

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE, QUESTION BANK
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE, CLASS-IX, (2023-24)

PA I SYLLABUS (2023-24)

HISTORY:	CH-1- THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
POLITICAL SCIENCE:	CH-1-WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?
GEOGRAPHY:	CH 1 - INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION CH 2 - PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA
ECONOMICS:	CH-1 -THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

NAME OF THE EXAM	DATE	FULL MARKS
PA-1	24 July 2023 to 31 July 2023	40

Periodic Assessment – 1

1. MCQ	1x10=10
2. Very Short Answer Type	2x3=6
3. Short Answer Type	3x2=6
4. Source based Case Study	2x4=8
5. Long Answer Type	5x2=10

HISTORY
CHAPTER-1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
SECTION –A (1X20=20)

- Name the book in which, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

A. The Spirit of the laws	C. Two Treaties of Government
B. The Social Contract	D. Le Moniteur Universel
- Select the statement which is true about France.
 - Louis XVI ascended the throne of France in 1789.
 - The period of Louis XIV was called as the Reign of Terror.
 - Only the members of the first estate enjoyed certain privileges by birth.
 - The National assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.
- What was the ‘Subsistence Crisis’ that occurred frequently in France?
 - An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood
 - Subsidy in food grains
 - Large-scale production of food grains
 - None of the above
- A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and:
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Australia
 - Canada
- Identify the term, that is correct for ‘Estates General’?

A. Post of Army General	B. A political body
C. Head of all landed property	D. Advisor of the king.
- The women of France got voting rights in-

A. 1846	B. 1946	C. 1948	D. 1950
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- Marseillaise was composed by:-

A.Roget de L'Isle B.LouisXVI C.MaximilianRobespierre D.Dr.Guillotin

8. Napoleon introduced many laws such as:

- A. Protection of public property.
- B. Uniform system of weights and measures provided by decimal system.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Only A

9. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following.

- A. Louis XVI – Social contract B. Rousseau – Two treaties of Government
- C. Montesquieu – The Spirit of laws D. John Locke – What is the third estate.

10. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following

- A. Estate General – A political body
- B. Marsaillaise – National Anthem of Austria
- C. Jacobin Club – Conservatives
- D. Bastille – A Palace

11. The terms 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe

- A. The reign of king Louis XVI
- B. The reign before the rule of Louis XVI
- C. The society of France before the French Revolution.
- D. The society and institution of France under the Jacobins.

12. In which of the following book the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of monarch is described.

- A. The Spirit of the laws B. Two Treatises of Government
- C. The Social Contract D. What is the Third Estate?

13. Which period of 18th century is referred as the Reign of Terror in the History of France?

- A. 1750-1751 B. 1760-1761 C. 1782-1783 D. 1793-1794

14. The storming of the Bastille marked the beginning of the _____.

- A. French Revolution B. Rule of Robespierre
- C. Rise of third estate D. Russian Revolution.

15. In France Guillotine referred to a system of _____.

- A. Beheading a person B. Awarding a person
- C. Taxing a person D. Threatening a person

16. Match the following:-

Column A

- A. Louis XVI
- B. Rousseau
- C. Mirabeau
- D. Estates General
- E. Bastille

Column B

- i) Political body
- ii) Noble family
- iii) The fortress-prison
- iv) The social contract
- v) Bourbon family

Options:

- A. A-v, B-iv, C-ii, D-i, E-iii B. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-v, E-i
- C. A-v, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv, E-I D. A-ii, B-v, C-iii, D-i, E-iv

17. Match the following:-

Column A

- A. Estate belong to a king or nobleman
- B. An estate consisting of the Lord's land
- C. A tax directly paid to the state
- D. A tax levied by Church equal to

Column B

- i) Tithe
- ii) Taille and his manor
- iii) Chateau
- iv) Manor

Options:

- a) A-iii), B-iv), C-ii), D-i)
- b) A-iv), B-iii), C-i), D-ii)
- c) A-iv), B-i), C-ii), D-iii)
- d) A-ii), B-iii),C-iv),D-i)

18. Match the following historical years with the events mentioned against them.

Year	Event
A) 1774	1) Battle of Waterloo and defeat of Napoleon.
B) 1789	2) Napoleon became the emperor of France.
c) 1804	3) Louis XVI became the king of France.
d) 1815	4) Bastille was stormed.

Options:

- a) A-iv),B-iii),C-i),D-ii) b)A-iii),B-ii),C-i),D-iv)
- c)A-iii),B-iv),C-ii),D-i) d)A-iv),B-iii),C-i),D-ii)

19. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:

Statement I: On September 1792 the newly elected assembly abolished the monarchy and declared France republic.

Statement II: A republic is a form of government where the people elect the government including the head of the government.

- A. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- B. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- C. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- D. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

20. Statement I: Political clubs became an important railing point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.

Statement II: Women too, who had been active throughout this period, formed their own clubs.

- A. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- B. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- C. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- D. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

21. Statement I: The task of representing the people has been given to the rich.

Statement II: Here it shows absolute proof of how wealth influences the law.

- A. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- B. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- C. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- D. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

22. A woman lives in a small village of France and sells flowers from village to village and earns little money from which she however feeds her family. Her husband is out in war and she is not educated or did not have any job training and cannot do job. She leads a very miserable life.

Which of the Estates the woman belongs too?

- A. First estate B.Second estate C.First and Second estate D.Third estate

23. A farmer is unable to pay the taxes due to bad harvest and at the same time the price of food grains increased rapidly in the town for which the farmer's family suffers from starvation.

The statement persisted which kind of situation?

- A. Starvation B.Malnutrition C.Subsistence Crisis D.Hungry

24. Correct the underlined statement and rewrite

With the end of French revolution censorship was reintroduced in France,

25. This tax was collected by the church

- A. Livre B. Tithes C. Taille D. Direct tax

26. Match the following by selecting the best options

A		B	
1	Louis XVI	I	Natural rights
2	1848	II	Autocratic
3	Freedom of speech and expression	III	Abolition of slavery
Options A. 1-III, 2-I, 3-II B. 1-II, 2-III, 3-I C. 1-I, 2-II, 3-III D. 1-III, 2-II, 3-I			

27. The French revolution took place on

- A. 14th July 1789 B. 13 July 1789 C. 14th August 1789 D. 15th July 1789

28. The aim of the National Assembly in 1791 was

- A. To limit the power of the monarch B. To limit the power of the first estate
C. To limit the power of the nobles D. To abolish censorship

29. A term used for the indigenous people of Africa south of the Sahara

- A. Negroes B. San Domingo C. Nantes D. Munda

30. Choose the correct statements out of the given options

- I. In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself
II. He placed members of his family as the ruling authority
III. Napoleon saw his role as a modernizer of Europe

IV. Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo in 1815

Options

- A. I, II, III and IV B. I and II C. I, II and III D. II, III and IV

31. The old regime means

- A. The kingship in France
B. The society and institutions of France before 1789
C. The political system of France
D. The economic system of France prior to 1789

32. Find the odd one out

- A. Big businessmen and merchants B. Court officials and lawyers
C. Peasants and artisans D. Clergy and nobles

33. An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered

- A. Subsistence crisis B. Anonymous C. Poverty D. Vulnerability

34. The broken chain symbolized



- A. Royal power
- B. Strength lies in unity.
- C. Personification of law
- D. Act of becoming Free.

