

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS—X

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CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-1-THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. For the middle-class of Europe, liberalism was most important because---
 - a) It abolished conservatism
 - b) It signified right to property
 - c) It gave individual freedom & equality before law
 - d) Representative government

2. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means
 - a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
 - b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
 - c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
 - d)equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

3. Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' .
 - a) It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances.
 - b) Its aim was to bind the Prussia politically into an association.
 - c) It was a customs union at the initiative of Prussia.
 - d) It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.

4. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism?
 - (1) The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire.
 - (II) The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.

(III) British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.

- a) 1 and II
- b) II and III
- c) Only II
- d) Only I

5. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

(I) Unification of Germany (II) Unification of Italy

(III) Greek struggle for independence began (IV) Fall of Napoleon

- a) (IV)-(III)-(II)-(I)
- b) (II)-(IV)-(III)-(I)
- c) (III)-(IV)-(II)-(I)
- d) (I)-(III)-(II)-(IV)

6. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the-----together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

7. ----- was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society in Berne [

8. -----class played a central role in the unification of countries of Europe.

9. -----power dominated the nation building process in Germany.

10. -----was made by the Artist-----became the allegory of the German nation.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. Language, too, played an important role in developing national sentiments.

12. The Bourbon dynasty, which was exiled and deposed during the Italian unification, was restored to power.

13. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Garibaldi had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. In Poland priests and Bishops used Russian language as a weapon of National resistance.

15. In Italy, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of Languages.

16. The only country untouched was France where Napoleon had set up a confederation of 49 states.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

OPEN ENDED WRITING

* The student to use imagination and express individual opinion, learn to accept other point of view and develop the skill of creative writing.

--What is the significance of an allegorical representation?

--How cultural dances, folk lores, national symbols and ethnicity plays an important role in making of the national identity.

ACTIVITY-2

COMPARE AND ANALYSE

Make a comparative study of the two paintings of Germania.

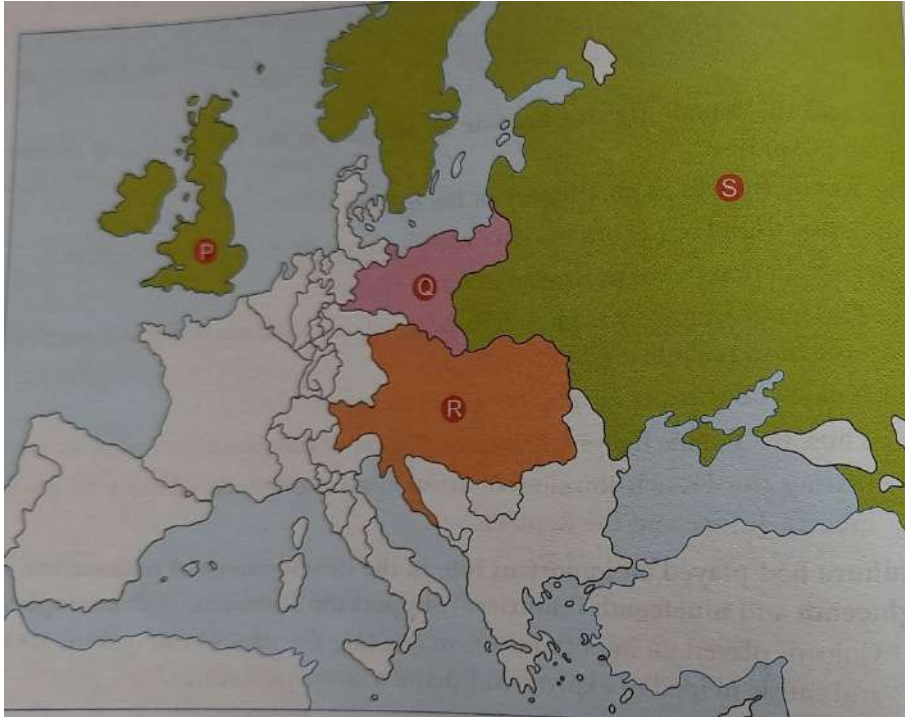
Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason for this difference in perception skill developpe

