### **Phoenix Green School Of Learning**

### **Grade 10 Social Science**

### **Worksheet on Ch - 3 Money & Credit and Ch - 4 Agriculture**

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# **Economics-Ch: Money & Credit**

# **(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. How do the deposits with the banks become their source of income?
2. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?

**(Section- B)**

# **II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. “The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments.
2. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

**(Section- C)**

# **III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. Under the specific programme, banks were allowed to open savings accounts for Self-Help Groups (SHGs). This was started in the early nineties.A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from ₹25 to ₹100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

1. What is SHG bank linkage?

### Write any one function of self-help groups?

1. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

# **(Section- D)**

# **IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.

**Geography-Chapter: Agriculture**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Mention any two schemes undertaken by the government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

2. Name four main oilseeds produced in India also write their uses.

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

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

2. Complete the following table with correct information with regards to the cultivation of rice:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rice | Cropping season | Climate | Major areas |
|  | ? | ? | ? |

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

**Answer the following questions:**

1.1 Write the most significant feature of plantation farming.

1.2 The state given on the map is one of the major producers of which plantation crop?



* 1. State the factors that play an important role in the development of plantation.

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. “The government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s.” Support the statement with examples.

**Worksheet on DP: Ch 1 - Power Sharing and Eco: Ch 1 - Development**

**Power Sharing**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. “Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.” Justify the statement with suitable points.

2. What do you mean by Power Sharing?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1.How did Belgium government solve its ethnic problem?

2. Describe the geographical and ethnic composition of Belgium.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

1. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, Executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited powers. Each organ checks the other. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. We studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise powers, they are responsible to the Parliament and State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

1a. Power is being shared among which organs of government?

1b. Define Horizontal distribution of power.

1c. What do you mean by Check and Balance?

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is majoritarianism? “The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.” Explain the statement with suitable points.

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**Development**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What are the criteria used by the UNDP for classifying countries?

2. Evaluate the table given below and explain which country is more developed in true sense.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Countries | Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018 | | | | | |
| Citizen I | Citizen II | Citizen III | Citizen IV | Citizen V | Average |
| Country A | 10500 | 11200 | 10800 | 11000 | 10700 | 10,840 |
| Country B | 600 | 5000 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 1,480 |
| Country C | 550 | 10500 | 400 | 7500 | 2000 | 4,190 |
| Country D | 800 | 4800 | 700 | 5000 | 750 | 2,410 |

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

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

2. What is per capita income? Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

1. How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is — money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that

you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps. The problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. The available data shows around two-thirds of children aged 14-15 in Bihar are not attending school beyond Class 8. This means that if you went to school in Bihar more than two-thirds of your class would be missing. Those who could have been in school are not there! If this had happened to you, you would not be able to read what you are reading now. Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively.

1a. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason?

1b. Define Net Attendance Ratio.

1c. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. Name a few things money cannot buy?

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Explain with the help of five examples, how development could mean different things to different people.

**Worksheet on Federalism & Gender Religion and Caste**

**Democratic Politics-Chapter: Federalism**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.

2. Why is there a need for power sharing within the states of India?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralization?

2. A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists as provided in the table below.

A. Defence; B. Police; C. Agriculture; D. Education; E. Banking; F. Forests; G. Communications; H. Trade; I. Marriages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Union List | Defence, Banking, Communications |
| State List | Police, Agriculture, Trade |
| Concurrent List | Education, Forests, Marriages |

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that the State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism. All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of COALITION GOVERNMENTS a t the Centre.

**Answer the following questions:**

1.1 What do you mean by the coalition government?

1.2 In what ways the era of coalition government helped strengthen federalism?

1.3 What kind of centre-state relation existed before 1990 (era of coalition government)

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Explain the concept of coming together and holding together with examples.

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**Democratic Politics-Ch:4- Gender, Religion and Caste**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What did Gandhiji say about religion and politics? Give one instance that shows the relationship between religion and politics.

2. State any two features of communalism.

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. “Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.” Support the statement.

2. What is communal politics? Highlight different situations when the problem of communalism becomes acute.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world (see the graph below). India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

Answer the following questions:

1.1 What is Patriarchy?

1.2 Name the Countries where participation of women in public life is very high

1.3 How Panchayti Raj has solved the problem of women representation in India?

1.4 An average woman works every day for a little over seven and half hours while an average man works for six and a half hours. Yet the work done by men is more visible. Give a reason why?