34. The following image is the representation of which event?



- A. Meeting of Tennis Court Oath
- B. Destruction of Versailles
- C. Destruction of Bastille Fort
- D. Formation of the Constitution of France

35. Read the image and identify appropriate answer out of the given options



- A. The palace of Louis XV
- B. The Palace of the clergy
- C. The bastille fort
- D. The fort of Tuileries

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

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

1.Assertion(A):In 1805,Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.

Reason(R):Initially, many saw him as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.

2.Assertion(A):In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy the ripe crops.

Reason(R): A large number of nobles fled from their homes,many of them were migrating in neighbouring countries.

3.Assertion(A):The church extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants.

Reason(R):All members of the first and the second estate had to pay direct tax called the taille.

Options:

4.Assertion (A) :The Jacobin was the most successful club in France

Reason(R):The Jacobins got its name from the former convent of St.Jacob in Paris

5.Assertion (A): Louis XVI of the Bourbon family ascended the throne of France in 1774

Reason(R) : The third estate paid taxes out of all.

6.Assertion (A): The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as Reign of Terror.

Reason(R): Robespierre's government issued laws placing maximum ceiling on wages and prices.

7.Assertion (A): During the eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.

Reason (R): The emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage.9

8.Assertion (A): The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society.

Reason (R): A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers.

9.Assertion(A): The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.

Reason (R): The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly.

10. Assertion (A): One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.

Reason (R): Slavery was finally abolished in French Colonies in 1848.

SECTION-B

(VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 2 Marks Each)

1. The period from 1793-1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.

Justify the statement.

2. In what way American war of independence added more debt to France?

3. Differentiate between Active and Passive Citizens.

4. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today and whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

5. State any two impacts of French Revolution in France.

6. Write the features of constitutional monarchy.

7. How did Napoleon come to power?

8. Define republic. When did France become a republic?

9. Media enjoyed freedom in France after French revolution .Justify

10. Write the reforms made byNapoleon in France.

11. How did France assist the thirteen American colonies in gaining their independence, and what was the impact of this assistance on France's debt?

12. In what ways did the subsistence crisis and other economic factors shape the social and political landscape of France during the 18th century?
13. What was the Estates General, and how was it composed?
14. How did Louis XVI respond to the revolt of his subjects?
15. Suggest the role of women for their political interests and demands during the French Revolution?

SECTION- C

(SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS 3 Marks Each)

1. What compelled Louis XVI to raise taxes in France?
2. Highlight the circumstances that led to subsistence crisis in France.
3. Write three main features of the French Constitution of 1791.
4. State the significance of 'The Tennis Court Oath' in the French Revolution.
5. List out the laws made to improve the status of women in the French society.
6. Explain the political condition of France prior to the French revolution.
7. Discuss the good works of Maximilian Robespierre.
8. Discuss the economic reasons for the outbreak of French revolution.
9. Describe some of the cultural activities that people engaged in to express their support for ideas like liberty and justice during the French Revolution?
10. What was the significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen in terms of freedom of speech and expression?
11. Who were the sans-culottes and why did they wear long striped trousers?
12. Mention the causes of the empty treasury of France?

SECTION -D

(LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS 5 Marks Each)

1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?
2. State the measures taken by Robespierre to bring equality in the French Society.
3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and the twentieth century's.
4. Explain the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
5. Describe the event that led to grant of recognition to national assembly.
6. Explain the social condition of France before the French revolution.
7. The intellectuals took important role in French revolution . Justify .
8. Illustrate the impact of French revolution on society and economy.
9. Explain the steps taken by the revolutionary government to develop the status of women
10. What is a revolution? In what ways did the French Revolution mean different to different people?
11. How did Robespierre propose to bring about equality in the French society?
12. Describe the role women in France during the revolutionary periods.
13. "Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution." Justify by giving examples.
14. Explain triangular slave trade carried on during 18th and 19th century.

SECTION- E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

(4 Marks Each)

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions

The revolutionary journalist Camille Desmoulins wrote the following in 1793. He was executed shortly after, during the Reign of Terror. 'Some people believe that Liberty is like a child, which needs to go through a phase of being disciplined before it attains maturity. Quite the opposite. Liberty is Happiness, Reason, Equality, Justice, it is the Declaration of Rights ... You would like to finish off all your enemies

by guillotining them. Has anyone heard of something more senseless? Would it be possible to bring a single person to the scaffold without making ten more enemies among his relations and friends?’ On 7 February 1794, Robespierre made a speech at the Convention, which was then carried by the newspaper *Le Moniteur Universel*. Here is an extract from it: ‘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. In time of Revolution a democratic government may rely on terror. Terror is nothing but justice, swift, severe and inflexible; ... and is used to meet the most urgent needs of the fatherland. To curb the enemies of Liberty through terror is the right of the founder of the Republic.

i. Define the meaning of terror.

ii. Define Convention.

iii. Name the newspaper in which Robespierre speech was printed. In what way Robespierre wanted to consolidate democracy?

2. Read the following source and answer the question given below.

Olympe de Gouges was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary France, She protested against the constitution and the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen as they excluded women from basic rights and each human being was entitled . In 1791, she wrote a Declaration of Rights of Women and Children , which she addressed to the Queen and to the members of the National Assembly, demanding that they act upon it, In 1793 , Olympe de Gouges criticized the Jacobin government for forcibly closing down women’s club , She was tired by the National convention, which charged with treason , Soon after this she was executed.

i. Who is a revolutionary?

ii. Find the reason of protest by Olympe de Gouges against the France government?

iii. Discuss the facilities given by the revolutionary govt. to the women to be entrepreneurs .

3. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow

In order to discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers. About sixty women’s clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government.

In the early years, the revolutionary government did introduce laws that helped improve the lives of women. Together with the creation of state schools, schooling was made compulsory for all girls. Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will.

Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under Civil Law. Divorce was made legal, and could be applied for by both women and men. Women could now train for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses. Women struggle for equal rights however continued. During the Reign of Terror the new government issued laws ordering the closure of Women’s club and banning their political activities. Many women were arrested and a number of them were executed.

i. Mention the reason of women’s disappointment with the Constitution of 1791.

ii. Suggest any two laws were passed by the revolutionary government to improve the lives of women?

iii. Which activities of women were banned during the Reign of Terror and what was the main focus of women throughout their participation in the revolution?