ACTIVITY-3

MAP IDENTIFICATION

***Identify the countries**



LINK OF VIDEOS

1) GERMAN UNIFICATION

<https://youtu.be/tq91I3TnWu4?si=AVxz9w6mj4KrTa3->

2) UNIFICATION OF ITALY

<https://youtu.be/kjFscoiE8el?si=uTZjOAX5tob6lgjZ>

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-1-THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. Describe the condition of Europe in mid eighteenth and nineteenth century.
2. What led to the rise of Revolutionary movements in Europe?
3. Discuss the factors that led to the rise of nation states.
4. What was the meaning of Liberalism in early 19th century in Europe?
5. What was the contribution of Karol Kurpinski in the freedom struggle of Poland?
6. What were the outcomes of February Revolution of 1848 ?
7. Who became the allegory of the German nation? How was it represented?
8. How did Prussia overtake in Germany?
9. "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support this statement with arguments.
10. Identify the picture. What were the objectives and decisions of it in European Revolution?



SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. "If you look at the map of early 19th century Europe you will find that there were no 'nation states' as we know them today". Explain this statement.
2. Describe in brief the political scenario in Europe in the mid 18th century. Explain in context to the Habsburgs Empire.
3. "Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation". Analyse this statement with relevant arguments.
4. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?
5. Why did liberal nationalist go underground after Congress of Vienna? Why were the secret societies formed? Explain the role of these societies in Europe's revolution.
6. Discuss the political and economic importance of liberalism in Europe.
7. What were the outcomes of coming up of conservative regimes in the early nineteenth century?
8. Illustrate the role of culture in the struggle for independence in Poland?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. 'The European powers like Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria changed the political map of Europe'. Analyse this statement.
2. 'The Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation'. Analyse the circumstances that led to the signing of this treaty.
3. Explain the developments that led to the unification of Germany.
4. Explain the process of unification of Italy.
5. How the female form became an allegory of a nation?

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. "The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in the idea of the nation". Elucidate this statement with relevant arguments.
2. Analyse the concept of liberal nationalism as it existed in Europe
3. 'Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement'. Explain this statement by giving suitable examples.
4. Visualise and express about the character of nationalism in 19th century Europe.

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-2- NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDOCHINA

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Name the Vietnamese dynasty deposed by the French

a) Nguyen dynasty

b) Vietminh

c) Bio Dai dynasty

d) Ho Chi Minh

2. Under whose leadership was monarchy overthrown in 1911 in China?

a) Phan Chu Trinh

b) Phan Bảo Châu

c) Sun yat Sen

d) Phu Su

3. Who was the author of the book The History of the Loos of Vietnam

a) Phan Chu Trinh

b) Phan Boi Chau

c) Sun Yat Sen

d) Phủ sử

4. Choose the most appropriate sentence/s for the Scholar's Revolt protest.

1. Reestablish the Nguyen dynasty

2. Against the spread of Christianity

3. Religious movement in support of French in Vietnam

4. Initiated by officials of Royal Court

Codes-

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 3, 4

c) 2, 4

d) 1, 2

5. Who started the Hoa Hao Movement?

a) Huynh Phu So

b) Phan Chu Trinh

c) Phan Boi Chau

d) Sun Yat Sen

6. The famous battle of Dien Bien Phu took place in -----year.

7. ----- was the name of the society founded by Phan Boi Chau.

8. ----- was the first President of the independent Republic of North Vietnam.

9. ----- was renamed HO CHI MINH city.

10. One such party was formed by students to fight for their rights in 1920, called----- .

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. Phan Chu Trinh was against monarchy and wanted to establish communism in Vietnam.

12. The USA entered into a war with Vietnam from 1965 to 1972 as she feared the rise of communist power in the Indo-China region.

13. It was an immense network of footpaths and roads that was used to transport

men and material from West to East .

