

Class – X		POLITICAL SCIENCE		Important Questions	
CHAPTER – 1, POWER SHARING					
1.	Why horizontal distribution of power often is referred to as a system of ‘checks and balances’? Explain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all organs are at the same level - no organ has unlimited power - each organ checks working of the other organ 			
2.	How is federal government better than a unitary government? Explain with examples of Sri Lanka and Belgium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Power divided between organs of the government - Belgium solved problem by respecting all communities - Sri Lanka favoured majoritarianism and it led to civil war 			
3.	Power is shared between different social groups. Comment on this statement with the help of an example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -power is shared between religious & linguistic groups - reservation for weaker section in constitution - e.g. community government in Sri Lanka 			
4.	How is power shared among the different organs of the government? Explain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Horizontal Power Sharing - legislature, executive, judiciary - Vertical Power Sharing – federal system, central govt., state govt., local govt. - power is shared between religious & linguistic groups, weaker section in constitution - people have choice to choose leaders so that power shifts 			
5.	Explain community government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Different social groups handle affairs of their community. -work jointly -does not criticize other communities. 			
6.	Why is power sharing desirable? Or Why is Power Sharing necessary in democracy? Explain. Or Differentiate between prudential reasons and moral reasons for power sharing	PRUDENTIAL REASONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - based on gains & losses - reduces conflict - eg. Reservation for women & minorities 		MORAL REASONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - based on proper behaviour - supports democracy - decentralization of power 	
7.	Differentiate between horizontal power sharing and vertical power sharing.	HORIZONTAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all organs are at the same level - no organ has unlimited power - each organ checks working of the other organ 		VERTICAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - power shared at central, state govt, local govt. - central is highest & local is lowest - lower organ works under the higher organ 	

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Ms. Durgesh Nandini

CHAPTER – 2, FEDERALISM												
1.	Name the three tier government system in India. What steps have been taken by the government to make it more powerful and effective?	-Union Govt, State govt. Local govt. - compulsory regular elections -Reserved seats for SC, ST, OBC - one-third seats reserved for women										
2.	Explain the key features of federalism. OR “India is a federal country”. Explain.	-different levels of govt. like state govt., local govt. -organs of the govt. are independent -constitution is supreme -constitution cannot be changed easily										
3.	What is decentralization? Explain its advantages. OR What are the advantages of local government?	-power taken from central & state govt. & given to local govt. is decentralisation - people directly participate in decision making - makes democracy stronger - reduces burden of central govt. - reserved seats for women										
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CHAPTER-3, DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY												
1.	“Social divisions of one kind or other exist in most countries”. Explain	-most of the countries are multi-cultural - Belgium, a small country is multi-cultural -Sweden, Germany changing, migrants bring change, becoming multi-cultural										
2.	All kinds of social differences are not based on accident of birth. Comment.	-Differences base on our choices - Differences base on our occupation - Differences base on our ideology										
3.	Explain the reasons of social differences.	-By birth - by choice - by religion - by economic status - by caste / colour										
4.	The combination of politics and social division is very dangerous & explosive. Do you agree? Support the answer with suitable examples.	-Northern Ireland, divided in protestants & roman catholics -nationalists represented catholics and unionists represented protestants -1998. UK govt. signed peace treaty										
5.	Differentiate between Civil Rights Movement and The Black Power Movement	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CIVIL RIGHTS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BLACK POWER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-started 1954, ended1968</td> <td>-started 1966, ended1975</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- non-violent</td> <td>- violent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- leader- Martin Luther King (Jr.)</td> <td>- no leader</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- a reform movement</td> <td>- to end racism</td> </tr> </table>	CIVIL RIGHTS	BLACK POWER	-started 1954, ended1968	-started 1966, ended1975	- non-violent	- violent	- leader- Martin Luther King (Jr.)	- no leader	- a reform movement	- to end racism
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7.	Examine two features of the social groups of each North Ireland and Netherlands.	-both are Christians, divided in Catholics & Protestants - Northern Ireland – Catholics are more poor & discriminated -Netherlands – Catholics & Protestants, equally rich or poor - Northern Ireland – conflicts -Netherlands – no conflicts										