SECTION-F
(MAP SKILL-1 Mark Each)

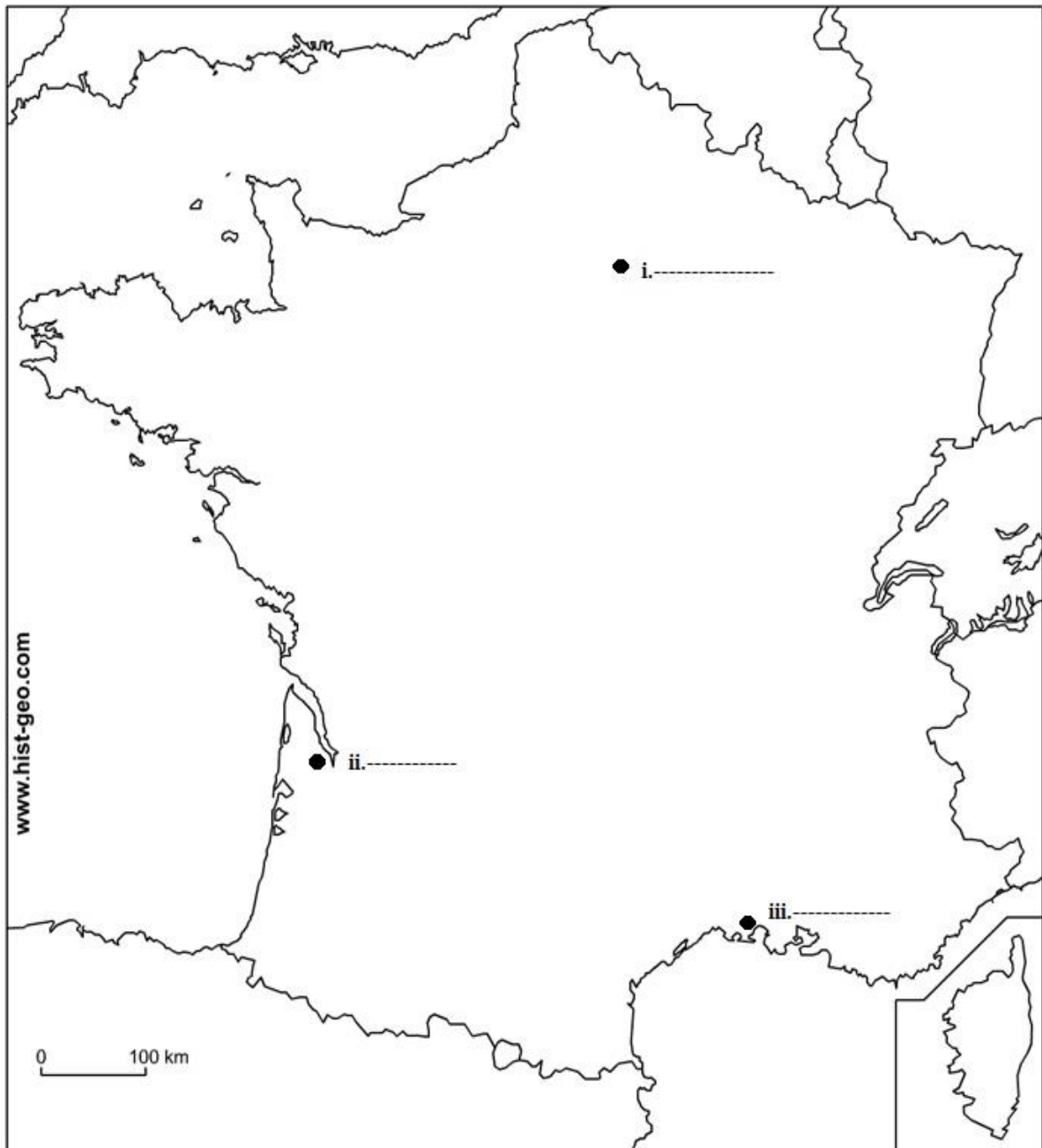
1. On the out-line map of France Locate the following

1. Nantes
2. Bordeaux
3. Paris
4. Marseilles

I. A place where fortress prison was stormed. By the people in 1789.

II. A port of France related to slave trade.

III. The National Anthem of France got its name from the name of this place.



2. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. The Capital city of France

B. One of the major ports where slave trade was carried on.



POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER-1 (WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?)
SECTION-A

MCQs(1 Mark Each)

1. Choose which one of the following is a good argument in favour of democracy.
A. Leaders keep changing which leads to instability.
B. It is all about political competition and power play.
C. It enhances the dignity of the citizens
D. It is based on electoral competition.
2. The 'Legal Framework Order" was passed by
A.Zanu PF B. Robert Mugabe C. General Musharraf D. Hu Jintao
3. General PervezMusharraf overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself _____ of the country.
A. Prime Minister B. Chief Executive C. President D. Military dictator
4. Which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?
A. Citizens should be free to think
B.Should be free to form associations
C. Should be free to raise protest
D. All the above
5. What is the Chinese Parliament called?
A. National People's Congress
B. Chinese Communist Party
C. The Communit party of China
D. Peoples Congress
6. Which of these is permitted under the Rule of Law?
A. Prime Minister can be punished for violating the Constitution.
B. Police has a right to kill anybody.
C. Women can be paid lesser salaries.
D. President can rule for as long as he wants.
7. China's famine of was the worst recorded famine in world history?
A. 1954-57 B. 1958-61 C. 1952-55 D. 1956-59
8. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because
A.Decisions are taken by educated people
B. Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
C. Decisions are taken over a long period of time
D. All decisions are approved by judiciary
9. In which of these cases democracy cannot provide a complete solution?
A. Removing poverty completely B. Providing education to all
C. Giving jobs to all D. All the above
- 10.Name the party of Zimbabwe which led the struggle for independence?
A. Communist party B.ZANU PF C.PRI D.Congress
11. Name the Chinese parliament.
A. Congress B.SansadC.QuanguoRenminDaibiao D.Senate
- 12.Who led the military coup in Pakistan in 1999?
A. Robert Mugabe B.NawabSarief
C. Parvez Musharraf D. Saddam Hussan
13. It is an order, issued in August 2002 in Pakistan to amend the constitution of Pakistan:

- A. Referendum
- B. Legal Framework order
- C. Provisional government
- D. Coalition

14. Identify the reason for which democracy is considered the best form of government.

- A. It is more accountable to its citizens
- B. Leads to corruption
- C. Improves the quality of decision making
- D. Both A and C

15. Name the country in which women did not get the right to vote until 2015?

- A. India
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. USA
- D. Pakistan

16. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy?

- A. People feel free and equal in a democracy.
- B. Democracy resolves conflict in a better way than others.
- C. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
- D. Democracies are more prosperous than others.

17. Which of the following is true about Mexico?

- 1. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule.
- 2. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI.
- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2

18. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because

- A. Decisions are taken by educated people
- B. Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
- C. Decisions are taken over a long period of time
- D. All decisions are approved by judiciary

19. A _____ government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

- A. Monarchical
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Democratic
- D. Communist

20. Which of the following is correct.

- A. China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history.
- B. Nearly three crore people died in this famine
- C. During those days, India's economic condition was not much better than China. Yet India did not have a famine of the kind China had.
- D. All of the above

21. Choose which one of the following is not the drawback of democracy

- A. Instability and delays
- B. Corruption and hypocrisy
- C. Politicians fighting among themselves
- D. Enhances the dignity

22. Which party had been ruling Zimbabwe since its independence and who was its ruler?

- A. ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
- B. ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda
- C. Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- D. Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson

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

Options:

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

1. Assertion (A): Representative government is considered the most common form of democracy.

Reason (R): People in democracy can sit together and take decisions collectively.

