the aim of the ‘Black’ leaders of the new democratic South Africa?

Q 6 What were the main features of South African Constitution?

Q 7 What does the preamble to the Constitution of South Africa say?

Q 8 What were Nelson Mandela’s views on South Africa’s Constitution?
Q 9 How was the South African Constitution an inspiration for other nations?

Q 10 Why did South Africa need a new constitution?

Q 11 What did the ‘Blacks’ and ‘Whites’ desire in the new South Africa and how did they reach a compromise?

Q 12 Why were ‘rules’ written in South Africa?

Q 13 ‘Everyone needs a constitution.’ Explain.

Q 14 What is a constitution?

Q 15 What is the importance of a constitution?

Q 16 Why was making of the constitution of independent India a difficult task?

Q 17 What advantage did the makers of Indian Constitution have over South Africa?

Q 18 How were the ideas for making of the Indian Constitution developed?

Q 19 What did Indian leaders learn from experience of other countries that helped them in drafting the Indian Constitution?

Q 20 What is constituent assembly?

Q 21 Why should we accept the constitution which was made more than 50 years ago?

Q 22 ‘Constituent assembly represented the people of India.’ Explain.

Q 23 How did the Constituent Assembly work?

Q 24 What did Mahatma Gandhi want the Indian Constitution to do?

Q 25 Did Dr BR Ambedkar agree with Mahatma Gandhi regarding Indian Constitution? What did he desire from this constitution?

Q 26 What is the philosophy of the Indian Constitution?

Q 27 What is Preamble to the Constitution? What does the Preamble to the Indian Constitution say?

Q 28 Explain the meaning of the following terms:
   1. Sovereign
   2. Socialist
   3. Secular
   4. Democratic

Q 29 What do the terms - Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity - in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution stand for?

Q 30 Describe the design of the Indian Constitution.
4. **Electoral Politics**

Q 1 Who can stand for Election?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the Model Code of Conduct?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is an exit poll?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 What is Universal Adult Franchise?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What is a ballot paper?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the present composition of the Election Commission?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Why Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What is an electoral constituencies?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a proxy vote?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Briefly explain the "First Past the Post" system.  
Mark (1)

Q 11 How many seats are reserved for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes in the Lok Sabha?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What is a Mid term Election?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Which authority conducts the elections of President and Vice President of India?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Explain the term 'Booth capturing' used in the context of elections.  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Why do we need elections?  
Mark (1)
Q 16 What are "elections"?  
Mark (1)

Q 17 What is a manifesto?  
Mark (1)

Q 18 Give any one advantage of Direct Election?  
Mark (1)

Q 19 Define electorate.  
Mark (1)

Q 20 How are the members of the State Legislative Assembly elected?  
Mark (1)

Q 21 List any two steps taken by Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections?  
Mark (1)

Q 22 Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?  
Mark (1)

Q 23 Who are party candidates and independent candidates?  
Mark (1)

Q 24 What is meant by multi member constituencies?  
Mark (1)

Q 25 How is the President of India elected?  
Mark (1)

Q 26 Give any one provision which ensures the independence of the Election Commission?  
Mark (1)

Q 27 In India, which categories of people do not have the right to vote?  
Mark (1)

Q 28 Mention any two reasons why a ballot paper becomes invalid.  
Mark (1)

Q 29 Why are candidates required to give a detailed account of their assets?  
Mark (1)

Q 30 Who was the First Chief Election Commission of India?  
Mark (1)

Q 31 Mention any one unfair practices used in the election?  
Mark (1)
Q 32 What is an electronic voting machine?

Mark (1)

Q 33 Define factionalism.

Mark (1)

Q 34 How does the Vice President of India is elected?

Mark (1)

Q 35 Why are political parties agents present during counting of votes in the Polling Booth station?

Marks (2)

Q 36 What is a By-Election?

Marks (2)

Q 37 Who is a Returning Officer?

Marks (2)

Q 38 The Election Commission of India is an independent body. If a dispute arises in connection with the election of the Vice-President of India how will they resolve the dispute?

Marks (2)

Q 39 Symbols are very important in elections. Explain?

Marks (2)

Q 40 Which authority conducts elections to Corporations, Municipalities and other Local Bodies?

Marks (2)

Q 41 What is the Polling Station?

Marks (2)

Q 42 Media reflects the electoral process but in doing so they also cover the various unfair practices at the time of elections. Mention at least four such practices.

Marks (3)

Q 43 Why is it necessary to regulate election campaigns & what are the election laws in this respect?

Marks (3)

Q 44 When do the elections takes place in India?

Marks (3)

Q 45 What are the advantages of EVM?

Marks (3)
Q 46 Explain the significance of voter's list. 

Marks (3)

Q 47 Explain the meaning of direct elections. 