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CHAPTER-4, GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE		
1.	“There is an urgent need to combat communalism’. Explain.	-There will be political dominance - violence, riots takes place -it threatens every aspect of the country
2.	How has the principle of Universal Adult Franchise helped in combating casteism?	-right to vote given without any discrimination -one person, one vote - removed discrimination
3.	Suggest some steps to improve women’s participation in politics.	- reservation in Lok Sabha & State Assemblies - Representation by political parties - increasing literacy rate
4.	How does caste influence the politics? Explain its positive as well as negative role.	Negative -parties choose candidates of their caste - parties appeal for votes from their caste Positive -every caste is given representation -no discrimination, one person one vote
5.	How does politics influences caste?	-Each caste tries to widen its base to gain majority -caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes. This strengthens the basic structure of democracy. -New caste groups have come up like ‘backward’ and ‘forward’
6.	What are Feminist Movements? What were their demands?	These movements organised various women organisations to create equality for women in personal and family life. - equal rights for women in all spheres of life. - agitations in different countries for voting rights to women. - improving educational and career opportunities
7.	How does religion influence the politics?	-politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religions - Human rights groups wanted to protect religious minorities -Women’s movements demanded equal rights for women
8.	What provisions have been given in the Indian Constitution, which makes it a secular state?	-No official religion of India - Fundamental Rights have been given -Equality within religious communities. -no untouchability
9.	How do social divisions affect politics? Explain with examples.	In politics, social divisions lead to conflicts and disintegration. Example: -In Northern Ireland, population was divided into Protestant (53%) and Roman Catholics (44%). -Yugoslavia was divided into six independent countries due to religious differences
10.	Explain some ways in which women is discriminated in India.	-Literacy rate among women is low as compared to men -women are not paid equally as men - parents prefer to have sons and the girl child is aborted -Domestic violence for women in urban as well as rural areas
11.	What is communalism? What are the major beliefs of communal people?	It is when a particular community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of other communities. religion is the principal basis of social community. • followers of a particular religion must belong to one community • Their fundamental interests should be the same • people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community • people of different religions cannot live as equal citizens

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CHAPTER-6, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
1.	Explain the factors which are responsible for location / setting of industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of raw material -A large and cheap labor force is required -Power supply for working of the machines -The money invested -A good transport network -Market to sell the product -Government policies encourage industrial development 		
2.	Why steel industry is called heavy industry?	<p>It provides machinery to other industries</p> <p>Steel is used in engineering, construction, defence goods, ship building, aircrafts, transport equipments</p> <p>Daily use consumer goods are made up of steel</p>		
3.	Classify the industries on the basis of the raw material.	<p>Agro Based Industries:raw material from agriculture, e.g. Cotton, jute,coffee</p> <p>Mineral Based Industries: minerals used as raw material, e.g. Iron and steel</p> <p>Heavy Industries:heavy and bulky raw-materials is used, eg. Iron and steel industry</p> <p>Light Industries:use light raw-materials, eg. Electric fans, sewing machines</p>		
4.	Classify the industries on the basis of the ownership.	<p>Private Sector Industries:owned by individuals, eg.Bajaj Auto</p> <p>Public Sector Industries:owned by the state and its agencies, eg. BHEL</p> <p>Joint Sector Industries:owned jointly by the private firms and the state, eg. Oil India Ltd.</p> <p>Co-operative Sector Industries:owned and run by producers of raw materials sugar mill owned and run by farmers are called co-operative sector industries.</p>		
5.	Write a short note on cotton textile industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - major industry in India as -supports labour -brings foreign exchange -India, largest exporter 		
6.	How can we control industrial pollution and environmental degradation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -fitting smoke stacks to factories -use oil or gas instead of coal - use of generators with silencers. -Pollution certificates should be compulsory -use of Eco-friendly 		
7.	<p>Differentiate between large scale industries and small scale industries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differentiate between agro based industries and mineral based industries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differentiate between heavy industries and light industries.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>LARGE SCALE / MINERAL BASED / HEAVY INDUSTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Heavy raw material -heavy final goods -heavy investment -more use of machines -skilled labour -no. of women worker is less -e.g. iron & steel industry </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>SMALL SCALE / AGRO BASED / LIGHT INDUSTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - light raw material - light final goods - light investment - more use of labour - skilled & unskilled labour - no. of women worker is more - e.g.cotton industry </td> </tr> </table>	<p>LARGE SCALE / MINERAL BASED / HEAVY INDUSTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Heavy raw material -heavy final goods -heavy investment -more use of machines -skilled labour -no. of women worker is less -e.g. iron & steel industry 	<p>SMALL SCALE / AGRO BASED / LIGHT INDUSTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - light raw material - light final goods - light investment - more use of labour - skilled & unskilled labour - no. of women worker is more - e.g.cotton industry
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Political Parties