2. Assertion (A): Myanmar is considered a democratic government. Reason (R): The army rulers of Myanmar are not elected by people.

3. Assertion (A): Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Reason (R): There is a guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy

4. Assertion: A majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people

Reason: The majority of people rule through their elected representatives

5. Assertion (A) democracy improve the quality of decision making.

Reason (R) Democracy enhances the dignity of citizen

7. Assertion (A) Democracy is people's rule.

Reason (R) Almost every government that holds an election is a democracy.

8. Assertion: Democratic government is an accountable government.

Reason: It listens to the demands and tries to solve the problems of the people.

9. Assertion: Popular government can be undemocratic and popular leader can be autocratic.

Reason: Democracy gives unlimited power to the leader.

10. Assertion- Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizens.

Reason- The passion for respect and freedom are not the basis of democracy.

VeryShortAnswerTypeQuestions (2MarksEach)

1. Explain any two drawbacks of a democracy.

2. 'In a democracy, the majority of the people rule through their elected representatives.' Give reasons.

3. How does democracy in a country enhance the dignity of an individual?

4. What are the broader aspects of democracy?

5. Write any two provisions of Legal Framework Order enacted in

Pakistan. 6. Democracy is a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

7. The elections in Mexico were not fair until 2000. State any two reasons.

8. In spite of having elected representatives in the national and provincial assemblies, Pakistan under Musharraf was not democratic. Justify.

9. There are many instances of denial of Universal Adult Franchise in the democratic countries of the World. Prove the statement with suitable examples.

10. Explain the electoral system in Fiji.

11. 'Democracy is a better form of government'. Give any two reasons to support your view.

12. Outline any two-features of democracy.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks Each)

1. Popular government can be undemocratic and popular leaders can be autocratic' - justify the statement.
2. 'No one is a permanent winner or loser in democracy', Explain with three points.
3. Examine the demerits of democracy.
4. Sometimes we use democracy for organizations other than the government. Explain
5. How is the dignity of the citizen enhanced in democracy?
6. With the help of an example, prove that a democratic government is a more accountable form of government.
7. How is democracy different from other forms of government?
8. Democracy is considered as the better form of government. Do you agree? Support your answer with suitable arguments.
9. Democracy improves the quality of decision making. Justify.
10. Every government that holds an election regularly is not a democracy. Prove the statement with an example.
11. 'Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality'. Justify the statement by giving three suitable arguments.
12. 'Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.' Explain.
13. What does 'one person, one vote, one value' mean? Give examples of denial of the equal right to vote.
14. "Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes." Explain.
15. Pakistan under the General Pervez Musharraf is not called a democracy. Explain

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions (5 Mark Each)

1. State five key features of democracy.
2. Explain how elections in China do not represent people's verdict?
3. Mention any five arguments in favour of democracy.
4. Pakistan under General Parvez Musharraf cannot be called a democracy. Illustrate.
5. Describe the arguments against democracy.
6. Popular government can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic. Prove the above statements with reference to Zimbabwe.
7. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Explain.
8. Popular governments can be undemocratic. Explain with an example.
9. Assess the conditions that apply to the way a democratic government is run after the elections.
10. Mexico is not a democracy in true sense. Explain

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (4Mark)

1. We have understood democracy as a form of Government. This way of defining democracy helps us to identify a clear set of minimal features that a democracy must have. The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a representative democracy. In the countries we call democracy, all the people do not rule. A majority is allowed to take decision on behalf of all the people. Even the majority doesn't rule directly. The majority of people rule through their elected representatives. This becomes necessary because: modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together or take a collective decision. Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions. This gives us a clear say but minimal understanding of democracy. This clarity helps to distinguish democracies from non-democracies. But it does not allow us to distinguish between democracy and a good democracy. It doesn't allow to see the operation of democracy beyond government. For this we need to turn to broader meaning of democracy. Sometimes we use democracy for organizations other than the government.

- i. Mention the most common form that democracy takes in our times
- ii. In a modern democracy involving a large number of people physically is impossible because:
- iii. How can we distinguish between democracies from non-democracies?

2. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticize the President.

Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version. There were independent newspapers but the government harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressurized judges. He was forced out of office in 2017.

- i. How was freedom of press suppressed in Zimbabwe?
- ii. Judiciary was not respected by Mugabe. Justify.
- iii. List the oppressive methods adopted by Robert Mugabe against opposition party.

3. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.

i Zimbabwe attained its independence in the year--

ii. What made the president Mugabe powerful?

iii. How was Zanu-PF able to win the elections?

4. Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government can respond to the people's needs but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. It has been recorded that the China's famine of 1958-61 was the worst recorded famine in the world history and nearly 3 crore people died. Though India's economic condition was not much better than China but did not have a famine of the kind China had. The existence of democracy in India made the Indian government respond to food scarcity in a way that the Chinese government did not. If China too had multi party elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticise the government, then so many people may not have died in the famine.

i. Define Democracy.

ii. A democratic government is a better form of government because

iii. 'If China too had multi party elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticise the government during the famine of 1958-61 then so many people may not have died in the famine'. Justify the statement.

GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER-1-INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION

SECTION-A

MCO'S 1 Mark Each

- 1. Find the odd one out:**
 - A. Goa
 - B. Puducherry
 - C. Kerala
 - D. Odisha
- 2. Srilanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by ____ and ____ .**
 - A. Palk Strait ,Gulf of Kachchh.
 - B. Palk Strait , Gulf of Mannar .
 - C. Palk Strait , Gulf of Khambhat.
 - D. Bolan Pass and Gulf of Mannar.
- 3. India has got remarkable progress in the field of**
 - A. Agriculture
 - B. Industry
 - C. Technology
 - D. All the above
- 4. Choose the correct longitudinal extent of India .**
 - A. $68^{\circ} 7' E$ & $97^{\circ} 25' E$
 - B. $68^{\circ} 30' E$ & $97^{\circ} 30' E$
 - C. $62^{\circ} 8' E$ & $97^{\circ} 25' E$
 - D. $62^{\circ} 30' E$ & $97^{\circ} 30' E$
- 6. Both the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India's mainland is about 30° .
But on looking at the map of India which of the following alternatives do you observe about India's size?**
 - A. East-west extent appears to be smaller than north-south extent
 - B. East-west extent appears to be larger than north-south extent.
 - C. East-west and north-south extent appears equal.
 - D. North-south extent appears to be smaller than east-west extent
- 7. Identify the purpose of opening of the Suez Canal .**
 - A. Reduce distance between Europe and India
 - B. Reduce distance between Europe and USA
 - C. Reduce between Europe and Australia
 - D. None of these
- 8. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is called as ____ .**
 - A. Island.
 - B. Mountain
 - C. Peninsula
 - D. Plain
- 9. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India.**

Identify the country .