Marks (3)

Q 48 Can the voting rights be denied to any section of the Indian society? 

Marks (3)

Q 49 State some of the demerits of an electoral competition in India. 

Marks (3)

Q 50 How does the polling takes place? 

Marks (3)

Q 51 What is EPIC? 

Marks (3)

Q 52 Mention some of the electoral reforms implemented so far by the Election Commission. 

Marks (3)

Q 53 Who led the Nyaya Yudh in Haryana? What was its outcome? 

Marks (3)

Q 54 What is a reserved constituency? 

Marks (3)

Q 55 Give two points in favour of regular electoral competition. 

Marks (3)

Q 56 Has the Election Commission been a multi-member body since the beginning? 

Marks (3)

Q 57 Who can vote in the general elections? 

Marks (3)

Q 58 Write any three functions of the Election Commission of India? 

Marks (3)
Q 59 What is an Election Petition? Marks (3)

Q 60 Almost four decades old, the slogan “Garibi Hatao” does not have much relevance because there is much poverty around. Is the slogan only an election device? Marks (3)

Q 61 What benefits does the political party enjoys once registered with the Election Commission of India? Marks (3)

Q 62 Why are elections important in modern democracies? Marks (3)

Q 63 What is an election campaign? Marks (3)

Q 64 What are the major challenges and limitations of Indian elections? Marks (4)

Q 65 What powers are enjoyed by the Election commission? Marks (4)

Q 66 What are the minimum conditions that makes elections democratic in nature? Marks (4)

Q 67 Write some of the important slogans given by different political parties in various elections. Marks (4)

Q 68 How does the voting take place in India? Marks (4)

Q 69 What is meant by reserved constituencies? Justify the concept of 'Reservation of seats' by giving any three suitable arguments. Marks (4)

Q 70 State any two electoral reforms needed in India. Marks (4)

Q 71 What is an Affidavit? Why it is necessary for the party candidate to file an affidavit? Marks (4)

Q 72 What are the minimum educational qualifications for the political leaders to contest the elections? Marks (4)

Q 73 Political parties are the most significant mechanisms in a democratic government. Explain. Marks (5)
Q 74 What are the challenges to conduct free and fair elections in India?
   Marks (5)

Q 75 What are the minimum conditions of a democratic election?
   Marks (5)

Q 76 Examine role and responsibilities of an election officer in respect to election campaign, polling and counting.
   Marks (5)

Q 77 What is the meaning of special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker sections in Indian elections? Explain.
   Marks (5)

Q 78 Election Commission of India does not have enough power to conduct free and fair elections in the country. Do you agree with this conclusion?
   Marks (5)

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**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 What is meant by elections? Discuss its significance in a democracy.

Q 2 Discuss merits and demerits of the elections.
   OR
   “Elections provide an opportunity to each citizen in deciding the future of a country but this process itself suffer from major demerits. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your opinion.

Q 3 Differentiate between General Election and By-Election.

Q 4 Define Constituency.

Q 5 Why do we need various types of constituencies for the elections?

Q 6 Do you think the ‘reserved constituencies’ really empower the weaker sections of the society? Explain.

Q 7 What is meant by electoral roll? Why is it necessary to update it regularly?

Q 8 What are eligibilities for a candidate in the elections of India?

Q 9 Do you think elections in India are mockery and high budget drama of the system?

Q 10 Discuss the various activities performed by the political parties to he public opinion.

Q 11 What is the need of a ‘Code of Conduct’ for elections?
Q 12 What is the difference between Ballot Voting and Electronic Voting procedure?

Q 13 What are the provisions provided by the constitution of India for ensuring free and fair elections?

Q 14 How public enthusiasm in elections play an important role in the success of democracy?

Q 15 Why is it necessary to have free and fair elections? Discuss the benefits of free and fair elections.

Q 16 Why are the people in India enthusiastic to take part in the elections?

Q 17 Discuss the duties and responsibilities of the Election Commission of India.

Q 18 Discuss vote-counting process of India.

Q 19 What do you mean by the ‘Model Code of Conduct’ for elections? Enumerate this code.

