

SOCIAL SCIENCE (HOTs Questions)

INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD –II

Chapter-1 The rise of nationalism in Europe

1. How was French artist Fredrick Sorrieu visualized in his first print of the series of four prints his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics? Explain. 4
2. With what aim the treaty of Vienna signed? 1
3. What was the aim of the secret societies set up in the 19th century Europe? 1
4. How is the ideal justice represented? 1
- 5.. How did the French Revolution lead to transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to body of French citizens? Explain any four measures taken by the revolutionaries. 4
6. What is the statue of liberty signify? 1
7. What was the major defect of the Napoleonic Code? 1
8. How did culture play important role to develop the national feelings among the people in Europe? 3
9. Why did Metternich remark that “if France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”? Explain. 1
10. How were the liberty and equality of women denied in Frankfurt Parliament Session? Explain. 1
11. How did the rise of nationalism in Britain differ from the rest of Europe? 3
12. Who is a feminist? 1
13. Com pare and contrast the process of unification of Italy and Germany. 4
14. Why did the Balkan regions become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain.
15. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were Portrayed? 3

Chapter-2 The Nationalists Movement in Indo-China

1. Why most of students in the French schools failed to pass school leaving examination? 1
2. Point out two obstacles which prevented the growth of Vietnam in early 20th century? 1
3. What is the difference between Vietcong and Vietminh? 1
4. Why did the French introduce development projects in Vietnam? 3
5. What was the nature of Colonial economy in Vietnam? 3
6. Why did writers like Paul Bernard believe in developing the economy of the colonies? 3
7. Explain three steps taken by the French to solve the problem of plague in Vietnam. 3

8. Explain any four challenges faced by the New Republic of Vietnam after 1945. 4
9. Evaluate the role of Vietnamese women during 1960's war period and after the war in peace time. 4
10. Examine the events that turned Vietnam into a battle field after 1954. 4

Chapter 3- Nationalism in India

1. Do you think the struggle for independence in India is different from independence movement in other countries? Justify your answer. 3
2. How did Gandhiji convert the national movement into a mass movement –Give reasons. 3
3. How did the Non-cooperation movement differ from civil disobedience movement? 3
4. How did the image of Bharatmata strengthen the national movement? 1
5. What did the slogan of Swaraj mean? How was the slogan of complete independence different from it? When and where was the slogan of complete independence adopted? 4
6. What is the importance of 26th January, 1930 in Indian history? Discuss . 3
7. How was the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement different from one another? Name the leaders of these movements. 4
8. How did the Indian Folklore help to develop ideas of nationalism? 1
9. How did the feeling of nationalism arise in people belonging to difference communities, regions and languages? 3
10. Why wasn't the civil disobedience movement a limited struggle? Give reasons. 3
11. How did the tribal uprising accelerate the national movement in India? 3
12. Explain the importance of Socialism in the course of Indian National movement. 3
13. The industrial workers did not participate in the civil disobedience movement in large numbers except in the Nagpur region. Why? 1
14. When was the Gandhi-Irwin pact signed? Mention any one of its provisions. 1
15. Why was the Simon commission set up? 1

Chapter 4- The Making of the Global world

1. Mention any two modes of exchange of ideas and goods in ancient world. 1
2. Give the reason for the abolition of Corn Law. 1

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| 3. | What was the significance of the Bretton Woods conference? | 1 |
| 4. | What were the main destinations of the Indian indentured migrants? | 1 |
| 5. | What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors? | 1 |
| 6. | How did Silk routes link the world? Explain with three suitable examples. | 3 |
| 7. | Explain the factors responsible for the Great depression in the world in 1929. | 3 |
| 8. | Explain the three types of flows with in the international economic exchanges during 1815-1914. | 3 |
| 9. | How did the British manufacturers attempt to take over the Indian market with the help of Advertisements? Give three examples. | 3 |
| 10. | How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange? | 3 |
| 11. | How did rinderpest help the European countries to conquer and subdue Africa? | 4 |
| 12. | Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins? | 4 |
| 13. | What was the effects of the decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries? | 4 |
| 14. | Explain the impact of Great depression on India. | 4 |