(Section- D)

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Castes and caste systems in modern India have undergone great changes. Give five reasons for the declining caste system in India.

**Worksheet on Political Parties**

**Outcomes of Democracy**

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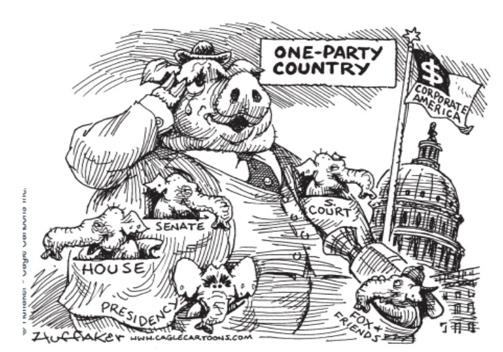
**Political Parties**

**(Section – A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What are the differences between a national party and a state party?

2. Study the picture and answer what the picture depicts?



**(Section – B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders.

2. “All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions-**

We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So, no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world, whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing.

1a. Define Political Parties.

1b. What are the components of political parties?

1c. “Political Parties are necessary conditions for a democracy.” Analyze the statement with examples.

**(Section – C)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Write in detail the power and functions of political parties in India?

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**Outcomes of Democracy**

**(Section – A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. How can you say that democracy is based on political equality?

2. Which values make democracy better than any other form of government?

**(Section – B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. “A public expression of dissatisfaction shows the success of democratic government”. Analyse it.

2. “Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens”. Justify the statement.

**(Section – C)**

**III. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people’s own government.

1a. What is democracy?

1b. What helps in promoting transparency in governance?

1c. What are the basic outcomes of Democracy?

**(Section-D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. “Democracy is accountable,legitimate and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens”. Evaluate the statement.

**Worksheet on Resources and Development & Sectors of Indian Economy**

**Geog-Ch: Resources and Development**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is resource planning? Why is it necessary?

2. Distinguish between potential and developed resources.

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Describe any three important characteristics of alluvial soils.

2. Describe the distribution and importance of India’s land under different relief features.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

**Answer the following questions:**

1.1 In which states of India over irrigation is responsible for land degradation?

1.2 Mention two negative impacts of the mineral processing Industry.

1.3 What are the methods to check land degradation in arid areas?

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Resource Planning has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. Justify the statement.

**Economics-Ch: Sectors of Indian Economy**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is GDP ?
2. What is an organized sector ?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Explain how the public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.
2. With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. State any five features each of the public sector and private sector.

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Take, for example, the cultivation of cotton. It takes place within a crop season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. The product of this activity, cotton, is a natural product. Similarly, in the case of an activity like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder etc. The product here, milk, also is a natural product. Similarly, minerals and ores are also natural products. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. Why primary? This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sectors.

1. Why is the Primary Sector also called agriculture and related sectors?
2. Name some natural products.
3. When does the cultivation of coon take place?
4. What do we mostly depend on for the growth of cotton?

**Worksheet on Ch - 2 Forest and Wildlife and Ch - 3 Water Resources**

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**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Write two major reasons for the depletion of forest cover.
2. Name six groups of flora and fauna under which they are classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. “The destruction of biodiversity is highly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.” Give three facts to support this statement.
2. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

**(Section- C)**

**III. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity? Write four steps taken by the Government for conservation of wildlife.

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An All India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specifIc animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles - freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc, have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

1. Which act was implemented in 1972?
2. Who demanded the national wildlife protection programme?
3. Which animals have been recently given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India?
4. The central government has announced projects for protecting which of the following set of species?

**Water Resources**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. State any two sources from which freshwater can be obtained under the hydrological cycle.
2. Why are dams now referred to as multi-purpose projects?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is water scarcity? Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity?
2. Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of multipurpose river valley projects.

**(Section- C)**

**III Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, the water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the floodplains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their Fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the khadins in Jaisalmer and Johads in other parts of Rajasthan.

1. What were guls or kuls?
2. Where is rooftop rainwater harvesting practiced commonly?
3. Cherapunjee and Mawsynram situated at a distance of 55 km. from Shillong receive the highest rainfall in the world, yet the state capital Shillong faces acute shortage of water. Give reasons to support the statement.