Q 20 Discuss the challenges for the world’s democracies in matter of free and fair elections.
Q 1 Who is the head of the state? Mark (1)

Q 2 Define State. Mark (1)

Q 3 Define Office Memorandum. Mark (1)

Q 4 What is the meaning of official memorandum? Mark (1)

Q 5 What is a coalition government? Mark (1)

Q 6 Who is the highest executive authority of India? Mark (1)

Q 7 Who is the head of the Indian Government? Mark (1)

Q 8 On 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2006, the Indian Government passed a memorandum regarding the government employees. Can you name the memorandum? Mark (1)

Q 9 Define a ‘Bill’? Mark (1)

Q 10 Define a law? Mark (1)

Q 11 What is Mandal Commission? Mark (1)

Q 12 Why the Mandal Commission was set up by the government? Mark (1)

Q 13 What was the report of the ‘Mandal Commission’? Mark (1)

Q 14 Which government institutions solve the disputes arising out of governmental institutions? Mark (1)
Q 15 What is the difference between a ‘bill’ and a ‘law’? Mark (1)

Q 16 What is meant by quorum? Mark (1)

Q 17 Give any one importance of the ‘Question Hour’? Mark (1)

Q 18 Name three organs of the government. Mark (1)

Q 19 Mention any two functions of the Secretaries? Marks (2)

Q 20 What is the term of office of the Prime Minister of India? Marks (2)

Q 21 What happens if the President and the Prime Minister disagree about some policy? Does the view of the Prime Minister always prevail? Marks (2)

Q 22 Briefly explain the power to promulgate Ordinances of the President. Marks (3)

Q 23 What is the Parliamentary system of Government? Marks (3)

Q 24 Explain the meaning of the term executive and what are its administrative functions. Marks (3)

Q 25 Briefly describe the emergency powers of the President. Marks (3)

Q 26 What qualifications should a person possess to be eligible for election as the President of India? Marks (3)

Q 27 Describe the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? Marks (3)

Q 28 What is Judicial Review? Marks (3)
Q 29 Mention any three main features of permanent executive. Marks (3)

Q 30 Give a brief account of Lok Sabha composition and its duration. Marks (3)

Q 31 Who is the Presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha? Marks (3)

Q 32 Give any three advantages of Bicameral Legislature? Marks (3)

Q 33 What is an Integrated Judicial System? Marks (3)

Q 34 What is the relation between the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister? Marks (3)

Q 35 What is the difference between the political executive and the permanent executive? Marks (3)

Q 36 What is a coalition government? What are its drawbacks? Marks (3)

Q 37 Which is the supreme institution of people in India? Marks (3)

Q 38 Who interprets the Constitution and decides whether the law is in accordance with the provisions or not? Marks (3)

Q 39 Briefly explain the different types of Council of Ministers. Marks (3)

Q 40 How is power shared among different organs of government? Marks (3)

Q 41 Explain the meaning and the significance of the collective responsibility? Marks (3)

Q 42 Why do we need a Parliament? Marks (3)

Q 43 How does the Parliament exercise political authority on behalf of the people? Marks (4)

Q 44 Why was Mandal Commission was set up? What were its recommendations? Marks (4)
Q 45 What is a Government? Give any two differences between Government and State. 
Marks (4)

Q 46 How is the Independence of the Judiciary ensured? 
Marks (4)

Q 47 How is the Prime Minister appointed? 
Marks (4)

Q 48 How is the Prime Minister of India appointed? Discuss the powers of Prime minister. 
Marks (5)

Q 49 Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha? What are its functions? 
Marks (5)

Q 50 Discuss the powers of the Prime Minister of India. 
Marks (5)

Q 51 Why the president of India is only a nominal head? Under what circumstances he/she can use discretions? 
Marks (5)

Q 52 What do you understand by ‘independence of the judiciary’? Discuss any three measures taken in India to ensure ‘independence of the judiciary’. 
Marks (5)

Q 53 Three friends went to watch a film that showed the hero becoming Chief Minister for a day and making big changes in the state. Imran said this is what the country needs. Rizwan said this kind of a personal rule without institutions is dangerous. Shankar said all this is a fantasy. No minister can do anything in one day. What would be your reaction to such a film? 
Marks (5)

Q 54 ‘The Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people’. Explain. 
Marks (5)

Q 55 Give an account of legislative powers of the Indian President? 
Marks (5)

Q 56 What are the powers of Indian Parliament? 
Marks (5)

Q 1 How did the matter of SEBC reservation come into being? 

Q 2 What is ‘O. M. No. 36012/31/90-Est (SCT)’? 

Q 3 The Mandal Commission Report came in 1980 but it got implemented in 1990. What were the causes for this delay and what were the steps involved in its implementation?
Q 4 How did the Supreme Court come in scene of the 27 percent reservations to SEBC? What was its verdict?

Q 5 What role did civil servants play in SEBC reservations?

Q 6 “Democracy rests on various institutions for its success”. Do you agree with this statement?

Q 7 What is the role of our Parliament in carrying-on the democracy?

Q 8 Describe the composition of Lok Sabha.

Q 9 Describe the composition of Rajya Sabha.

Q 10 Discuss the difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Q 11 What is an executive? Discuss its role.

Q 12 What do you understand by the ‘permanent executive’?

Q 13 What do you understand by ‘political executive’?

Q 14 Describe the difference between political and permanent executive?