1. What are the major functions of political parties? Explain.
 - Elections
 - To form and run the government
 - Declaration of policies
 - Moulding Public Opinion
 - Link between Government and People
2. What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain.
 - Lack of internal democracy
 - Dynastic succession
 - Money and muscle power
 - Lack of meaningful choice to voters
 - Negative Politics
3. How can political parties be reformed? Explain.
 - Provision of states funding of election
 - Regulation of internal affairs of political parties
 - Provision to minimise the number of candidates
 - Proper revision of voters lists
4. "Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Justify by giving reason
 - Representatives democracy
 - Shaping public opinion
 - Parties form and run government
5. Why have political parties become so important and omnipresent in the modern democracy?

A political party is a group of people who come to contest election and get power in the govt. they shape the public opinion by keeping promises and agreeing on some schemes to develop the nation. Therefore they deflect the fundamental political division of society. They also represent the common people in the form of government.

Outcomes of democracy

1. what outcomes are expected of a democracy?

The expected outcome to democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizen, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizen.

2. Is economic growth in democracies accompanied by increased inequalities among the people?

Ans. yes

a. because most of the democracies a small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

b. share of rich class is increasing whereas those who are at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon.

3. “Democracies a better form of government that any other form of government? Analyse the statement with argument.

Ans. a. Promotes equality among people

b. Enhances the dignity of the individual

c. improve the quality of decision making

d. provides a method to resolve conflicts

e. allows a room for correction

4. “Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizen”. Justify the statements.

Ans. a. Human Rights

b. Reservation of seats in the parliament

c. Dignity and freedom to women

d .caste system in India

5.. How does democracy produce an accountable, Responsive and legitimate government? Discuss by giving reason.

Ans a. Accountable Government

b. Responsive Government

c. Legitimate Government

6. How has corruption become a serious problem for Indian Democracy?

Ans a. Use of money to win election

B .Corruption and development projects

c. Corruption and our international image.

Challenges to democracy

1. Which challenges do you feel are being faced by democracy in India? Give your opinion

Ans

- a. Strengthening of democratic institution and principal
- b. To check the influence of the wealthy and powerful people in the democratic decision
- c. empowering the general section of people through democratic institution

2 Write the measures that can strengthen and deepen democracy.

Ans

- a. people are still living in object poverty illiteracy and unemployment
- B .socio economic inequality continue to exist in our society
- c. itsociety is divided along caste communal linguistic regional lines
- d. political party use of money and muscle power has shaken the faith of people in democracy

3 What are the short comings or weaknesses of democracy.

Ans

- a. Peoples are still living in abject poverty, illiteracy and unemployment.
- b. socio-economic inequalities continue to exist in our society.
- C. Society has been divided in the name of caste , religion and creed

4. Explain different types of challenges being faced by democratic government in modern times.

Ans.

- a. Foundational challenge
- b. challenge of Expansion
- c. Challenge of deepening of democracy

5.How is Myanmar facing the foundational challenges of making a transition to democracy? Explain.