**(Section-D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. How intensive industrialisation and urbanization have posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India? Explain with examples.

**(Section- E)**

**V. Map based Question:** On the map of India show the following multi-purpose projects.

1. On the map of India show the following multi-purpose projects.

a. Salal e. Sardar Sarovar

b. Bhakra Nangal f. Hirakud

c. Tehri g. Nagarjuna Sagar

d. Rana Pratap Sagar h. Tungabhadra

### **Worksheet on Ch - 6 Minerals and Energy Resources and Ch - 4 Globalization and the Indian Economy**

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# **(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. How is iron ore transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangalore?
2. Why does aluminum metal have great importance?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. How is mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.
2. Distinguish between the following:
3. Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals
4. Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy

**(Section- C)**

# **III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

A digester tank is placed underground. The digester tank receives the dung-water mixture through the inlet pipe while the other side discharges the spent slurry through the outlet pipe. In the digester tank, there is a gas outlet which is controlled by a pipe. Waste Recycling and Resources Recovery Programmes (WRRSE) are now being used from the organic plant waste and night soil. This helps in improving the sanitary conditions in our cities and villages.

The plant generates enriched organic manure useful for supplementing chemical fertilisers. The chemical components of Biogas are composed of methane, Carbon Dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide. It is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal and plant wastes in the presence of bacteria.

i) What are the advantages of using biogas?

ii) What are the chemical components of biogas?

iii) How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestions.

# **(Section- D)**

# **IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.’ Support this statement with suitable examples.

**V. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.**

i) Kudremukh- (Iron Ore mines)

ii) Raniganj - (Coal Mines)

iii) Ankaleshwar - (Oil field)

iv) Namrup—Thermal power plant

v) Narora—Nuclear power plant

**Globalisation & the Indian Economy**

# **(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
2. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?

**(Section- B)**

# **II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous

to consumers.” Justify the statement with examples.

1. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign

investment after independence? Analyse the reasons.

**(Section- C)**

# **III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Rapid improvement in transportation and communication technology and the liberalization of trade restrictions and foreign investment have been the major factors that have enabled the globalisation process. The dramatic improvement in transportation technology has played a vital role in faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs and in the movement of people from one country to another in a short time. As the basis of globalization is foreign trade, movement of goods and people are vital for globalisation. Information and communication technology (or IT in short) has also played a major role in globalisation. Many MNCs are service based companies therefore the transfer of information is very vital to them. Computers , internet facilities, telegraph, telephones, mobile phones, and fax are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.

1. What are the factors that enabled the process of globalization?
2. Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting the globalisation process.
3. Define liberalization.

# **(Section- D)**

# **IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. How has improvement in technology stimulated the globalisation process? Explain.

**Worksheet on Ch 6 - Manufacturing Industries and Ch - 7 Life lines of National Economy**

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**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Why are most of the Jute mills located in the Hugli region?

2. What do you mean by agglomeration economies?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to concentrate in the southern and western states of India? Explain any three reasons.

2. ‘Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.’ Analyse the statement with three examples.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value-added products. In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.

**Answer the following questions:**

1.1 Why spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu but weaving is highly decentralised?

1.2 The Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Why? Analyse the statement.

1.3 Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom?

1.4 “The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy”. Justify this statement with three points.

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry?

**Geog-Ch- Life lines of National Economy**

**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is the significance of the border roads

2. Describe the significance of the tourism industry in India.

What are the merits and demerits of pipeline transportation?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Describe any three features of Kandla port.

2. “Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.

**Answer the following questions:**

1.1 What do you mean by first class mail?

1.2 Mention the purpose of introducing six mail channels?

1.3 Write two features of Digital India, an umbrella programme.

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in India has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. Justify the statement.

**Worksheet on Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

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**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient

in the territories ruled by him?

2. What was the main objective of the Treaty of Vienna and also mention the main intention behind it.

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19th century.

2. Why were the 1830s called the years of great economic hardships in Europe? Give any three reasons.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family –should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

**Answer the following questions:**

1.1 Name four European powers who collectively defeated Napoleon.

1.2 What do you mean by conservatism?

1.3 What was the main objective of the Treaty of Vienna and also mention the main intention behind it.

**(Section- D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. How did the French Revolution lead to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to the body of French citizens? Explain any five measures taken by the French revolutionaries in this regard.
2. “The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.” Justify the statement.