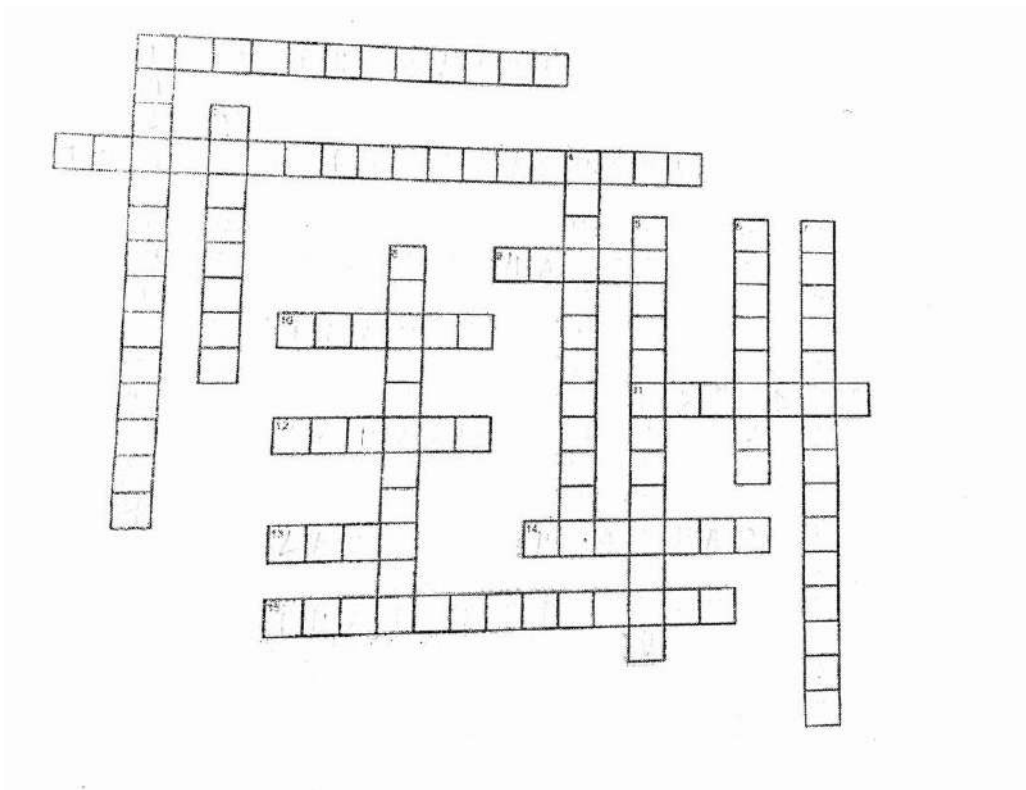
CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. The Cambodia tried to justify their rule in Vietnam by reinforcing the Civilizing Mission.
15. Cuong De was a great Vietnamese communist leader who established the Communist Party.
16. The Ho Chi Minh Trail was an integral part of their resistance movement against France.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. In early 17th century French priest arrived as a part of --Jesuit Mission.
3. Provided Western style education

9. city affected by the Plague
1. European country that colonized Vietnam
11. Puppet Emperor under French
12. A multi religious nation.
13. Country which formed Indo-China
14. Religious movement in Mekong Delta
15. The History of the Loss of Vietnam

ANSWERS

Portuguese

Hanoi

France

Bao Dai

Malaysia

Laos

Hoa Hao

Phan Boi Chau

DOWN

1. Opposed to monarchy
2. Vietnamese army
3. Insane but many followers
5. Major French defeat
7. Early movement against French control
8. Overthrew monarchy in China

ANSWERS

Phan Chu Trinh
Vietminh

Huynh Bien Phu

Dien Bien Phu

Scholars Revolt

Sun Yat Sen

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a comparative study of the Vietnamese struggle for freedom and Indian struggle against British imperialism and present it in the form of a Power Point Presentation. Include the Ho Chi Minh Trail and its significance in your project.

Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

* To know their roots and learn to appreciate it

ACTIVITY-3

GROUP DEBATE-

The French tried to justify their rule by reinforcing the 'Civilizing Mission'.

