

S.Sc. 10TH. WORKSHEET

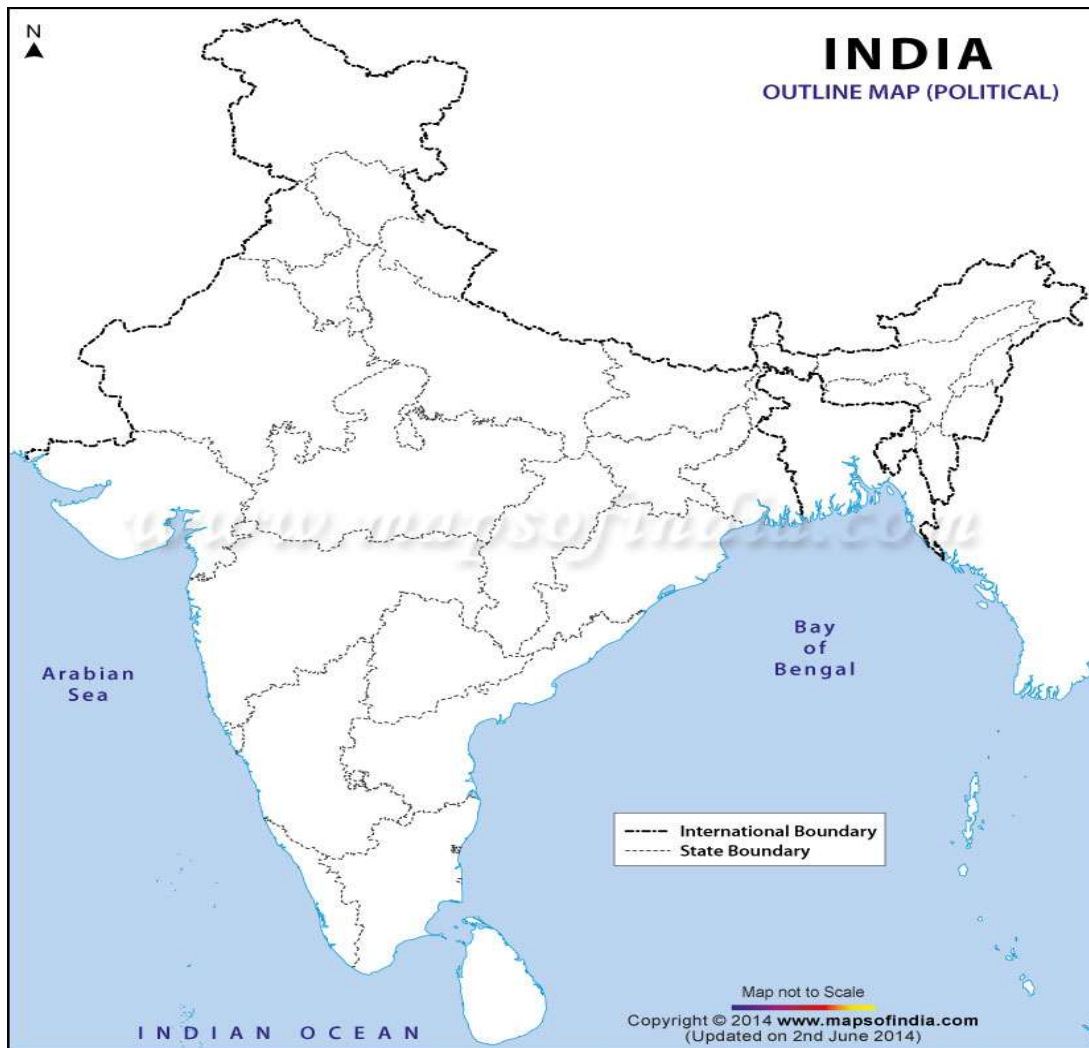
HISTORY

L-1 NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Explain the features of nation state that emerge in Europe in twentieth century.
2. How did French Revolution create the idea of national sense of collective identity?
3. Give any three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.
4. Describe the process of unification of Britain.
5. Describe the process of unification of Germany.
6. Describe the process of unification of Italy.
7. How did female figures Allegory visualize the idea of nationalism?
8. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in Balcan?
9. How did French artist Frederic Sorrieu visualize his dream of world made up of democratic and social republic?
10. How was Habsburg empire patch work of many people in Europe?