Chapter 5. The Age of Industrialisation

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | Why did Britain impose protective tariff? | 1 |
| 2. | Explain the reason for the popularity of 'GO EAST MOVEMENT'. | 1 |
| 3. | How did farming methods change due to Industrialisation? | 1 |
| 4. | What is meant by Trade Unions? | 1 |
| 5. | Why did the workers in Britain attack the spinning jenny? | 3 |
| 6. | Who were the jobbers and explain their functions? | 3 |
| 7. | How was the Indian merchants and bankers involved in the export trade of India before 1750s? | 3 |
| 8. | How does the industrialization help in raising the level or the standard of living? | 3 |
| 9. | What was the result of the import of 'Manchester Cloth' to India? | 3 |
| 10. | What was the result of 1 st World War on Indian industry? | 4 |
| 11. | How did industrial revolution in England affect Indian economy? | |

12. What was the aim behind establishing Chamber of Commerce? 4
13. Why was the system of advancing loans to the weavers adopted by the English company?
14. Why did some industrialists in the 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? 4
15. Why did industrial production in India increase during the 1st World War? 4

Chapter-6

Work, Life and Leisure

1. Mention two steps taken by the London authorities to discipline its population. 1
2. Give two major reasons for high level population. 1
3. Into which two sections was the Bombay fort area divided. 1
4. Which two historical processes have shaped the development of modern cities? 1
5. Mention the steps taken to clean up London. 3
6. How did the development of cities influence ecology and environment in the 19th century? 3
7. Describe the position of women in Britain in the 19th century in three points. 3
8. "Calcutta had a long history of air pollution". Examine the reasons for air pollution in Calcutta. 4
9. What was the need of under ground railways in London? 4
10. What led to the major expansion of Bombay's population in the mid 19th century? 4

Chapter-7

Print culture and the Modern World

1. Why were the earlier printed books profusely illustrated with pictures? 1
2. What is meant by "Print Revolution"? 1
3. Why were some people scared about printed books?
1
4. Why did publishers bring out cheap paperback editions in the 1930's? 1
5. Explain the factors responsible for the invention new printing technology.
3

6. How did the use of print diversify in 17th century China? 3
7. Mention the strategies adopted by the printers and publishers to sell their books. 3
8. Examine the reasons for a virtual reading “Mania” in Europe in the 18th century. 4
9. What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century? 4
10. Give four instances of print around us everywhere. 4

CHAPTER : 8 – NOVELS, SOCIETY AND HISTORY

1. In what way novels in India attempted to create a sense of pan – Indian belonging. 1
2. In what way the changes in technology led to an increase in readers of the novel in 18th Century Europe ? 1
3. Mention the changes occurred in 19th Century in Britain which Thomas Hardy and Charles Dickens wrote about? 3
4. The social changes in Britain led to an increase in women readers – how? 3
5. Novelists in colonial India wrote for a political cause – explain. 3
6. What made magazines popular? How did serialisation make it more popular? 3
7. How did the novels of Munshi Premchand acted as catalyst to reform the society? 3
8. Before the advent cinema, novels was the source of entertainment. Do you agree –Explain. 3
9. How did the colonial administration find vernacular novels to be a valuable source of information on nations life and customs? 4
10. European and western novelists presented the new woman –Explain the statement. 3
11. What is the reason behind women and girls often discouraged from reading novel in the early 19th century. Does it applicable in the modern times? 3

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| 12. | In one of the books, the author wrote about his days as a vendor of his own books. Name the author and say that made him do so? | 3 |
| 13. | Do you think modern young generation read more comics than novels –Give reasons? | 3 |
| 14. | Why do you think Chandu Menon gave up the idea of translating English novel into Malalayalam? | 1 |
| 15. | By whom was Pariksha guru written? What message did he convey in his novel? | 3 |