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52KNg_MlwVc

2) https://youtu.be/Z_YkVo0qEAA

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-2-NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDOCHINA

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What steps were taken by the French to dismantle the Chinese influence on Vietnam?
2. Why did the French think colonies are necessary?
3. Why did French build railway system in Vietnam?
4. What was the New education policy introduced by the French in Vietnam?
5. What was the impact of Great Depression of 1930s on Vietnam.
6. What were the drawbacks of education policy introduced by the French in Vietnam?
7. What role did religion play during the nationalist movement in Vietnam?
8. 'The Government made the Saigon Native Girls School take back the student it had expelled.' Explain the given situation.
9. Who was Nguyen Van Thanh? Explain his role in arousing anti-imperialist sentiments.
10. Describe the colonial ideas behind the Tonkin free School.
11. Identify the personalities



SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. 'The French, like other imperialistic nations, considered colonization necessary.' Analyse the given statement.
2. Assess that how education played an important role in bringing awareness among Vietnamese against their exploitation.
3. How was education used as a weapon by the Vietnamese against colonialism.

4. What were the visions of Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh in Vietnamese independence and explain the similarities and difference in their views.
5. Explain the Hoa Hao Movement .
6. 'The battle against the French colonial education became part of the larger battle against colonialism and for independence. Elucidate the statement by giving relevant arguments.
7. Explain the US involvement in the war in Vietnam. What effect did this involvement have on US itself?
8. Analyse the various stages of the growth of nationalism in Vietnam?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. How did the French help in developing the Economy of its colony in Indochina?
2. 'The French systematically destroyed the traditional education system.' How far do you agree with the statement? Give arguments to prove this statement.
3. Discuss the outcomes of Geneva Conference.
4. How Vietnamese nationalism helped in the final exit of French from Indochina?
5. Explain the influence of Japan and China on the nationalist movement of Vietnam.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Resistance to French dominance in Japan was often led by Confucian scholar activists. Two prominent ones were Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh. They discussed their visions about free Vietnam . Describe the diametrically opposed opinions of the two scholars? What were the issues that they agreed upon?
2. The prolongation of the Vietnamese War created strong reactions even within the US. Discuss.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—HISTORY
CH-3-NATIONALISM IN INDIA
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Choose the correct statement for the signing of Gandhi Irwin Pact :
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to attend second Round Table Conference.
 - b) Acceptance of the demands of Mahatma Gandhi by the British.
 - c) The Satyagrahis became violent.
 - a) Brutal repression by the British.
2. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 Formalised the demand of:
 - b) abolition of Salt
 - c) Purna Swaraj
 - c) boycott of Simon Commission
 - d) separate electorate for the Dalits
3. The tribal people revolted against the British due to which of the following reasons?
 - a) The tribal people were prevented from entering the forests to graze their cattle.
 - b) The tribal people were prevented from collecting fuelwood and fruits.
 - c) The traditions rights of tribal people were denied.
 - e) All of the above
4. Choose the appropriate reason for the boycott of Simon Commission by the

Indians from the given statements:

- a) Simon Commission had been formed to banish the Indian National Congress.
- b) Simon Commission had only two Indian members.
- c) Simon Commission had been formed without taking permission from Indian National Congress.
- d) Simon Commission did not have a single Indian member.

5. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of the ----- movements.

- a) Khilafat movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement in Andhra Pradesh
- c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh
- d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

6. Arrange the following in chronological order—

I. Arrival of Simon Commission

II. Dandi March

III. Demand for Purna Swaraj

IV. Gandhi-Irwin Pact

- a) II, III, IV, I
- b) III, II, I, IV
- c) IV, II, III, I
- d) I, III, II, IV

7.-----is the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj' (1909).

8.-----and----- formed the Swaraj Party.

9. The Indians were against the Simon Commission because-----

10. ----- was the reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. The Muslim political organisations in India were very responsive to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
12. In 1943, Netaji left for Japan and formed the I.N.A.
13. The Muslims in India participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