L-3 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Q1. Write a short note on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- Q2 .What was Rowlatt Act?
- Q3. Why and who started Khilafat Movement?
- Q4. Who wrote the book Hind Swaraj? What has been declared in it?
- Q5. Why many within the Congress were concerned about the proposals of Non-Cooperation Movement?
- Q6. Explain the idea of Satyagrah .
- Q7. Explain the effects of non- cooperation movement on the economic front?
- Q8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non- Cooperation Movement?
- Q9. What was Inland Emigration Act?
- Q10. Who formed the Swaraj Party and Why?
- Q11. Which two factors shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s?
- Q12. Why Gandhiji relaunched Civil Disobedience movement?
- Q13. Describe the role of participation of rich peasants b. poor peasants c working class in civil disobedience movement..
- Q14. How was the Non - cooperation movement different from the civil disobedience movement?
- Q15. Elaborate the participation of women in civil disobedience movement.
- Q16.How did people belonging to different communities, region or language develop a sense of collective belongingness?



. Locate the following on the political map of India.

1. Indian National Congress Sessions :-
 Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
 Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
 Madras, (1927)
 Lahore (1929)
2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement
 (Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)
 - (i) Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters
 - (ii) Kheda (Gujrat) Peasant Satyagrah
 - (iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
 - (iv) Amritsar (Punjab) Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

- (v) Chauri Chaura (U.P.) calling off the NCM.
(vi) Bardoli (Gujarat) no tax campaign
(vii) Dandi (Gujarat) Civil Disobedience Movement.

L-1 POWER SHARING

- Q.1 Define : Ethnic & Majoritarianism
- Q.2 What is the ethnic composition of city Brussels?
- Q.3 How many times was the constitution of Belgium amended?
- Q.4 In which city the headquarters of European Union is located and why?
- Q.5 Evaluate the steps taken by the Sri Lanka govt. that led to civil war.
- Q.6 Explain how Belgium was able to solve its ethnic problems.
- Q.7 ‘Sharing of powers makes a country more united and powerful’. Justify the statement.
- Q.10 ‘Both Belgium ad Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different system of power sharing.
- Give the points of difference.
- Q.11 What led to the emergence of idea of power sharing
- Q.12 Why horizontal distribution of power sharing know as system of checks and balance?
- Q.13 Why is power shared amongst various social groups?
- Q.14 What were the outcomes of the steps taken by Belgium to solve the ethnic problems?

Q.15 Write the majoritarian measures adopted In Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala supremacy

L – 2 FEDERALISM

Q1. What are the local government bodies for urban areas?

Q2. Give a brief description of Linguistic diversity of India.

Q3. What was the condition of local government before 1992?

Q4. Explain with examples how some states in India enjoy special powers?

Q5. What are the objectives of federal system?

Q6. What is Gram Sabha? Mention its functions.

Q7. Why were linguistic states created? What are their advantages?

Q8. Why decentralization is important for a country like India?

Q9. How legislative powers are distributed between three tier of government?

Q10. In what ways Jammu and Kashmir enjoys special powers?

Q11. For what reasons India adopted a Federal system of government?

Q12. Discuss the role of Judiciary in India.

Q13. “Federalism works only in big countries.” Is this statement true or false?

Q14. What major changes took place towards the strengthening of federal system in India after 1990s?

Q15. How are Union territories administered?

L-5 POLITICAL PARTIES

- Q.1 State the various functions that are performed by Political Parties.
- Q.2 What are the characteristics of a Political Party?
- Q.3 Why do we have a multi -party system In India?
- Q.4 What is meant by national political party? State the conditions that are required to be a national party?
- Q.5 “No party system is ideal for all countries and In all situations”. Justify the statement.
- Q.7 Explain the various challenges faced by the political parties?
- Q.8 Why is there a lack of internal democracy within political parties In India?
Explain with example.
- Q.9 ‘Political parties are necessary conditions of democracy’.Analyse the statement.
- Q.10 What steps can be taken to reform the political parties In India?
- Q.11 Examine some reforms done to strengthen the political parties In India?
- Q.12 Distinguish between a regional party and a national party.
- Q.13 What is a single party system? Write its disadvantages.
- Q.14 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of bi- party system.
- Q.15 Describe the three components of Political Party.
- Q.16 Mention any two ways for carrying out political reforms In a democratic country?

L-7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

- Q.1 ‘Democratic government is a legitimate government’. How?
- Q.2 Explain the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities.
- Q.3 “The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.”
Justify the statement.

- Q.4 Why is democracy better than other form of government? Give arguments in favour.
- Q.5 “Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual”. Describe.
- Q.6 How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
- Q.7 “Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities”. Support this statement.
- Q.8. Mention the factors on which economic development of a nation depends.
- Q.9 “Transparency is the most important feature of Democracy.” Analyse.
- Q.10 “A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project”. Do you agree? Why?

Geography

L- 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- Q1. What are international resources?
- Q2. What is the objective of agenda 21?
- Q3. What is gully and sheet erosion ?
- Q4. What are the various forces of nature that contribute to the formation of soil?
What is the importance of soil as a resource?
- Q5. “India is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in others”. Support your statement with certain examples.
- Q6. Define Gross cropped area and waste land.
- Q7. Why resource planning a complex process?
- Q8. Explain any four human activities that have been responsible for degradation of land resource.