- A. Bhutan.
- B. Bangladesh.
- C. Tajikistan.
- D. Nepal

10. Which neighbouring country would you reach if you were to sail across the Palk Strait ?

- A. Myanmar.
- B. Maldives.
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Srilanka

11. Which geographical feature bounds India's mainland south of 22°N latitude ?

- A. Young Fold Mountains
- B. Sandy Desert
- C. Plain
- D. Seas and Ocean

12. Choose the oldest route of contact between India and other countries of the world ?

- A. Ocean routes
- B. Maritime Contact
- C. Land routes
- D. Air routes

13. The full form of IST is _____.

14. The Indian subcontinent is separated from rest of the Asia by the _____.

15. The Standard Meridian of India is 82°30' N. Correct and rewrite.

16. Choose the capital of Mizoram from given options.

- A. Itanagar
- B. Aizawl
- C. Kohima
- D. Dispur

17. Identify the correct answer.

- | A | B |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a. Rajasthan. | i. Raipur |
| b. Chhattisgarh. | ii. Jaipur |
| c. Himachal Pradesh. | iii. Shimla |
| d. Andhra Pradesh. | iv. Hyderabad |

A. a-ii, b-I, c-iii, d—v

B. a-iii, b-I, c-ii, d-iv

C. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

D. None of the above

18. Find out the **INCORRECT** statement from the given option.

- A. The total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq.km
- B. India lies in the northern hemisphere.
- C. The total length of land boundary of India is about 15,200km.
- D. At 23 ½° N latitude, India begins to taper and extends towards the India Ocean.

ASSERTION AND REASONING

19. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion- (A) India's relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. Reason (R) India was famous for its cotton, indigo & spices in whole of the world. Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

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

20. Assertion (A) - $82^{\circ}30'$ longitude is selected as India's Standard meridian.

Reasoning (R) - It almost passes through the middle of the country. So it is selected to avoid the problem of local times.

21. Assertion (A) Madhya Pradesh is a state which neither has any international boundary nor any coastline.

Reasoning (R) Madhya Pradesh is located to the south of Uttar Pradesh.

22. Assertion (A) India was famous for the best quality cotton.

Reasoning (R) China introduced cotton in India.

23. Assertion (A) The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers.

Reason (R): The spices, Muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Type Questions.

2 Marks Each

- 24. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia ?**
- 25. Which Ocean is named after India? Give two reasons as to why it was named after India.**
- 26. Justify why is India called a subcontinent?**
- 27. Analyse the significance of opening of Suez Canal.**
- 28. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two parts. What does its implications.**
- 29. The north-south extent of India is larger than east west extent even though the latitudinal and longitudinal extent in degrees is of the same value. Give reasons.**

SECTION-C

Short Answer Type Questions.

3 Marks

Each

30. How have been mountain passes were helpful in India since historic times? Explain.
31. Why is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?
32. When did Suez canal start functioning and how did it beneficial to India?
33. India is a huge country. Comment.
34. Justify the naming of Indian ocean after India.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions.

5 Mark

Each

35. What was the contribution of land routes to India in ancient times? Explain.
36. What is meant by Indian Standard Time? Where does standard meridian pass in India? Why do we need a standard meridian in India ?
37. India has a long coastline which is advantageous. Explain.
38. Analyse the impact of India's relations with the other countries of the world through land routes.
39. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours. Comment.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question.

4Mark

40. Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans- Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

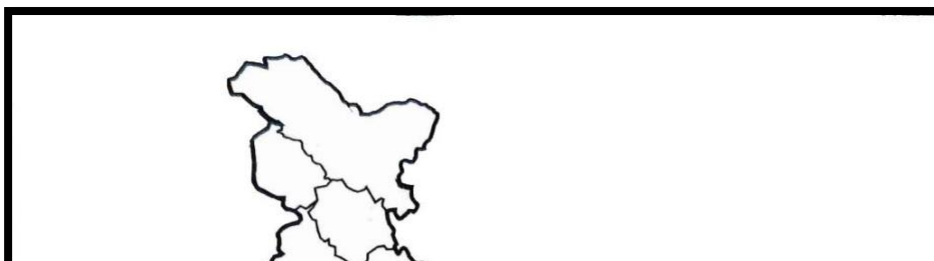
40.1. India falls into which extension of the Asian Continent?

40.2. State what helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Coast .

40.3. Indian Ocean is named after India. Justify.

41. On the given Political map of India, locate and label the following:

- (i) Standard Meridian
- (ii) Tropic of Cancer
- (iii) Westernmost state of India



CH-2-PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

SECTION -A. MCQs -- 1 mark

1. Read the statement and choose the correct option:

"My

friend visited the loftiest range of the Himalayas. There are numerous peaks which exceed the height of 6000 meters". For which of the following options is this statement true?

- A. Himadri
B. Himachal
C. Shiwaliks
D. Purvanchal hills
2. In the context of Himalayas, Duns are well known tourist areas. What are Duns?
A. Hill Stations
B. Longitudinal valleys
C. Mountain Ranges
D. Sediments
3. Which mountain range is present in north-west and south of Central Highlands?
A. Aravalli and Satpura range
B. Aravalli and Vindhyan range
C. Malwa and Satpura range
D. Chotanagpur and Western Ghats.
4. Find out the correct sequence of the following hills of Purvanchal from North to South.
A. Mizo hills, Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipur hills
B. Naga hills, Manipur hills, Mizo hills, Patkai hills
C. Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipur hills, Mizo hills
D. Manipur hills, Patkai hills, Naga hills, Mizo hills
5. Which geographical feature divides Central Highlands from Deccan plateau?
A. River Narmada
B. River Satpura
C. Malwa Plateau
D. Nilgiri Hills
6. Choose the INCORRECT matched pair:
A. Nepal Himalayas- Lies between Kali and Teesta rivers
B. Terai- Region of wet, swampy and marshy region
C. Mahendragiri- Highest peak in peninsular India
D. Kannad plain- Central stretch of western coast
7. Match the following peaks with their heights:
- | <i>Peaks</i> | <i>Height(mts)</i> |
|------------------|--------------------|
| I. Dhaulagiri | a. 2695 |
| II. AnaiMudi | b. 1501 |
| III. DodaBetta | c. 8172 |
| IV. Mahendragiri | d. 2637 |
- Options:
- A. I-a, II- c, III- d, IV- b
B. I-b, II- a, III- d, IV- c
C. I-c, II- d, III- a, IV- b
D. I-c, II- a, III- d, IV- b
8. Choose the CORRECTLY matched pair of the state with the hill stations.
A. Uttarakhand- Mussoorie
B. Uttar Pradesh- Nainital
C. Himachal Pradesh- Ranikhet

D. Sikkim- Manali

9. Read the statements provided by few students:

Sameer : We can discover extremely beautiful valleys like Kullu, Kashmir, etc.