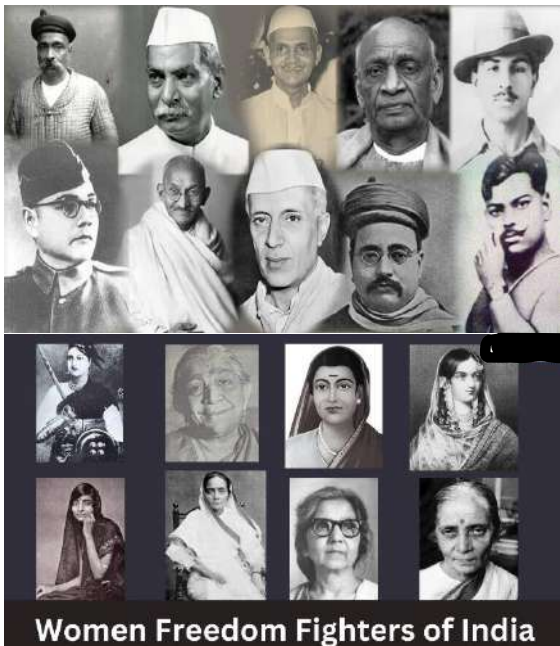
CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. An important feature of the Chauri Chaura Movement was the large-scale participation Of Women.
15. People in Non-Cooperation Movement broke the colonial laws and in Civil Disobedience Movement, they did not cooperate with the British.
16. The reason for the participation of peasants of Oudh in Non-Cooperation Movement was that they were against the practice of untouchability.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

17. Identify these freedom fighters



ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project:

Album on Indian National Movement between 1920-1947.

*The students would develop creativity in presentation of the project in a systematic manner..

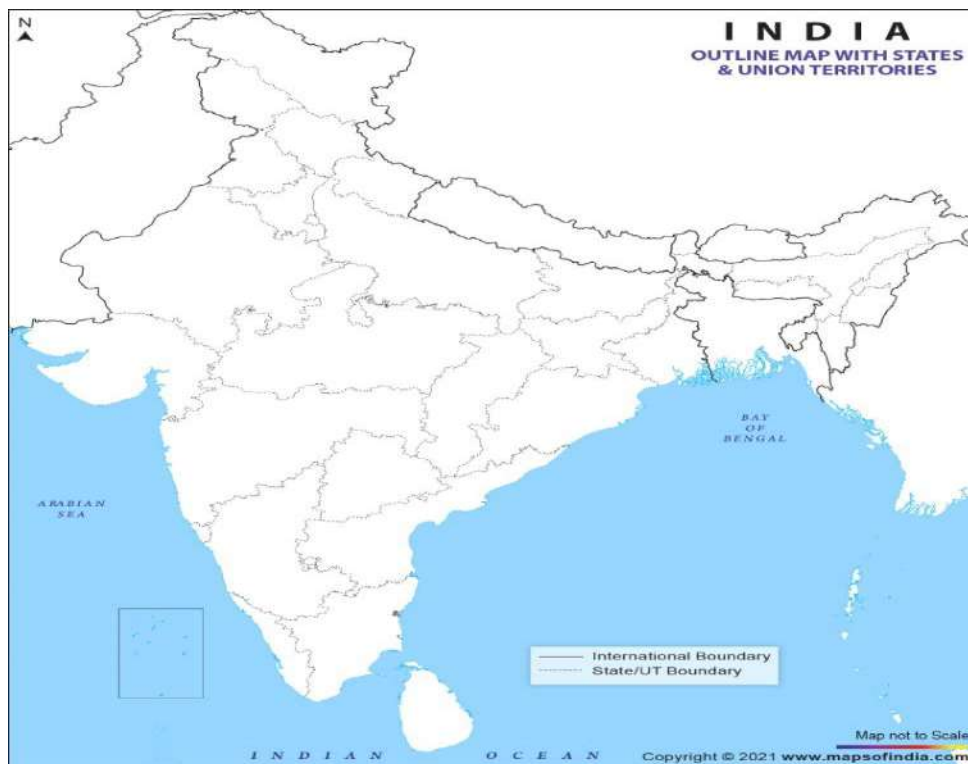
*Comprehend the non-violent nature of Indian Freedom struggle

ACTIVITY-3

MAP PLOTTING

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following places of national movement:

- (1) Champaran (Movement of Indigo planters)
- (2) Kheda (Peasants satyagraha)
- (3) Amritsar (Jallianwalla Bagh)
- (4) Chauri-Chaura (Calling off Non-Cooperation Movement)
- (5) Lahore (Congress session 1929)
- (6) Bardoli (Peasants satyagraha).