**Worksheet on Ch - 2 Nationalism in India**

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**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Who were the founders of the Swaraj Party?

2. Match the term given in Column A with suitable explanations in Column B:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column A** | **Column B** |
| 1. Khadi | a. To strike work |
| 2. Satyagraha | b. Handspun and hand-woven cloth |
| 3. Begar | c. Complete Independence |
| 4. Hartals | d. Forced labour |
| 5. Purna Swaraj | e. Soul force based on truth |

3. Why was the Simon Commission rejected in India?.

4. Study the picture and answer what does the picture of Bharat Mata depict:



**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. “The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non- Cooperation Movement.” Support the statement with three suitable examples.

2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in ‘salt’ a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

3. “The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj”. Support the statement with arguments.

4. What were the causes for launching the Khilafat Movement in India?

**(Section- C)**

**III. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command. On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government’s new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

1a. What was Mahatma Gandhi’s reaction to the Rowlatt act?

1b. Why did General Dyre fire on innocent people gathered peacefully in Jallianwala Bagh?

1c. What resolution was passed at the Calcutta session of Congress in September 1920?

**(Section-D)**

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. “Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

2. “Different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement”. Explain the statement in detail.

**Worksheet on The Making of Global World**

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**(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What is Globalization?
2. Which were the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchanges?

**(Section- B)**

**II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What role did the ‘Silk route’ play in linking distant parts of the world?
2. What is the meaning of ‘cultural fusion’ ? Highlight any three forms of cultural fusion which were part of the making of the global world.

**(Section- C)**

**III. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Describe the factors responsible for the end of the Bretton Woods system and the beginning of ‘Globalization’.

**(Section- D)**

**V. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

When the Second World War ended, large parts of the world were still under European colonial rule. Over the next two decades, most colonies in Asia and Africa emerged as free independent nations. They were, however, overburdened by poverty and a lack of resources, and their economies and societies were handicapped by long periods of colonial rule. The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies. But as Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they grew less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank. Thus, from the late 1950s, the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries. As colonies, many of the less developed regions of the world had been part of Western empires. Now, ironically, as newly independent countries facing urgent pressures to lift their populations out of poverty, they came under the guidance of international agencies dominated by the former colonial powers.Why were the Bretton Woods Institutions established?

1. What factors led to decolonisation after the Second World War?
2. Which country has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions?
3. Why did the Bretton Woods Institutions shift their focus from industrial countries to colonies?

### **Worksheet on** **History-Ch: The Age of Industrialisation**

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# **History-Ch: The Age of Industrialisation**

# **(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Why did the demand for goods increase in Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
2. Who manufactured the new model of the steam engine?

**(Section- B)**

# **II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. What made the urban crafts and trade guilds in Europe so powerful in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
2. How did building activity in the cities after the 1840s prove to be a boon to those workers who had lost their jobs due to the introduction of the Spinning Jenny?

**(Section- C)**

# **III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work: ‘I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire … was stimulated by letters from an old workmate … who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works … I finally decided to go … in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend … we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day … For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed … On arrival in London we tried to find … my friend … but … were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.’

1. What was the status of human labour in Britain?
2. What kinds of production demanded seasonal labour?
3. What was the possibility of getting a job with abundance of labour in cities such as London?
4. What were the problems workers faced during the Industrialisation?

# **(Section- D)**

# **IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Describe how European Managing Agencies dominated industrial production in India.

### **Worksheet on Print Culture and the Modern World**

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**Print Culture and the Modern World**

# **(Section- A)**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Mention the technique adopted to educate white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.
2. Which place(city) had the breakthrough of the first printing press? Explain any one factor responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.

**(Section- B)**

# **II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. Why couldn’t the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books? Give any three reasons.
2. “Print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred.” Support the statement with suitable arguments,

**(Section- C)**

# **III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

From the early nineteenth century, as you know, there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people

1.1 Analyse any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.

1.2 To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people. Give any two examples of such prints.

1.3 Examine the role of print media in these debates.

# **(Section- D)**

# **IV. Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women’s reading? How did women like Kailashbhashini Debi respond to this in their writings?