COTEMPORARY INDIA II (GEOGRAPHY)

Chapter 1 Resources and Development

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|-----|---|---|
| 1. | How can we motivate the young generation for the conservation of resources? | 1 |
| 2. | Why is terrace cultivation practised in hilly region? | 1 |
| 3. | How are abiotic resources different from the biotic resources? | 1 |
| 4. | What is Exclusive Economic Zone? | 1 |
| 5. | ‘ Natural resources are free gift of nature’. Do you agree with this statement? Give Three reasons. | 3 |
| 6. | What are the objectives of Agenda 21? | 3 |
| 7. | Why is resource planning essential in India? | 3 |
| 8. | State the factors that determine the land use pattern in India. | 3 |
| 9. | What do you mean by net sown area? Describe it with reference to India. | 4 |
| 10. | How can we classify resources on the basis of ownership? | 4 |
| 11. | Do you agree that technical and economic development have led to more consumption of resources? Comment. | 4 |
| 12. | Suggest four measures to conserve soil. | 4 |
| 13. | Mention four characteristics of alluvial soil. | 4 |
| 14. | What is land degradation? Give three reasons. | 4 |

15. What are bad lands and ravines? 3

Chapter 2 Forest and Wildlife Resources

1. Why do we have diverse flora and fauna? 1
2. In what way did the colonial rule affect the depletion of forests in India? 1
3. Point out one of the achievements of the Chipko movement. 1
4. What are the sacred groves or the virgin forests? 1
5. How can we protect the wildlife in India? Suggest any three methods. 3
6. Name the wildlife species which was declared extinct by the Government of India in 1952.
Suggest three reasons for its extinction. 4
7. Why does the Himalayan Yew (a medicinal plant) vanishing fast in Himachal Pradesh and
Arunachal Pradesh? 4
8. How far 'Project Tiger' has succeeded to protect tigers in India?
9. Distinguish between Reserved forests and Protected forests. 4
10. How does Joint forest Management help in forest conservation? 4
11. Give three reasons for the decline of India's biodiversity. 3
12. Explain how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India. 3
13. In what ways the destruction of forests affected the cultural diversity? 3

Chapter 3 Water Resources

1. Mawsynram is a region of highest rainfall. Yet it face acute shortage of water. Why? 1
2. What is the objective of the Narmada 'bachavo andolan'? 1
3. In which river the longest dam is located in India? 1
4. In what way water becomes a renewable resource? 1
5. State any three objectives of a multipurpose project. 3

6. What are the reasons for the scarcity of water? 3
7. Why are the multipurpose projects called the temples of modern India? 3
8. 'Water is the basis of life' Explain by citing suitable examples. 3
9. How has industrialisation affect the Indian rivers? 4
10. How has construction of dam on rivers affected the lives of people living in the catchment area? Justify with examples. 4
11. What do you mean 'Paller pani'? Describe with reference to Rajasthan and Meghalaya. 4
12. Explain the role of water resources in the industrialisation of a country. 4
13. In recent years multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons. Give any four such reasons. 4

Chapter 4 Agriculture

1. Why does Kerala lead in the production of rubber in India? 1
2. What was the reason for the Champaran movement? 1
3. Which crop is called the 'golden fibre' of India? 1
4. Name the agricultural season other than kharif and rabi. 1
5. How are pulses beneficial to us? 1
6. Why is agriculture called the 'backbone of our economy'? 3
7. According to you what changes should be made in Indian agriculture to provide sufficient food to fast growing population in India. 3
8. Why does productivity of wheat higher in some states? 3
9. Indian agriculture has been transforming from subsistence to commercial farming. Explain. 4
10. How do technical and institutional reforms help to increase agricultural production in India? 4
11. Why are farmers committing suicides in several states of our country? Suggest some measures to check this practice. 4
12. 'There is ample scope for alternative employment opportunities in agricultural sector' Comment. 4
13. Name the beverage crop other than coffee and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth. 4