ACTIVITY-4

GROUP RESEARCH DEBATE-

--How the idea of nationalism as perceived by the Indian National Congress was different from that perceived by different authors

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

LINK OF VIDEOS

- 1) <https://youtu.be/OK5IIm-B3Dk?si=eise05QXjH7MIX5S>
(Key events)
2. Documentary of National Movement
<https://youtu.be/r7f35A96WhE>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—HISTORY
CH-3-NATIONALISM IN INDIA
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What are the essential conditions required for a nation?
2. How far do you believe that Gandhiji was successful in bringing various groups under one banner?
3. What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?
4. What was the view of Gandhiji about swaraj?
5. What decision was taken at the Madras Session of 1927?
6. What was the impact of Gandhi-Irwin pact ?
7. Define Satyagraha. Also mention the virtues urged by Gandhiji.
8. When and Why was Oudh Kisan Sabha set up?
9. Why some of the leaders criticized the decision of abrupt withdrawl of Non Cooperation Movement?
10. What is the importance of Dandi March in the Indian Nation Movement?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Elucidate the significance of Lahore Session of Congress.
2. How did the First World War create new economic and political situation in India? Explain with the help of examples.
3. How did Gandhiji saw the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims together ?
4. 'Non Cooperation Movement was the first attempt at an all India mass struggle against the British'. Elucidate this statement with relevant arguments.
5. What do you know about the peasant movement in Awadh?
6. What was Simon Commission? What were its proposals? Why was it criticized in India?
7. Discuss the incidents leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
8. Analyse the Independence Day Pledge of 26th January 1930.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Non- violence is the supreme dharma ...

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own...'

1. Analyse Gandhiji's views on Satyagraha.
2. Describe a few Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhiji.
3. Identify the personalities in the picture. Analyse the role of Netaji in the Indian Freedom Movement.



4. Discuss the objectives and proposals laid down by the Cabinet Mission in India.
5. 'For the plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant freedom of a different kind'. Interpret this statement with reference to their demand of 'Swatantra Bharat'.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. ' The tribals of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh gave their own representation to 'Swaraj'. Support the statement with arguments.
2. How was Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non Cooperation Movement?
3. Discuss and analyse the processes that helped India to emerge as a nation in the 19th century.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—HISTORY
CH-4-TRADE AND GLOBALISATION
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Henry Ford changed industrial production by introducing
 - a) Mass production
 - b) Quick production
 - c) Premium production
 - d) Factory production

2. Name the economist who said "Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery".
 - a) John Maynard Keynes
 - b) John Russack Keynes
 - c) John Matthew Keynes
 - d) Stephen Russack Keynes

3. Which of the following is the direct effect of Great Depression on Indian Trade?
 - a) Peasants and farmers suffered
 - b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934.
 - c) Peasants' indebtedness increased
 - d) Led to widespread unrest in rural India.

4. What was the demand of the G-77 nations
 - a) New International Economic order

- b) New International Finance order
- c) New International Emerging order
- d) New International Account order

5. Jute was grown in Bengal for the prime purpose of exporting it in the form

- a) Handbags
- b) Gunny bags
- c) Dresses
- d) Ropes

6. Integrating economy of a country with the economies of other countries under the condition of free flow of trade, capital and labour is known as----- .

7. -----is a bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

8. The annual Muharram procession in Trinidad was transformed into a riotous festival called ----- .

9. The world's first produced car was the-----ford.

10. Nobel Prize winner Late -----belonged to one of the descent of Indian indentured community.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. The IMF and the World Bank were designed to cope with the challenge of poverty and development in the former colonies.

12. The US was the industrial country hardly affected by the depression.

13. The Second World War broke out a mere two decades after the end of the First

World War and it was fought between the Entente powers (Britain, China, the Soviet Union, and the US) and the Axis (Germany, Japan and Thailand)

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. The Bretton Woods system was based on free exchange rates.
15. At the height of the Depression in 1930, Gandhiji launched the Quit India Movement.
16. Henry Ford found that the 'private line' method would result into slower and expensive Way of car production.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

POSTER MAKING

*Consequences of Globalisation on the world.