An. There is absence of democracy in Myanmar as the legitimately elected leader Suu Ky has been under house arrest for more than 15 years. She has been released recently

a. the army is in power in Myanmar and a democratically elected government was not allowed to function.

b. The country faces the challenges of making transition to democracy and then instituting a democratic government.

c. the people of Myanmar need to bring down the military regime and keep it away while they set up a sovereign and democratic government

Lifelines of national economy

1. Why road transport is being more important than railway?

Ans. a. Roads require less investment as compared to railway

b. Roads can be built on higher altitude and at any place

c. Road transportation is easy and reach of common men.

d. Maintenance low is low

e. Road transportation has the merit of offering door to door services

2. Write a short note on Golden Quadrilateral super highway.

Ans. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi Kolkata Chennai Mumbai and Delhi by six lane superhighway. The north south corridor linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari and east west corridor connecting Silchar and Porbandar are parts of this project. The major objective of this superhighway is to reduce the time and distance between mega cities of India.

3. . Differences between the following:

A. National Highway and state Highway

B. International trade and local trade

Ans. **National Highway**

a. These connect one state with another

b. these roads are constructed and maintained by the central government

c. these are of national importance there are about 52000 km of national highways

state highway

a. These connect state capitals which district headquarters and other important towns

b. these roads are constructed and maintained by the state government

c. This play major role in the development of the state

d. These are about 300000 km of state highway

International Trade

a. trade between two or more than two country is called international trade

b. Foreign currency is required for international trade.

Local Trade

a. Trade between cities, town, villages and between different states is known as local trade

b. National currency is required for local trade

4. what is the important of BORDER ROADS?

Ans. **Border roads.**

a. The border roads organisation a government of India undertaking construct and maintain these roads.

b. The organisation was established in 1960 for the development of roads of strategic importance in the northern and the North eastern border areas of India.

c. These roads have improved accessibility in the areas of difficult terrain.

d. These roads have helped in the economic development of these roads.

5. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the life line of the nation and its economy?

Ans a. To provide link between people

b. Development of economy

c. National and the cultural integration

d. Nervous system (we can know what is happening in the other parts of nation and world)

e. Global village

6. What is meant by trade?

Ans. The exchange of goods and services among people, state and countries is referred to as trade.

7. Write a short note on Pipelines.

Ans a. Pipeline are used to transport crude oil petroleum products and natural gas

b. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running cost or minimal

c. Solids after converting them into slurry can also be transported by pipelines

d. Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as the underwater.

History

Work,Life and Leisure

Q1: What steps were taken to clean up London?

- A1: Attempts were made to decongest localities, green and open spaces,reduce pollution and landscape the city.
2. Large blocks of apartments were built.
 3. Rent control was introduced.
 4. Single family cottages were built.
 5. Underground railways was built.

Q2: Mention any three steps taken by the government to check criminalisation of London.

- A2: Authorities imposed high penalties for crime. Offered work to those who were considered the deserving poor .
2. Compulsory Elementary Education Act and Factories Act were passed.
 3. Population of criminals were counted and their activities were watched.

Q3: Why well off Londoners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the 19th Century?

- A3: The poor and filthy conditions of one room houses posed threat to public health.
2. There was danger of fire hazards.
 3. There was fear of social disorder or rebellion by workers.

Q4: What were the sources of leisure for the London city life?

- A4: Several cultural events and musical performances were organised
2. Pleasure gardens came to provide facilities for sports,entertainment and refreshments.
 3. Libraries, art galleries and museums were developed.
 4. Music halls and cinemas were popular among lower classes and became great mass entertainment.
 5. Beaches were great source for britishers during holidays.

Q5: What were Chawls? Mention major features of Chawls.

- A5: Chawls were multistoreyed structures which had been built in 1860s.
1. Each chawl was divided into smaller one-room tenants and no private toilet.
 2. There was an open space in middle of chawls for for social gatherings.
 3. These houses were largely owned by private landlords looking for quick ways of earning money
 4. Lower caste were often kept out of many chawls.