Kartik: We find many holy places like Kedarnath, Badrinath, etc. in this range.

Harish

: It includes the mountain ranges like, Mahabharat and Dhauladhar

The students are talking about which of the following range?

A. Shiwaliks

C. Kanchenjunga

B. Himadri

D. Himachal

10. Consider the following statements regarding Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

I. These islands enjoy equatorial climate.

II. These islands lie close to the equator and has thick forest cover.

III. This is the only place in India where a coral bed is found.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. Only I

C. I and II

B. Only II

D. I, II and III

11. Which among the following about the Bhabar plain are correct?

I. It is located to the south of the Shiwalik and north of the Terai tract.

II. Due to its high porosity, all small streams disappear here.

III. This place is highly suited for agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. Only I

C. I and II

B. Only II

D. I, II and III

12. Which of the following statement is CORRECT in context of Shiwaliks?

A. Loftiness of Shiwaliks ranges between 3,700 to 4500 metres.

B. These ranges are composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.

C. These are the outermost range of Himalayas.

D. The average width is of 50 km.

13. Which of the following range of Himalayas composed of highly compressed and altered rocks?

A. Great Himalayas

C. Outer Himalayas

B. Lesser Himalayas

D. Karakoram

14. We find the Thal, Bhor and Pal ghats in the

A. Eastern ghats

C. Western ghats

B. Siwaliks

D. Deccan plateau

15. Which one is the correct sequence of eastward extension of Central Highlands?

A. Malwa , Chotanagpur , Bundelkhand , Baghelkhand

B. Malwa, Bundelkhand, Chotanagpur, Baghelkhand

C. Malwa, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chotanagpur

D. Chotanagpur, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Malwa

16. The group of Lakshadweep islands lie close to the _____ coast of Kerala.
- A. Konkan coast
B. Kannad coast
C. Coromandel coast
D. Malabar coast
17. Identify the longitudinal divisions of Himalayas between Kali and Tista rivers.
- A. Punjab Himalayas
B. Kumaon Himalayas
C. Nepal Himalayas
D. Assam Himalayas
18. India's only active volcano is situated at -----.
- A. Lakshadweep
B. Andaman and Nicobar
C. Malwa plateau
D. Chotanagpur plateau
19. The Northern plains of India are fertile alluvial plains. The division of Northern plains marked by river are :
- A. Indus plains, Ganga plains and kaveri plains
B. Ganga plains ,Brahmaputra plains and Narmada plains
C. Narmada plains ,Ganga plains and Indus plains
D. Indus plains, Ganga plains and Brahmaputra plains
20. Match the columns.
- | Column- A | Column-B |
|--|---------------------|
| (a) A circular shoe shaped coral reef. | (i) Basin |
| (b) An area drained by rivers and its tributaries. | (ii) Atoll |
| (c) A region which drains all the rainwater into a river /Canyon | (iii) Gorge |
| (d) Formed due to erosional activity of rivers. | (iv) Catchment area |

Options :

- (b) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
(c) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(d) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(e) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
21. Geeta lives in the area of one of the most recent landforms in India. According to geology, it is the most unstable landform in the country. Which physiographic landform is she living in?
- A. The Himalayan Mountains
B. The Northern Plains
C. The Islands
D. The Coastal Plains
22. This range is the most continuous Himalayan range consisting of the loftiest peaks. The average height is 6,000 metres. Name this range.
- A. Himadri
B. Himachal
C. Shiwalik
D. None of these
23. Kumaon Himalayas are situated between two rivers. What are their names?
- A. Tista and Dihang
B. Kali and Teesta
C. Satluj and Kali
D. Indus and Satluj
24. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of which river systems?

- A. The Indus
B. The Ganga
C. The Brahmaputra
D. All of these
25. Northernmost Himalayas range is also known as?
A. Great Himalayas
B. Inner Himalayas
C. Himadri
D. All of the above
26. Famous valleys of Kashmir, the Kangra, and Kullu Valley are found in which of the following mountain range?
A. Great Himalayan
B. Himachal Himalaya
C. Himadri range
D. Shiwalik range
27. Kashmir valley lies between which mountain range?
A. Zaskar and Great Himalaya
B. Great Himalaya and PirPanjal Range
C. PirPanjal and Shiwalik range
D. Himachal Himalaya and Shiwalik range
28. A narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shivalik. It is known as the?
A. Bhabar
B. Bhangar
C. Terai
D. Khadar
29. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as?
A. Deccan trap
B. Deccan Plateau
C. Central Highlands
D. Chhota Nagpur Plateau
30. Which of the following statements represent the Eastern Himalayas?

Statements:

- (i) These are spread over West Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh.
(ii) They are of medium height.
(iii) The Brahmaputra is the main river which passes through these and falls into the Bay of Bengal.
(iv) Srinagar, Shimla, Manali are the famous hill stations found in this Himalayas.

Options :

- A. Statement : i, ii and iv are correct
B. Statement : ii and iv are correct
C. Statement : i, ii and iii are correct
D. Statement : i and iv are correct
31. Read the statements and choose the correct option :
Options:
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

32. Read the data given below and answer the question.

Peak	Country	Height in metres
Mt. Everest	Nepal	8848
Kanchenjunga	India	8598
Nanga Parbat	India	8026
Annapurna	Nepal	8078

Identify the wrong data given above the peak's height in metres.

- A. Kanchenjunga: 8598 metres
- B. Annapurna :8078 metres
- C. Nanga parbat:8026 metres
- D. Mt. Everest l: 8848 metres

33. 'Kumaon Himalayas' region lies between rivers

- A. Beas and Ravi
- B. Chenab and Ravi
- C. Satluj and Kali
- D. Beas and Chenab

34. Luni is the only river which drains the

- A. Desert Region of India
- B. Peninsular Region
- C. Central Highland
- D. Malabar Coast

ASSERTION AND REASONING

Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason ®.

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Options:

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

1. **Assertion (A):**Himadri range has the tallest peaks of the world.

Reason (R): Mount Everest located in Kashmir is the world's highest peak.

2. **Assertion(A):** The Indian Desert is a land of undulating topography dotted with longitudinal dunes and barchans.

Reason(R): It has arid climate due to very low rainfall

3. **Assertion(A):** There are many riverine islands in the lower course of the rivers coming from northern mountains.

Reason(R): Due to the gentle slope in the lower course, the velocity of the river decreases.

4. **Assertion (A):** The Northern Plains is agriculturally a productive part of India.

Reason (R): It contains rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate.

5. **Assertion (A) :** The Indian desert is an undulating Sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

Reason (R): They lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills

6. **Assertion (A):**Bhangar area is ideal for intensive agriculture.

Reason (R):Bhangar is formed of older alluvium.