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project:

Make a comparative study of the Pre and Post era of Globalisation

Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

* To know their roots and learn to appreciate it

ACTIVITY-3

GROUP DEBATE-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

--Positive and Negative impact of Multinational Companies in India

LINK OF VIDEOS

- 1) Understanding Globalisation

<https://youtu.be/JJ0nFD19eT8?si=d4lCK5vGwZ44G-IC>

- 2) https://youtu.be/Z_YkVo0qEAA

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-4-TRADE AND GLOBALISATION

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What was the first and foremost reason for the economic crisis?
2. Silk routes played an important role in linking the world? Explain with suitable examples.
3. What relief programmes were introduced under 'New Deal' plan?
4. Highlight the two key lessons Economists and politicians drew from inter-war economic experiences
5. Name the power blocks of world war II.
6. When was IMF established? Discuss the role of IMF.
7. What is referred to as the G-77 countries?
8. Explain the role of MNCs.
9. What two crucial influences shaped postwar reconstruction?
10. What made Europeans to reach the Chinese empire?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Discuss the process of Global integration till seventeenth century.
2. Which conference is shown in the picture? How did it negotiated monetary order among the independent nation-states?



3. Explain the features which makes globalization an important ingredient of economic reforms.
4. How did the Depression affected Indian trade? Explain with examples.
5. 'One important feature of the US economy in the 1920s was mass production'. Elucidate this with example.'
6. How did the Bretton Woods system collapsed giving birth to globalization?
7. Workers at Ford factory could not cope with the stress of working on assembly line. How did Henry Ford recovered the workers?
8. What was the impact of colonialism on various colonies?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Analyse the factors responsible for the Great Depression of 1929.
2. Describe the condition of indentured labours that migrated from India during the nineteenth century.
3. How did European countries recovered in the post-war period?
4. How technology has brought transformation in the world during nineteenth century?

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. "Outwardly it appears that globalization has turned the world into a global village". Do you agree with the statement? Describe the impact of globalization.
2. After a short period of economic trouble in the years after the war, the US economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s. Analyse this statement by giving relevant arguments.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-5-RESOURCES
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-22 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Choose the correct option for the cause of land degradation.

- a) Organic mulching
- b) Stabilization of sand dunes
- c) Afforestation
- d) Mining

2. Choose the incorrect statement about the term 'Resources'.

- a) They have their own utility
- b) They fulfill human wants
- c) They are free gifts of nature
- d) They are the functions of human activities

3. Choose the correct statement/s for black soil

- I It has larger proportion of clay.
- II. It can retain moisture for a long time.
- III. It develops crack during summer which helps in
- IV. Comon grows best in this soil.

CODES:

- a) I, II
- b) III, IV
- c) I, IV

d) All of the above

4. On the basis of exhaustibility, resource are classified as-

a) Renewable and Non-Renewable

b) Biotic and Abiotic

c) Potential and Developed

d) Stock and Reserve

5. Which two natural processes are responsible for the formation of soil?

a) Temperature and rainfall

b) Topography and time

c) Weathering and erosion

d) None of these

6. With which dam is the Narmada Bachao Andolan associated?

a) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

b) Sardar Sarovar dam

c) Hirakud dam

d) Gandhi Sagar dam

7. Which of the following factors involves the transformation of things into a resource?

I) Physical environment

II) Technology

III) Human beings

IV) Institutions

CODES:

- a) I, II
- b) II, III
- c) I, IV
- d) All of the above

8. Choose the appropriate reason for resource planning

- a) For the development of the nation
- b) To discard class differences
- c) Sustainable existence of all forms of life
- d) To prevent the wastage of resources

9. Arid soils are less fertile as--

- I. it lacks humus and moisture.
- II. it has high salt content.
- III. it is sandy in nature.
- IV. it is rich in iron.

CODES:

- a) I, II
- b) II, III
- c) III, IV
- d) All of the above

10. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below

- I. develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- II. is low in humus content

III. found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

- a) Forest soil
- b) Black soil
- c) Laterite soil
- d) Red soil

11. I am the most widespread soil, covering the Northern Plains and the Eastern coastal Plain

- a) Black soil
- b) Forest soil
- c) Red soil
- d) Alluvial soil

12. 'Regur' is the name given to ----- soil.