- Q9. What is net sown area? Which states of India have more net sown area?
- Q10. “India has a variety of relief features which are most important resources?”
Justify the statement.
- Q11. Describe the land use pattern of India under the following headings- forest area, pasture land ,net sown area.
- Q12. Differentiate between a stock and reserve resource with suitable example.
- Q13. Explain how nature , technology and institutions are inter-dependent on each other?
- Q14. Suggest some ways to solve the problem of land degradation in India?
- Q15. What problems have arisen due to excessive utilization of resources?
- Q16. What is Bangar soil composed of? How is it different from Khadar?

L- 2 WATER RESOURCES

Q1. Locate and Label the following dams on a political map of India.

Dams:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------|
| (1) | | Salal |
| (2) | Bhakra | Nangal |
| (3) | | Tehri |
| (4) | Rana | Sagar |
| (5) | Sardar | Sarovar |
| (6) | | Hirakud |
| (7) | Nagarjuna | Sagar |
| (8) | Tungabhadra. | |

L-3 AGRICULTURE

- Q1- What are millets? Give a brief description of climatic conditions and producer states of millets.
- Q2. How has agriculture contributed to the national income and employment?
- Q3. Enumerate any three characteristics of commercial farming.
- Q4. Differentiate between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.
- Q5. What are the key problems of Indian agriculture?
- Q6. Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif crops.
- Q7. Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating?
- Q8. How Indian agriculture may be modernized?
- Q9. What are the salient features of plantation agriculture?
- Q10. “ Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other”. Explain in reference to the geographical conditions required for them.
- Q11. Differentiate between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.
- Q12. Which crop is both food and fodder? What are the conditions required for its growth? In which states of India is it grown?
- Q13. What is plantation farming? Write three salient features of plantation farming.
- Q14. State initiatives taken by government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.
- Q15. Discuss the contribution of agriculture national economy, employment and industrial output.
- Q16. On the outline map of India locate and label
- (a) Major areas of rice and wheat.
 - (b) Major producer states of sugarcane; tea; coffee; rubber; cotton and jute.

L -5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Q1. On the outline map of India locate and label

(I) Iron ore mines : Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary& Kudremukh

(II) Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya& Hazaribagh.

(III) Coal mines :Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Singareni & Neyvali

(IV) Oil Fields :Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol & Ankaleshwar

(V) Power Plants:-
(a) Thermal :Namrup,,Talcher, Singrauli, Harduaganj, Korba, Uran,
Ramagundam
Vijaywada & Tuticorin

(b) Nuclear: Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga ,Kalpakkam,

L- 6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q1. What do you mean by agglomeration economies?

Q2. What are the different ways in which industries are classified?

Q3. Why does Chhota Nagpur region has maximum concentration of iron and steel industry?

Q4. Mention the major challenges to Jute Industry that are leading to its decline?

Q5. Why is the cotton textile industry the largest industry in India today?
Give any three reasons.

Q6. How do industries pollute air? Explain the measures to reduce this ?

Q7. What is manufacturing? What is its importance?

Q8. What role does IT industry play in the Indian economy?

Q9. Explain why most of the cotton textile industries are concentrated in

Mumbai region?

Q10. Why is iron and steel industry known as heavy industry?

Q11. Give three reasons why sugar mills are shifting towards the south?

Q12. Write three salient features of National Jute policy.

Q13. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants?

Q14. Do you agree with the view that agriculture and Industry go hand in hand?

Q15. Why is it important to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities?

Q16. Classify industries on the basis of a) end products b) raw materials

Q17. Discuss the problems faced by sugar industry and jute industry.

Q18. On the outline map of India locate and label

(1) Cotton Textile Industries : Mumbai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore, & Madurai

(2) Woollen Industry : Srinagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Mirzapur & Jamnagar

(3) Silk Industry : Anantnag, Srinagar, Murshidabad & Mysore

(4) Iron and Steel Plants : Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Raurkela, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, Vishakhapatnam & Salem

(5) Software Technology Parks: Mohali, Noida, Jaipur, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Chennai & Thiruvananthapuram

L- 7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q1. What is the major objective behind construction of Border Roads?

Q2. Why is air transport preferred in the northern region?

Q3. Define balance of trade. Distinguish between favourable and Unfavourable balance of trade.

Q4. What is the difference between domestic and international trade.

Q5. Why have the Great plains more railways than Himalayan region?

Q6. What do you mean by density of roads? Which regions have highest and Lowest road density?