14. Why food grains productions has remained stagnant or fallen for six consecutive years. 4

Chapter 5 Minerals and Energy Resources

1. Which states of India have the potential for the development of wind energy? 1
2. Why is coal often called 'black gold'? 1
3. Write two merits of water as a source of energy. 1
4. What is Bailadila famous for? 1
5. Which part of India is known as the storehouse of minerals? 1
6. In what way iron brought a revolutionary change in human life. 3
7. Give the reasons for the importance of biogas in rural India. 3
8. 'Solar energy is more developed in Western India.' Why? 3
9. For what product Mumbai High is famous for? Enumerate the contribution of it
in strengthening the economy of India. 3
10. What are the various uses of copper? Where are copper ore found in India? 3
11. What is geothermal energy ? Name any two project which have been set up to harness
Geothermal energy. 4
12. Why is it said that mining is becoming a 'killer industry'? 4
13. Distinguish between conventional and nonconventional sources of energy. 4
14. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? 4
15. How can we say that the future of nuclear energy is bright in India? 4

Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries

1. 'Agriculture and industry move hand in hand'. Elaborate. 3
- Q.2 What are agro based industries? What is their significance in Indian economy? 3
- Q.3 Why are most of the major iron and steel industries established in public sector? 3
- Q.4 What is the role of infrastructure in industrial development? Explain. 3

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| Q.5 | “In recent years, most of the sugar mills are being established in the southern and western states.” Support the statement with suitable reasons. | 3 |
| Q.6 | Why are the Jute mills concentrated along the Hugli river? Give reasons. | 3 |
| Q.7 | How does the industrial pollution degrade the environment? Elaborate. | 3 |
| Q.8 | Explain the factors which are favourable for Jamshedpur Iron and Steel plant. | 3 |
| Q.9 | Explain the problem of cotton textile industries in our country. | 3 |
| Q.10 | Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry? | 1 |
| 11. | Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi? Give one reason. | 1 |
| 12. | Explain the contribution of industries in National Economy. | 3 |
| 13. | Why chemical industries are widely spread over the country? Give one reason. | 1 |
| 14. | IT industries are the key to employment generation and foreign exchange earner In India. Explain. | 4 |
| 15 | How has NTPC maintained pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources. Explain. | 4 |
| 1. | What do you understand by Golden quadrilateral super Highway? | 1 |
| Q.2 | Why is air Travel preferred in the north eastern states of India? Give reasons. | 3 |
| Q.3 | ‘India has one of the largest telecom network in Asia’. Justify the statement. | 1 |
| Q.4 | What is the significance of the border roads? | 3 |
| Q.5 | ‘Efficient means of transport and communications are pre-requisites for faster economic development of our country’. Elaborate . | 3 |
| Q.6 | Pipeline transportation is the best means of transportation for transporting liquid and gases materials. Why? | 3 |
| 7. | What are the two electronic media of mass communication? | 1 |
| Q.8 | ‘Roadways still have an edge over railways in our country’ Give argument. | 3 |
| 9. | What are first class mail? | 1 |
| Q.10 | What is the reason for changing nature of the International Trade in the last fifteen years? | 3 |
| Q.11 | Why is Railways an important mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India? | 3 |

- Q.12 Why there is a dense network of railways in the northern plains of India? Give reasons. 4
- Q.13 Why is it said that waterways are the best means of transportation? Discuss. 4
- Q.14 'Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity'. Explain. 4
- Q.16 Explain the role of tourism industry in promoting national integration and international understanding. 4

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 1 Development

1. Why different categories of persons do not have same notion of development? 1
2. What should be developmental goals of an adivasi from a narmada valley? Mention any two such goals. 1
3. Give two examples where an average is used for comparing situations? 1
4. Find out per capita income level of middle income countries as per World Development Report 2006. 1
5. Why may development for one may not be development for other? 1
6. What is the position of India in HDI ranks? Name two countries which are below India? 1
7. Give two reasons why the infant mortality rate in Kerala is less than Bihar? 1