Q6: Why is Bombay a city of dreams for someone, while a city of hardship for others? Explain.

A6: Film industry has largely produced the city as a blend of dream and reality.

2. Bombay provides most of the employment to skilled, unskilled workers.

3. Spacious bungalows attract large number of migrants to the city.

4. It is also city of hardship for some because of housing problems as 705 people live in chawls.

5. Pollution is everywhere due to growth of industries.

6. Wide gap between rich and poor.

Q7: Give a brief description of land reclamation in Bombay.

A7: A project was launched to join seven islands of Bombay into one landmass.

2. A project was also launched to build a dry rock between 1914 and 1918.

3. Most famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.

4. Approval of great sea wall to prevent flooding of low lying areas of Bombay.

5. All private companies were closed still city expanded to 22 square miles.

Q8: "Bombay was a prime city of India". Justify.

A8: It was the major outlet for cotton textiles from Gujrat.

2. It was an important administrative centre in Western India.

3. It soon emerged as a major industrial centre.

4. The opening of the Suez Canal brought west close to Bombay.

5. Bombay has a major port facility.

Print Culture

Q1: Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

A1: The Vernacular press reported the exploitative methods of colonial government.

2. Revolutionary ideas were also secretly spread by the print culture.
3. The misrule of government on curbing freedom of press, spread nationalist ideas that demanded freedom of press.
4. The progress of new forms of print such as novels, lyrics, essays, journals and newspapers spread feeling of values among readers.
5. The print culture spread education that prepared fertile minds.

Q2: Who was Gutenberg? Explain the role in history of printing.

A2: Gutenberg was a son of merchant and was a German goldsmith who invented movable type printing in Europe.

2. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses and learnt art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith.
3. Using this knowledge he made his innovation, the olive press became the base model of printing and moulds were used for casting the metal types for letters
4. He soon perfected the system and published his 42-lines Bible.

Q3: Mention some innovations which have improved the printing technology after 17th century.

A3: **Metal Press:** There was a series of innovations in the printing and press was made out of metal.

Rotary Printing Press: An American inventor improved the printing press and invented Rotary Printing Press.

Offset Press: In late 19th century Offset press was developed which could print up to six colors at same time.

Electrically Operated Presses: From the beginning of 20th century electrically presses accelerated.

Q4: Explain the factors responsible for creating a virtual reading mania in Europe.

A4: The revolution in printing was brought by Gutenberg printing press.

2. Increase in literacy rate in most parts of Europe. Churches set up schools in villages.
3. New forms of literature were printed which targeted new audiences.
4. Development of periodicals combined with information of current affairs with entertainment.
5. Booksellers employed peddlers' who roamed around villages carrying low price books for sale.

Q5: Explain the impact of print culture on Indian Women.

A5: Writers started writing about the lives and feelings of women, and this increased the number of women readers. Women got interested in education and many women schools.

2. Women writers came like Tarabai Shinde wrote extensively about lives of women.
3. New journals written by women became very popular in which women education, widowhood, widow marriage were discussed.
4. Penny magazines were specially meant for women which included teaching proper behavior and housekeeping.

5. Novels and books on women published.

Q6: Explain the role of press in the shaping the Indian Society in the 19th century.

A6: Different opinions came into existence. People and social reformers offered a variety of new interpretations of beliefs.

2. Printed tracts and newspapers shaped the nature of debate. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.
3. Intense controversies between social and religious reformers over child marriage, sati system etc. Circulated variety of arguments.

Q7: Why did people in 18th century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end of despotism?

A7: There was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading knowledge and promote reasoning.

2. Increase in literacy rate in some parts of Europe spreaded to the whole country creating virtual reading mania.
3. Work and discoveries of scientists like Newton had a deep impact on readers.
4. The writing of thinkers such as Voltaire were widely printed and spread ideas about science and reasoning became popular.
5. Printing press was thought as the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion and will sweep despotism away.

Q8: What were the drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts?

A8: Production of these could not meet the ever-increased demand for books.