- Q7. What is mass communication? Throw light on different types of means of mass communication and its importance.
- Q8. Why tourism is called trade? What values are associated with tourism?
- Q9. Explain the three important networks of pipelines in India?
- Q10. Name and explain the important national waterways of India?
- Q11. State the advantages of water transport and pipeline transport.
- Q12. What are the problems faced by rail transport and road transport in India?
- Q13. Describe Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways with special reference to its objectives.
- Q14. Differentiate between State highways and National highways.
- Q15. How international trade has undergone significant changes in the last fifteen years?
- Q16. Locate the following on the political map of India.
 East west corridor, North south corridor, Golden Quadrilateral,
 National Highway: 1, 2 and 7
 Ports – Kandla , Mumbai, Paradip, Kolkata, Hoogli, Haldia, Tuticorin , Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochin, Marmagao, Mumbai, Jawahar Lal Nehru, New Manglore.
 International Airports :Amritsar (Raja Sansi), Delhi (Indira Gandhi International) Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji), Thiruvananthapuram (Nedimbacherry) , Chennai (Meenam Bakkam), Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) & Hyderabad

Economics

L- 1 DEVELOPMENT

- Q1. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. if the income of three families is 4000,7000 and 3000 respectively, what is the income of fourth family ?

Q2. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Q3. What is meant by the average income?

Or

What is per capita income?

Q4. State any one reason for the overuse of resources.

Q5. What is the full form of HDI?

Q6. Why do people look at mix of goals for development?

Q7. Mention two development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab.

Q8. People have conflicting developmental goals' support the statement with suitable example.

Q9. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries' support the statement with examples.

Q10. Which values are associated with sustainable development?

Q11. What is body mass index? How can we calculate it?

Q12. What is development? Mention two aspects of development.

Q13. Distinguish between human development and economic development.

Q14. Mention the limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development.

Q15. Why average income is used as an important criteria to compare countries and measure development?

CH – 2 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1- Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up .

Q2- Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation .

Q3- State the measures taken by Government to protect labourers in the unorganised sector .

OR

How can workers in the unorganized sector be protected ? Explain.

Q4 Explain any three reasons for the primary sector to be the largest employer in India .

Q5-How are the three sectors of economy interdependent ?

Q6- Suggest any one way to solve under employment situation in rural areas in India.

Q7- Give four reasons for the rising importance of tertiary sector in India .

Q8- What is the meaning of under employment ? In which economic sector are under employment conditions more prevalent ? why it is so ? explain two reasons .

Q9- Explain how a shift has taken between sectors in developed countries .

Q10- Is the service sector increasing actually ? Write your views .

Q11. What are intermediate and Final Goods?

Q12. Explain how Public sector contributes to the economic development of the Nation?

Q13. What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts that have taken place between the sectors?

Q14. What are the steps involved in the estimation of GDP?

Q15. Describe the provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

CH – 3 MONEY AND CREDIT

Q1. Give reason why transactions are made in money?

- Q2. How do informal lenders take undue advantage of the borrower's helplessness?
- Q3. Why banks maintain a minimum cash reserve?
- Q4. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?
- Q5. Why is Rupee widely accepted as a medium of exchange?
- Q6. How is the facility of a cheque useful?
- Q7. "Whether credit would be useful or not depends on the situations". Give two different examples in support of this statement.
- Q8. Mention three limitations of barter system.
- Q9. Why is there a need of credit in rural areas?
- Q10. How are deposits with Banks beneficial for individual as well as for the nation?
Explain with examples.
- Q11. What according to you can reduce the dependence of rural poor on informal sources of credit? Suggest ways to avert this situation.
- Q12. What is Collateral? Explain the meaning of terms of credit.
- Q13. How Self Help Groups have helped people in arranging cheaper credit in the times of need?
- Q14. Giving example prove how credit can play both positive and negative role in a person's life?
- Q15. What are the different forms of modern currency?

CH –4 GLOBALISATION

- Q1. Why are MNCs attracted to India?

- Q2. In recent years how have our markets been transformed? Explain with examples.
- Q3. Briefly explain how information technology is connected with globalisation?
- Q4. “ Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers”. Give arguments in support of this statement.
- Q5. What role can government play in order to ensure a fair globalisation?
- Q6. Why is tax on imports known as trade barrier?
- Q7. What are the benefits of foreign trade?
- Q8. Explain how developing countries which are the members of WTO suffer due to trade barriers?
- Q9. “Foreign trade is an important component of globalization”. Explain any three points in this regard?
- Q10. What values worked behind the restrictions on foreign trade in India after independence?
- Q11. Impact of Globalization has not been uniform. Explain this statement.
- Q13. What factors are kept in mind by the MNCs while setting up their production units?
- Q14. What are Special Economic Zones ? Write two characteristics of SEZs.
- Q15. Do you think globalization would have been possible without the fast means of transport and expansion of Information Technology?