8. What are the other criteria for development other than per capita income? Explain with examples. 3
9. What should India do or achieve to become a developed country? 3
10. "The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all, but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person" justify? 3

11. Money in your pocket can not buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well- justify? 4
12. Why do we use average income for comparisons? Are there any limitations? Illustrate with your one example related to development? 4

Chapter 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

1. What do you mean by the term sectors? 1
2. Which sector includes production by exploiting natural resources? 1
3. Which sector has grown the most over 30 years? 1
4. Why are the workers in agricultural sector are under employed? 1
5. Why should we be worried about under employment? 1
6. How would income and employment increase if farmers were provided with irrigation and marketing facilities? 1
7. Why the privet sector do not provide useful things at a reasonable price? 1
8. Who under takes the mammoth task of measuring GDP? 1

1. People working in industrial and service sector need food. Imagine what would happen if there is a strike by transporters and lorries refuse to take vegetables, milk etc from rural areas? 3
2. How do we count the various goods and services and know the total production in each sector? 3
3. In what ways can one increase employment for people? 3
4. Read the table carefully and answer the following questions:-

Table:- WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS(IN MILLIONS)

| SECTOR | ORGANIZED | UNORGANIZED | TOTAL |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| PRIMARY | 2 | 240 | 242 |
| SECONDARY | 9 | 54 | 63 |
| TERTIARY | 17 | 76 | 93 |
| TOTAL | 28 | 370 | 398 |
| TOTAL IN% | | | 100% |

- (a) What is the percentage of people in the organized sector in agriculture? 1
 - (b) Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganized sector? why ? 1
 - (c) Why is the percentage of workers are more in the unorganized sectors? 1
3. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. Give two examples. 4
 4. Service sector in India employ two different kinds of people? Who are these? 4
 5. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example In the urban and rural areas. 4

Chapter 3 Money and Credit

1. What do mean by double coincidence of wants? 1
2. Why are demand deposits considered as money? 1
3. What is the main objective of SHG? 1
4. What does terms of credit include? 1
5. Besides banks, which is the major source of cheap credit in rural areas? 1
6. Why everybody is bound to accept money against any transaction? 1
7. Give any two examples of collateral used for borrowing. 1
1. Why the demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment? 3
2. Which situation is commonly called 'debt – trap'? Give examples. 3
3. Why the poor people are prevented to get easy loans from the bank? Give three reasons. 3
4. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? 3
5. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? 3

13. The following table shows people in a variety of occupations in urban areas. What are the purposes of such loans?

| SN | OCCUPATIONS | REASON FOR NEEDING A LOAN |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Graduate student who is computer literate | |
| 2 | Migrant labourer in Delhi | |
| 3 | A worker whose factory has closed down | |
| 4 | Authorikshaw driver | |

14. . In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrowers. Explain. 4
15. The modern currency is without any use of its own then why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? 4

Chapter 4 Globalization and the Indian Economy

1. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies? 1
2. It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. Name it. 1
3. What are the investments made by MNCS called? 1
4. It creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. What does it refer to? 1
5. Mention one advantage of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade? 1
6. Would you say Ford Motors is MNC? Why? 1
7. Why does government try to attract more foreign investments? 1

8. Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people in the country? 3
9. How is information technology connected with globalization? Would globalization have been possible without expansion of IT? 3
10. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment. 3
11. How with import of steel from India into Chinese markets lead to integration of markets for steel in the two countries? Explain. 3

12. What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is more fair? 4
13. Recent studies point out that small producers in India need three things to compete better in the market : 4
 - (a) Better roads, power, water, raw materials, marketing and information network.
 - (b) Improvements and modernization of technology.
 - (c) Timely availability of credit at reasonable interest rates.
 - (i) Can you explain how these three things could help Indian producers?
 - (ii) Do you think MNCs will be interested in investing in these? Why?
 - (iii) Can you think of any other step that the government could take?
14. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are better shared. What role government can play in making this possible? 4