2. Copying was expensive, laborious and time consuming.
3. The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around.

Chapter wise important questions

Subject Geography

Chapter: Resources and Development

Q1. What is soil discuss any three types of soil?

Ans. Soil the top layer of the earth that supports the growth of plants and the natural home of many living organism.

Alluvial Soil: Alluvial soil is deposited by river system. Entire northern plain is made of alluvial soil. Alluvial soil is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime. Because of presence of these chemicals alluvial soil is good for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat, maize, and pulses.

Black soil: It is also known as Regur Soil. Black soil is found in the north west deccan plateau. It is found in the plateau of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh. Black soil is suitable for the growth of cotton.

Red and Yellow Soil: The soil looks red due to presence of iron in crystalline or metamorphic rocks. Red soil is present in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan Plateau. Red soil is also

Q2. What is resource classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

Ans: Renewable Resources: Resources that can be replenished after a short period of time are called Renewable Resources e.g.– agricultural crops, water, forest, wildlife, etc.

Non-renewable Resources: Resources which takes million years of time to replenish are called non-renewable resources e.g– fossil fuel.

Q3. Give any three reasons with resulted in land degradation.

Ans: 1. Use of fertiliser in agriculture.

2. Deforestation.

3. Dumping garbage.

Q4. Explain the resources on the basis of status of development.

Ans: Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a particular region, but not yet used

Developed Resources: Resources which are developed and surveyed for utilization and are being used in present time are known as Developed Resources.

Stock: Resources that are available, but we do not have proper technology to use them.

Reserves: Resources which are available and the knowhow to use them is also present but they are yet to be used are called Reserves.

Q5 classify the resources on the basis of ownership.

Ans: Individual: Resources owned by individuals are called Individual Resources e.g.– land owned by farmers, house, etc.

Community: Resources owned by community or society are called Community Owned Resources. For example – Graveyard, grazing land, ponds, burial grounds, park, etc.

National Resources: Resources owned by Individual Nations are called National Resources. For example – Government land, Roads, canals, railway, etc.

International Resources: Resources regulate by International bodies are called International Resources. For example – Ocean and sea beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone and is called open sea or ocean. No individual country can utilize these resources without the permission of International bodies.

Q6. What is resource planning explain the various stages of resource planning.

Ans: Resource planning is the judicious use of resources.

Resource Planning stages:

- Making of inventory of resources after their region-wise identification across the country.
- Making of the planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutions.
- Matching of resource plan with development plan, etc.

Q7. What is land degradation what are methods adopted to solve the problem of land degradation.

Ans: Process in which the value of the biophysical property of land is affected by human activity.

Methods adopted to solve the problem.

- Afforestation
- Proper management of grazing.
- Proper management of waste lands.
- By proper irrigation.
- Control over mining activities.
- Proper management of land after completion of mining work.
- Discharge of industrial waste and effluents only after proper treatment.
- Plantation of trees along the road sides.
- By preventing deforestation.

Q8. Write a short note on soil conservation.

Ans: Soil conservation is important to prevent soil erosion. Soil conservation can be done by many methods. Afforestation is the main method because trees hold the topsoil in place. Terrace farming and shelter belt planting also help in soil conservation.

Chapter: Water Resources

Q1. what is water scarcity what are its causes.

Ans. Water scarcity: Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demand for water usage within a region.

Reasons behind water scarcity

- Consumption of water for irrigation is the highest.
- Traditional techniques of irrigation causes maximum water loss due to evaporation,
- Sewage and wastewater drainage into traditional water bodies.
- Release of chemicals and effluents into rivers, streams and ponds.

Q2. Why we need to conserve water sources.

Ans:

1. Overexploitation of water, excessive use of water.
2. A large population needs ever more water for various purposes.
3. Large scale deforestation has disturbed the natural recharge of groundwater
4. Construction of concrete buildings, factories and roads has also made the ground less impervious to rainwater.
5. Excess use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides has contaminated groundwater at . . . many places.

Q3. Distinguish between the multipurpose project and dams.