Q 15 What do you know about role of the President of India?

Q 16 Compare the role of Indian President and the Presidents around the world.

Q 17 What role does a Prime Minister play in a parliamentary democracy like India?

Q 18 What do you understand by the term ‘Council of Ministers’?

Q 19 How does the Council of Ministers work?

Q 20 The Supreme Court’s decisions are binding on other courts of India. Explain how?

Q 21 What do you understand by the independence of Judiciary?

Q 22 What does the Judicial Review imply?

Q 23 Explain the functions of the Judiciary especially as guardian of the fundamental rights.

Q 24 What do you understand by the term ‘judicial review’?
6. **Democratic Rights**

Q 1 Explain - Summon.  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What are ethnic group?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Define an ethnic group.  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Is there any agency to stop child labour in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the function of ‘Amnesty International’?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What are rights?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What are fundamental rights?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What is the meaning of Public Interest Litigation?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Why do we need rights in a democracy?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Do the rule of law is the foundation of any democracy? Explain.  
Marks (2)

Q 11 What do you mean by right to equality?  
Marks (2)

Q 12 Why do we need rights in a democracy?  
Marks (3)

Q 13 Mention any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.  
Marks (3)

Q 14 Mention any six important characteristics of human rights.  
Marks (3)

Q 15 What are human rights?  
Marks (3)
Q 16 Write a short note on Cultural and Educational Rights. 
Marks (3)

Q 17 In order to ensure a fair trial in court, the Constitution provided which three rights to its citizens? 
Marks (3)

Q 18 What is International Court of Justice? 
Marks (3)

Q 19 Which right prohibits "traffic in human beings". Briefly explain this right. 
Marks (3)

Q 20 What is ‘Covenant’? Give any two rights that are included in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. 
Marks (3)

Q 21 Briefly explain the right to life or personal liberty. 
Marks (3)

Q 22 Dr. Ambedkar had considered which right as the ‘heart and soul of the constitution’? Why? 
Marks (3)

Q 23 Bring out the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy 
Marks (3)

Q 24 Why the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay were illegally detained? 
Marks (3)

Q 25 Why are Directive Principles of State Policy necessary? 
Marks (3)

Q 26 What type of government does Saudi Arabia have? Give at least three features. 
Marks (3)

Q 27 How are the fundamental rights secured? 
Marks (3)

Q 28 What is Amnesty International? 
Marks (3)

Q 29 What is an ethnic group? Give a brief description of ethnic massacre in Kosovo. 
Marks (3)

Q 30 “No citizen can be denied his life or liberty” Explain. 
Marks (3)
Q 31 Mention the various dimensions of ‘Right against Exploitation’.
Marks (3)

Q 32 Explain the meaning and importance of fundamental right.
Marks (4)

Q 33 What does Public interest Litigation (PIL) mean?
Marks (4)

Q 34 What are rights? Bring out the differences between ordinary Legal Rights and Fundamental Rights?
Marks (4)

Q 35 Give a brief account of National Human Rights Commission.
Marks (4)

Q 36 Write any four rights that the new Constitution of South Africa guarantees to its citizens.
Marks (4)

Q 37 Mention any 4 aspects of Right to Equality.
Marks (4)

Q 38 Give some major constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India.
Marks (4)

Q 39 Manoj went to a college to apply for admission into an MBA course. The clerk refused to take his application and said, "You, the son of a sweeper, wish to be a manager! Has anyone done this job in your community? Go to the municipality office and apply for a sweeper's position". Which of Manoj’s Fundamental Rights are being violated here?
Marks (5)

Q 40 What are rights? Why do we need rights in a democracy?
Marks (5)

Q 41 What are Fundamental Rights? Explain Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian constitution.
Marks (5)

Q 42 Write a note on the status of citizens in Saudi Arabia.
Marks (5)

Q 43 ‘Scope of rights is expanding.’ Illustrate this statement with the example of South African Constitution.
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What was the crisis of Guantanamo Bay? Discuss the role of International organization in the crisis.

Q 2 What is the condition of human rights in Saudi Arabia?
Q 3 How did the human rights violation led to international interference in Yugoslavia?

Q 4 What do you understand by rights and why they are indispensable in a democracy?

Q 5 What do you understand by fundamental rights? Discuss the various fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Q 6 Analyse the ‘Right to freedom as one of the most vital tool for claiming human rights’.

Q 7 Why did Dr. Ambedkar consider the right to constitutional remedies as ‘soul of the constitution’?

Q 8 What is the role of NHRC in India?

Q 9 How can we say that human rights are heart of Indian Constitution?

Q 10 How far the International conventions play a role in ensuring the human rights?

Q 11 Discuss with an example that people’s struggles have paved the way for new fundamental rights.