Chapter 5 Consumer Rights

1. What is 'consumer exploitation'? 1
2. Which organization sets standards of products at the International level? 1
3. Consumers have the right to be protected against any danger arising from the products. Which right ensures this? 1
4. In spite of so many rules and regulations, we do find bad quality products in the market. Why? 1
5. Why is it that rules have been made so that the manufacturer displays the information or details along with the product? 1
6. Consumer Movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations? What are these organizations known as? 1

7. What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer court? 3
8. For the following products / services discuss what safety rules should be observed by the producers:- 3
 - a. LPG cylinder
 - b. Medicines
 - c. Edible oil
9. There may be rules and regulations, but they are often not followed. Give reasons. 3
10. What do you think should be the role of govt. to protect consumers? 3
11. Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices exploit consumers in market place. Give four examples of such unfair practices? 4
12. It was presumed that it was the responsibility of the consumers to be careful while buying a commodity or service. How? 4
12. What necessitated the origin of consumer movement as a 'social force'? 4

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

Chapter 1 Power Sharing

1. 'A wise Constitution gives equal importance to all ethnic groups'. The statement signifies which reason of power sharing? 1
2. What is a system of 'checks and balances'? 1
3. Why is power sharing desirable? 1
4. Why did the Belgian leaders amend the Constitution four times? 1
5. What is the vertical division of power? 1
6. Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? 3
7. How do democracies accommodate different social groups? 3
8. Enumerate the basic principles of democracy. 3
9. Why did a civil war break out in Brussels? List out the setbacks. 3
10. What were the series of majoritarian measures adopted in Srilanka? 3

Chapter 2 Federalism

1. In what way changes can be made in the federal Constitution? 1
2. What are the reasons for the success of Indian federalism? 1
3. Which large country has not followed federalism and why? 1
4. What is the basic idea behind decentralization of power? 1
5. Do you agree that only big countries have a federal set up? 1
6. Distinguish between coming together and holding together federations. 3
7. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects, why do we have Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce in the Union Cabinet? 3
8. 'Independence of Judiciary is the key to the success of federation'. Examine the statement. 3

9. When was the beginning of coalition era? Why? 3
10. Describe any four features of federal government? 4
11. 'India is a country of diverse languages'. Examine the statement under the linguistic diversity of India. 4
12. Examine the concept of three tier government of Indian federation. 4

Chapter 3 Democracy and Diversity

1. What is the basis of social divisions in India? 1
2. How is overlapping different from cross-cutting? 1
3. Give the different forms of social divisions. 1
4. Do only big countries have social divisions? Give examples. 1
5. How social differences are based on accident of birth? 3
6. Examine the ways in which social divisions are reflected in democracy? 3
7. When does a social difference become a social division? 3
8. How do social divisions affect politics? Give two examples. 4
9. Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and reconciliation of social diversity. Justify the statement. 4
10. Discuss three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social divisions . 4

Chapter 4- Gender, Religion and Caste

1. What do you mean by gender division? 1
2. What led to the feminist and women's movement? 1
3. Why did our Constitution framers chose the model of secular state? 1
4. Give two ways through which exploitation among women can be checked. 1
5. State any two situations in which problem of communalism becomes acute. 1
6. What is social equality? 3
7. Suggest the steps to improve the social status of women in Indian society. 3

8. What are the various forms of caste in politics? 4
9. If you were of voting age what consideration will be opted by you for voting and why? 4
10. 'Politics based on caste identity is not very healthy in a democracy'. Give your opinion. 4

Chapter 5- Popular struggles and Movements

1. 'Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy'. Prove this statement. 1
2. What are the indirect ways of protest in democracy? 1
3. Give one reason for struggle in Bolivia? 1
4. Distinguish between interest groups and pressure groups. 3
5. If electricity is not supplied properly in your colony what will you do? What kind of groups will you form? How will you bring your problems to the notice of the authorities concerned? 3
6. How are the deep disputes resolved in the democracy? 3
7. How do struggles and movements shape democracy? 4
8. Examine the methods adopted by the interest groups in India to put pressure on the government. 4
9. Describe the four main features of popular mass struggle for restoring democracy in Nepal. 4