Ans: multipurpose projects: which serve a number of purposes simultaneously?

River Dams: Is a barrier that stop the flow of water to meet the water scarcity.

Q4. In what ways the multipurpose river project are beneficial to us.

Ans:

- Impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields.
- Hydro-electricity is also generated which is provided to industries to run machines.
- Dams control floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- It protects the devastation of life and property and soil does not get eroded.
- For recreational purpose like boating.

Q5. Write a short note on bamboo drip irrigation.

Ans: Very old system of tapping water by bamboo pipe. About 18-20 liters of water transported over hundered of meters with reducing 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.

Q6. Write a short note on Narmada Bachao Andolan.

(1) Narmada Bachchao Andolan is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada River in Gujarat.

(2) It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the water.

(3) Recently, it has re-focused its aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

Chapter: Agriculture

Q1. Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

Ans:

Intensive Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practiced in densely populated areas. This involves high degree of use of biochemical inputs and irrigation. There is huge pressure of population on this type of farming.

Primitive Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practiced on small patches of land. Primitive tools and family/community labour are used in this type of farming. The farming mainly depends on monsoon and natural fertility of soil.

Kharif crops and Rabi crops.

Ans: Rabi: crops are also known as winter crops. They are sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. Wheat, barley, pea, gram and mustard are the important rabi crops.

Kharif: crops are also known as summer crops. They are sown at the beginning of monsoon and harvested in September-October. Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are important kharif crops.

Food crops non food crops

Food crops: That used for food: Rice wheat maize etc.

Non food crops: that is used for making other things e.g. Rubber, Cotton, Jute etc.

Q2. Write a short note on commercial grain farming.

Ans:

- This type of farming is done with the sole purpose of selling the farm produce.
- Various modern inputs are used in this type of farming, e.g. HYV(High Yielding Variety) seeds,
- Use of chemical fertilisers.

- Punjab, Haryana, Western UP and some parts of Maharashtra are the areas where commercial farming is done on large scale.

Q3. What are the geographic condition for growing following crops.

Rice

- It requires high temperature (above 25°C)
- High humidity
- Annual rainfall above 100 cm.
- mixed soil or loamy and clayey soil.

Wheat

- Wheat needs 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall
- Wheat requires 14° to 18°C temperature.
- Fertile alluvial soil or mixed soil
- Plain land or gentle slope is ideal for wheat cultivation.

Sugarcane

- Sugarcane needs hot and humid climate.
- It requires temperature range of 21°-27°C
- Rainfall of 75 cm to 100 cm.
- Loamy soil

Tea

- Temperature 21°C to 29°C is ideal for the production of tea. High temperature is required in summer. The lowest temperature for the growth of tea is 16°C.
- Rainfall 150-250 cm of rainfall is required for tea cultivation.
- Soil: Tea shrubs require fertile mountain soil mixed with lime and iron. The soil should be rich in humus.
- Land: Tea cultivation needs well drained land. Stagnation of water is not good for tea plants. Heavy rainfall but no stagnancy of water, such mountain slopes are good for tea cultivation.

Q4. Which technical and institutional reform has been introduced for green revolution?

Ans:

- abolition of zamindari,
- The laws of land reforms were enacted
- introducing of Green Revolution
- Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease etc.
- establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies
- banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC),
- Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)
-

Q6. Name the three features of Indian agriculture.

- Dependent upon Monsoon
- Predominance of food crops
- Insignificant place to given fodder crops

Q7. How has agriculture contributed to national income and development?

Ans:

- By providing food and raw material to non-agricultural sectors of the economy,
- By creating demand for goods produced in non-agricultural sectors, by the rural people on the strength of the purchasing power, earned by them on selling the marketable surplus,
- By providing investable surplus in the form of savings and taxes to be invested in non-agricultural sector,
- By earning valuable foreign exchange through the export of agricultural products,
- Providing employment to a vast army of uneducated, backward and unskilled labour. As a matter of fact, if the process of economic development is to be initiated and made self-sustaining, it must begin for agricultural sector.