SECTION -B -- Very Short Answer Type -2 Mark

1. Mention the location of Mussoorie and Nainital in India. Write two importance of these places.
2. How western coasts act as an gateway to the west?
3. Discuss the composition of the peninsular plateau?
4. Northern Plains are agriculturally productive parts of India'. Explain.
5. Compare and contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau.
6. In Lakshadweep, there is a bird sanctuary on Pittiisland. This island is uninhabited. Should some people be allowed to live on Pittiisland? If they are allowed, what can be the harmful effects?
7. How are the northern plains so fertile in nature?
8. Describe any two features of Bhangar.
9. Name the two broad divisions of eastern coastal plains. Explain any one feature of this coastal plain.
10. Assume that you have recently travelled in the Indian desert. Describe the desert to a person not living in India.
11. Write a short note on "coral polyps"
12. 'One of the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau is the Deccan Trap.' Analyse the statement?
13. Write the features of the Great or Inner Himalayas.
14. Describe the Formation of the Northern Plains?
15. In India, the Northern mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. State the negative effects on uncontrolled exploitation of water and forest resources.

SECTION -C -- Short Answer Type -3Mark

1. State any three features of Himalayan Mountains.
2. Explain in brief the famous passes of the Himalayas.
3. Mention the three distinct features of Aravali hills.
4. Evaluate the importance of peninsular plateau.
5. 'Himalayas are the young and Fold Mountains' give reason how?
6. Mr. X lives in the famous Valley of Kullu in Himachal Pradesh. This region forms the most rugged mountain system. Name this region where Mr. X lives. Highlight any two features of this region.
7. 'The land of India displays great physical variation.' Illustrate the statement.
8. Explain the three sections of Northern plains marked by rivers.
9. Write down any three important features of the Shiwaliks mountains.

10. Every year the Andaman tourism gives a lot of profit to India's Economy. Write three features of this physical division of India.
11. Differentiate between
- Western coastal plain and eastern coastal plain
 - Bhabar and terai.
 - Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

SECTION -D -- Long Answer Type- 5mark

- Classify the Northern plains on the basis of the variations in the relief features.
- Analyze the physical divisions of India complement each other.
- Explain the significance of Northern plains of India.
- How are the Himalayas important to India politically and economically?
- Give an account of the four divisions of Himalayas from west to east along with Purvachal hills.
- 'Each physiographic region of India complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources.' Justify the statement.
- Name the outermost range of Himalayas. Mention any four features of this range.
- The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. Is the statement true? Justify your answer with suitable arguments.
- How do different physiographic divisions of India complement to each other?
- 'The Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east.' Explain the themajor regional divisions of Himalayas.

SECTION – E -CASE BASED QUESTIONS (1X4=4)

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows

- The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau
 - Define a plateau.
 - Identify the reason for the formation of the Peninsular Plateau.
 - Write down any two importance of Peninsular Plateau.
- The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope.

- 2.1. How was the peninsular plateau formed?
- 2.2 Name the ranges which are present to the south and northwest of Vindhyanrange.
- 2.3. Mention any two features of Peninsular plateaus.

MAP

Locate and label the following on the map of India.

- a. Karakoram range
- b. Anaimudi
- c. Chota Nagpur Plateau
- d. Mountain peaks: K2, Kanchenjunga and Anaimudi
- e. Northern Circar
- f. Highest peak of Western Ghat
- g. Eastern Coastal Plain
- h. The lake formed by tectonic activity

NOTE: Follow your syllabus for more map pointing.



ECONOMICS
CHAPTER-1 The Story of Village Palampur
SECTION – ‘A’
MCQs - 1 mark each

1. ‘A’ is a farmer in Ferozepur who learnt about farming from his forefathers. To produce wheat ‘A’ spends more money than what his father used to spend. The results he gets in the form of higher yield of wheat but for more than a decade the yield has been falling continuously.

Name the farming technique practiced by ‘A’ and choose the right option for reducing production.

- A. Multiple cropping, indebtedness
- B. Crop rotation, water pollution
- C. Modern farming, loss in soil fertility
- D. Organic farming, less rainfall

2. Evaluate the impact of ‘Green revolution’ in India by identifying the appropriate statement among the following options.

- i. Growth of fertilizer industry
- ii. Growth of agricultural credit
- iii. Increase in the average income of all the farmers

A.i& ii

B.ii& iii

C.i& iii

D.i, ii & iii

3. India adopted modern methods in farming by introducing the Indian farmers to the cultivation of wheat and rice by using high yielding varieties of seeds. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out this method in India.

Which of the following helped the farmers of this region to practice the modern methods in farming?

- A.Efficient canal system
- B.Agriculture based education
- C.Training of farmers by government
- D.Farmers are hard working

4. If you compare your village with the town you live in and with another metropolitan area, you will find that the metropolitan area is the most developed among the three. Choose the option as the appropriate reason for fast development in the metropolitan area.

- A.Village have limited IT infrastructure.
- B.Towns have insufficient infrastructure.
- C. Metropolitans have a larger population.
- D. Infrastructure in the metropolitan area supports more production activities.

5. For a farmer land and capital both are scarce in nature but why is land considered as a basic constraint in raising farm production and not capital?

- A. Soil takes a long time to form
- B. Soil is not fertile everywhere
- C. Land is fixed in supply

- D. Land is costly
6. The cultivated land is distributed unevenly between the farmers in India. Which of the following can be an implication of such a distribution?
- .balanced growth among the farmers
 - More number of poor farmers
 - Similar average income of the farmers
 - No shortage of working capital
7. Who among the following provides labour in farming?
- Farmers
 - Farm labour
 - Marginal and small farmers
 - Both b & c
8. Which of the following is the main reason for variation of wages?
- Demand for labour
 - Supply of labour
 - Distribution of labour
 - Demand and supply of labour
9. Why do people migrate?
- In search of better wages
 - In search of regular work
 - Neither a nor b
 - Both a & b
10. Which of the following characteristics is NOT TRUE for labour as a factor of production?
- Labour is active.
 - Labour is innovative.
 - Labour is abundant.
 - Labour can be skilled and unskilled.
11. 'Z' is a small farmer. During the rainy season he had taken a loan from the village money lender in 2018. Due to acute shortage of rain, crops in his farm were ruined. In such a situation he couldn't repay the loan in time. He had good harvest in the coming years but as the earning is meager, the repayment of the previous loan is still pending in 2023.
- Identify the appropriate situation created by non-repayment of loan for 'Z'.
- No further loan for 'Z' unless he repays the existing loan
 - Debt trap
 - Indebtedness
 - Both b & c
12. Which of the following marks the man-made things used in production?
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| A. Land | B. Labour |
| C. Capital | D. Organisation |
13. Identify the statement true for 'aim of production' among the following options.
- To earn profit
 - To meet the needs of people
 - To earn a livelihood
- i & ii