Chapter 6- Political Parties

1. Can we have a party-less democracy? 1
2. Do political parties educate people? 1
3. How do political parties shape public opinion? 1
4. What are the advantages of a multiparty system? 3
5. What are the ways in which political parties can be reformed? 3
6. What are the characteristics of a political party? 4
7. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy. 4

8. State the various challenges faced by the political parties. 4
9. 'Opposition is important for democracy'. Comment. 4

Chapter 7- Outcomes of Democracy

1. What should be the basic outcome of democracy? 1
2. Why are decisions delayed in democracy? 1
3. What is the essence of democracy? 1
4. Why is democracy preferred to other forms of government? 1
5. What do you mean by Civil liberties? 3
6. How can democracy be measured on the basis of its expected outcome? 3
7. Discuss the factors that denote the successful working of democracy in India. 3
8. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain with four facts. 4
9. What sustains democracy in India? 4
10. How does democracy produce an accountable , responsive and legitimate government? 4

Chapter 8- Challenges to democracy

1. What type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country for democratic set up? 1
2. What is the first priority in a democracy? 1
3. Which legal act is the best to empower people to carry out democratic reforms? 1
4. Which is the most common form of democracy in today's world and why? 1
5. Discuss the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world? 3
6. How can the principles of democracy be applied to all spheres of life? 3
7. Point out any four demerits of democracy. 4
8. How does communalism take various forms in politics? Explain four points. 4
9. What are the main guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising the ways and means for political reforms in India? 4

HINTS:

History -Chapter 1

1. Offering homage to the statue of liberty . Distinct nations – people are grouped.
2. Undoing most of the changes introduced by Napoleon.
3. To train revolutionaries
4. A Lady with a balance
5. (a) People constitute the nation (b) Measures to create collective identity among the French (c) A new French flag, national assembly etc
6. Freedom ,enlightenment & rights of man
7. Did not provide universal suffrage
8. Language , music , drama , dance folklore etc
9. Revolution in France sparks uprising in other European countries
10. No representation of women
11. Britain – gradual changes
12. One who is aware of women's rights and interests
13. Unification of Germany – Prussia – Bismarck – 1871 , Unification of Italy – Sardinia – Cavour - 1861
14. Balkan – Imperialistic rivalry , weakening of Ottoman Turks
15. Allegory – France , Marianne Germany – Germania

Chapter-2

The Nationalists Movement in Indo-China

1. Deliberate policy of French- not to qualify for the better paid jobs.
2. High population, low agricultural productivity, extensive indebtedness.
3. Vietcong-communist army of the Vietnamese under Ho Chi Minh. Vietminh-the nationalist army of league for the independence of Vietnam.
4. To increase cultivation, to transport goods for trade, move military garrisons, to expand market for profits.
5. Supply of natural resources and other goods to France on their terms, forced labour, 2/3rd of rice production to export, indentured labour-miserable life.
6. To increase the profit opportunities, purchase of more goods, more business for French.

7. Hygienic measures, opened hospitals and dispensaries, killing of rats.
8. Fight with the French-8 yrs, division of Vietnam into north and south, civil war between north and south-20 yrs, US entry into the war-devastation.
9. Women joining the war, nursing the wounded, shooting down planes, young brave and dedicated.
10. Setting of an authoritarian Government, formation of national liberation front, unification of Vietnam, US entry-prolonged war.

Chapter 3

1. India- Guided by Gandhian Principles – Ahimsa
2. Non co operation , civil disobedience movement etc
3. Non co operation – aim swaraj 1920 civil disobedience- aim poorna swaraj 1930
4. Unity , identity of India
5. Swaraj – Self rule – complete independence – absolute freedom 1929 Lahore session
6. Celebrated as Independence Day – Khilafat Ali Brothers , reinstating Kalifa
7. Non co operative – To achieve swaraj and first mass movement
8. Folklore – promoted sense of collective belongingness
9. Fight against British rule , contribution of national leaders
10. Mass participation
11. Contribution of Alluri seetharamaraju, unity among tribal people
12. Trade unions , spread of socialistic ideas , formation of communist party
13. The industrialist came closer to the congress ,workers stayed aloof .
14. 1931 , releasing the political prisoners
15. To look into the working of Govt of India Act of 1919

Chapter 4

1. Travelers , missionaries , explorers
2. High food prizes – Industrialist pressurized the Govt
3. Establishment of IMF and world Bank- to finance post war reconstruction
4. Caribbean islands, Fiji and Mauritius
5. Small Pox Germs
6. Exchange Goods and Ideas

7. Overproduction of goods.
8. Flow of goods ,capital and labour.
9. Use of Indian icons, national heroes.
10. Through traders
11. Killed vast population
12. Control over raw materials, better access for their goods.
13. Employment to the Asians.
14. Exports and imports fell, people suffered.

Chapter 5

1. To protect British Industries
2. Investment in the eastern countries
3. Mechanizations in farming
4. Association of workers
5. Insecurity of jobs
6. Agents to recruit new workers
7. Financing Production , carrying goods, supplying exporters
8. More employment , earning foreign exchange
9. Decline of Indian industries
10. Helped to increase production in India
11. Indian economy suffers , Indian markets were flooded with British Goods
12. To Protect the interest of Indian business class
13. To get uninterrupted supply of goods
14. Maintenance of machines were expensive
15. Europe was busy in producing war materials . Indian industries got sufficient orders from British

Chapter-6

Work, Life and Leisure

1. Imposing high penalties for crime, work offered-deserving poor.
2. High population, Industrial wastes and smoke.
3. Native-Indians lived, European/white lived.
4. Industrial capitalism, colonial rule over large parts of the world.
5. Attempts to decongest localities, more green belts, reduce pollution, planting more trees.
6. Emission of harmful effluents and smoke from factories, overcrowding-migration, development of slums and health problems.
7. Women employed in factories-18th and 19th century, domestic services, other activities-tailoring, washing, making match boxes, employment in war time industries.
8. Inhaling of Grey smoke in winter, generation of black smog, huge population, industrial pollutants, and ash in coal.
9. To check overcrowding, to ease congestion, to provide transport facility.
10. Capital city attracted more people, growth of trade, establishment of industries, hub of Indian films.

Chapter-7

Print Culture and the Modern World

1. To inculcate the habit of reading and attracted more readers.
2. Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing.
3. Fear of rebellious and irreligious thought spreading, valuable materials and text might be lost.
4. The publishers fear the book sales would decline-great depression.
5. Increasing demand for books, copying-laborious expensive and time consuming, manuscripts were fragile, need for quicker and cheaper reproduction of text.
6. Print was used by merchants for trade information, reading became leisure activity, women began reading and publishing their works.
7. Serialisation of popular novels, brought out shilling series, dust cover book jacket, paperback editions were innovations.
8. Rise of literacy rate to 60-80%, desire to read more books, spreading progress enlightenment, change the world, liberate society and bring in reason and intellect.

9. Books on women written, women readers increased, literal husbands and fathers taught daughters at home, women education emphasized.
10. Books, newspapers, official circulars, advertisements.

Chapter 8

1. Novelist wrote for a cause – nationalism
2. Print media helped in obtaining books
3. Industrialization and poverty of workers and their hardships
4. Literacy
5. Struggle for independence
6. Presentation and serialization of stories
7. Gave importance to social themes
8. -
9. To know about the social custom , traditions etc, easy for administration
10. Women were allowed to speak with authority, wrote about family and experience, earned public recognition
11. Fear of getting spoiled
12. Vaikam Mohamed Basheer to earn his livelihood
13. –
14. Difference in culture between India and western world
15. Srinivas Das –reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle class