- B.ii& iii
- C.i& iii
- D.i, ii & iii

14. The leftover crop after meeting the family requirements in farming household is known as _____ in Economics.
- A. Shortfall
 - B. Excess
 - C. Deficit
 - D. Surplus
15. Who of the following supply crop for sale in the market regularly?
- A. Only large farmers
 - B. Both large and medium farmers
 - C. Marginal and small farmers
 - D. All types of farmers
16. Only about 25% of the working people in rural India are dependent on nonfarm activities for their livelihood. Out of this 25%, dairy is the most common activity in many families. Why?
- A. Less capital needed to start a dairy farming.
 - B. It provides regular employment.
 - C. They get help from the government.
 - D. Road connectivity makes selling of milk in town easy for them.
17. Which of the following statements is true for modern farming?
- A. It needs more land.
 - B. It needs only skilled labour.
 - C. It needs more capital.
 - D. All the work is done by machine.
18. Pick up the correct statement for fixed capital of the following.
- A. It does not undergo wear and tear.
 - B. It is used repeatedly in production.
 - C. It does not need repair.
 - D. It gets consumed in production.
19. Which of the following projects is not directly associated with the rural areas?
- A. Indira Awas Yojana
 - B. MGNREGA
 - C. Ujjwala Yojana
 - D. Smart Cities Mission
20. Where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?
- A. Banks
 - B. Co-operative Societies
 - C. Village money lenders
 - D. Friends and relatives
21. Which of the following is not fixed capital?
- A. Agricultural land
 - B. Tube well
 - C. Fertilisers and pesticides
 - D. Farm machinery
22. The main reason why farmers are able to grow two or three crops in a year is due to-
- A. Persian wheels
 - B. Well-developed system of irrigation
 - C. HYV seeds
 - D. Expansion of land area
23. Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?
- A. Jowar and Bajra
 - B. Wheat

C. Soyabean

D. Rice

24. Which of the following is fixed capital?

A. Tools and machines

B. Fertilisers and pesticides

C. Soil

D. Seeds

25. Why do the farmers of Palampur follow multiple cropping? Choose the correct answer.

A. Because the water consumption is less in this method

B. Because this method consumes less chemical fertilisers

C. Because this method doesn't require fertile soils

D. Because this method is the most common way of increasing production

26. Match the following:-

Column A	Column B
A. Kharif	i) The crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season
B. Yield	ii) An increase in food grain production due to use of new technology in agriculture.
C. Irrigation	iii) Autumn harvest or Summer Crop
D. Green Revolution	iv) Artificial application of water to the soil for growth of plants.

Options:

a) A-iii), B-i), C-iv), D-ii)

b) A-ii), B-iii), C-i), D-iv)

c) A-iv), B-i), C-ii), D-iii)

d) A-iv), B-iii), C-ii), D-i)

In the question nos. from 27 to 32 given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Options:

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

27. Assertion (A): It is important to increase the area under irrigation.

Reason (R): The most of the farm in India is irrigated.

28. Assertion (A): Transport is the fast developing activity in the non-farm sector

Reason (R): An increase in peoples' income resulted in more use of transport services.

29. Assertion (A): Migration of labour to the cities is common in most villages across India.

Reason (R): Labourers migrate in search of regular work.

30. Assertion (A): The medium and large farmers supply wheat to the market in Palampur.

Reason (R): They use their surplus capital for various purposes.

31. Assertion (A): Palampur is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.

Reason (R): The village has about 480 families belonging to several different castes.

32. Assertion: Land being a natural resource, it is necessary to be careful in its use.

Reason (R): Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base.

SECTION – ‘B’
Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)

1. ‘It is necessary to increase the area under irrigation.’ Justify the statement.
2. Illustrate that modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base.
3. List the reasons responsible for limited spread of the green revolution in India.
4. Modern farming methods require the farmer to start with more cash than before. Analyse.
5. Highlight any two reasons leading for fast development of the transport sector?
6. Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have overused the land. Explain by giving examples.
7. Analyse any two differences between physical capital and human capital.
8. Explain the major impact of electricity on the farmers of Palampur.
9. How do the farmers in Palampur obtain capital for farming?
10. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land?
11. Write the importance of multiple cropping.
12. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?
13. Why are the wages of farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

SECTION – ‘C’
Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks each)

1. On which basis can a manufacturing activity be classified as small manufacturing?
2. Distinguish between fixed and working capital.
3. Suggest any three ways to boost non-farm activities in rural areas.
4. Managing capital for farming put the marginal and small farmers under immense stress. Explain.
5. Explain any three ways how green revolution has benefitted India.
6. Compare between traditional seeds and HYV seeds.
7. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tajpal Singh? Would Savita’s condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?
8. Modern farming methods require more inputs, which are manufactured in industry. Explain.

- SECTION – ‘D’**
Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks each)
1. Relate the distribution of cultivated areas with the wellbeing of the farmers.
 2. ‘Green revolution has its positive and negative impact’. Critically evaluate the statement.
 3. During the first phase of COVID -19 pandemic the ocean of migrates labour return to their house must be an eye opener for the central and the state government.
 4. Identify the reason responsible for the migration of labour. Also propose a few steps to reduce such a large-scale migration from rural to urban areas.

5. State the aim of production. Explain any four requirements for production.
6. Palampur is considered as a well developed village. Explain.
7. Determine the factors which help in generating more non-farm activities in rural areas.
8. Distinguish between multiple cropping & modern farming.
9. The farm labourers are poor in India. Justify.

SECTION – ‘E’

Case Based Question (4 mark)

1. Green revolution was converted India from ‘a begging bowl to a bread basket’. Punjab is frequently cited as the green revolution’s most celebrated success story; however, the picture is no longer rosy.

The consequences of green revolution have come under constant global scrutiny. There was a publication of ‘Silent Spring’ by Rachel Carson in the 1960s about the toxicity and harmful effects of pesticides but little or no effort to educate farmers about the high-risk associated with the intensive use of pesticides was undertaken in India.

Pesticides were sprayed usually by the untrained farm labourers led to rampant indiscriminate use of pesticides in India. The state- known as the torch bearer of green revolution – also happens to be the first state that suffers from adverse consequences.

1. (A) which state is the torch bearer of green revolution in India?

1. (B) List any two problems faced by the farmers those who have adopted modern farming methods.

1. (C) Suggest two paths to overcome the problem talked in the paragraph above.

2. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Not all villages in India have such high levels of irrigation. Apart from the riverine plains, coastal regions in our country are well-irrigated. In contrast, plateau regions such as the Deccan plateau have low levels of irrigation. Of the total cultivated area in the country a little less than 40 per cent is irrigated even today. In the remaining areas, farming is largely dependent on rainfall.

2. (A) Which regions of our country are well-irrigated?

2. (B) Name a region of India which has low level of irrigation.

2. (C) Why is farming largely dependent on rainfall?

3. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Mishrilal has purchased a mechanical crushing machine run on electricity and has set up on his field. Sugarcane crushing was earlier done with the help of bullock, but people prefer to do it by machines these days. Mishrilal also buys sugarcane from other farmers and processes it into jaggery. The jaggery is then sold to traders in Shahpur. In this process, Mishrilal makes a small profit.

3 (A).What capital did Mishrilal need to set up his jaggery sugarcane manufacturing unit?

3. (B)Can you guess why Mishrilal is unable to increase his profit?

3. (C)Why does Mishrilal sells his jaggery to traders in Shahpur and not in his village.