13. Khaddar and Bhangar are varieties of the----- type of soils.

14. The factor responsible for maximum land degradation is-----.

15. The dead and decomposed material found on the soil is known as-----.

16. Erosion of the top soil when water flows as a sheet over large areas down the slope is called-----.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

17. Arid soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern And southern parts of the Deccan plateau.

18. All individual resources are for the benefit of the community like all minerals, wildlife, water.

19. Soils are natural chemical compounds, uniform in composition and structure and constituents of rocks and ores.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

20. Sardar Patel proudly called the dams as the 'Temples of developed India.'

21. The black soils are made up of extremely fine dry material. They are well

known for their capacity to hold dryness.

22. There are approximately 180 million hectares of degraded land in India. 28% falls in the category of water eroded area and 10% in the category of forest degraded area.

MAP WORK

FOR IDENTIFICATION/MARKING ON MAP OF INDIA

1. Black soil, arid soil, Alluvial soil, Red and Yellow soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soils, Desert soils.
2. Lakes and River basins
3. Hydel power stations
4. Distribution of Minerals in India
5. River Dams in India

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1



Identify the type of soil erosion that has taken place. Suggest five ways to stop erosion amidst heavy rainfall.

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a comparative study of the

*Types of Soil

*Collect the sample of the soils

Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

* To know their reasons of formation and learn to appreciate it

ACTIVITY-3

SKIT presentation –

*Students can identify the global environmental problems and present the solutions to combat to them.

ACTIVITY-4

Individual students can select any one resource/mineral and present its importance, availability, why it is getting exhausted and what measures can be taken to save it.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. SOIL EROSION

<https://youtu.be/jYjktQeUVA>

2. DAMS/RESERVOIRS-HEALTH RISK AND BENEFITS

<https://youtu.be/uNBMp4zk3-E?si=q7AibrzXATb6z4DF>

3. TIPS TO SAVE WATER

<https://youtu.be/nTcFXJT0Fsc>

4. MINERAL RESOURCES

<https://youtu.be/Q64ggR7b1Mc>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-5-RESOURCES
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. Why Human Resource is the most important resource?
2. How do resources classified according their exhaustibility?
3. 'Over exploitation and unplanned consumption of resources are leading to its depletion.' How do these problems can be tackled?
4. What factors determine the land use pattern of any area?
5. What factors play an important role in soil formation?
6. How are Alluvial soil classified?
7. What are the causes of soil erosion?
8. Identify the activity shown in the pictures:



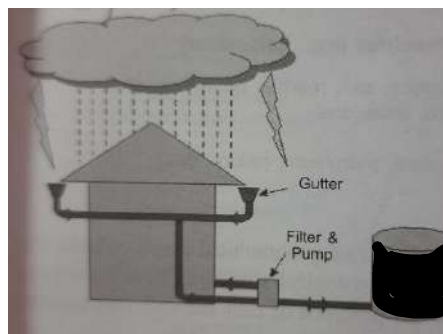
9. Why does water scarcity happen?
10. Why are rainwater harvesting done?
11. 'Today Cherrapunji is facing the problem of water shortage.' Do you agree with the statement? Prove it.
12. 'Extraction of ores through the process of mining will soon become difficult.' Explain.

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. 'Resource planning is the technique of balanced utilization of resources.' Explain the

need for Resource planning.

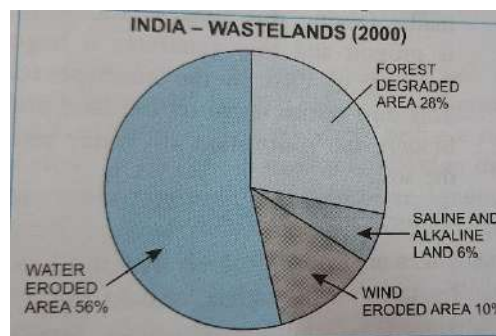
2. Analyse the pattern of wide variation of net sown area from one state to another.
3. Differentiate between the following:
 - A. Renewable and Non-renewable resources
 - B. Bhangar and Khadar soil
 - C. Biotic and Abiotic resources
 - D. Metallic and Non-metallic minerals
4. What is soil erosion? Explain the ways of soil erosion.
5. Discuss the reasons of objections about the utility of the multipurpose projects.
6. Illustrate with examples the social movements opposing the construction of Dams.
7. What method is shown in the given diagram? What is its importance? Why this technique is widely accepted?



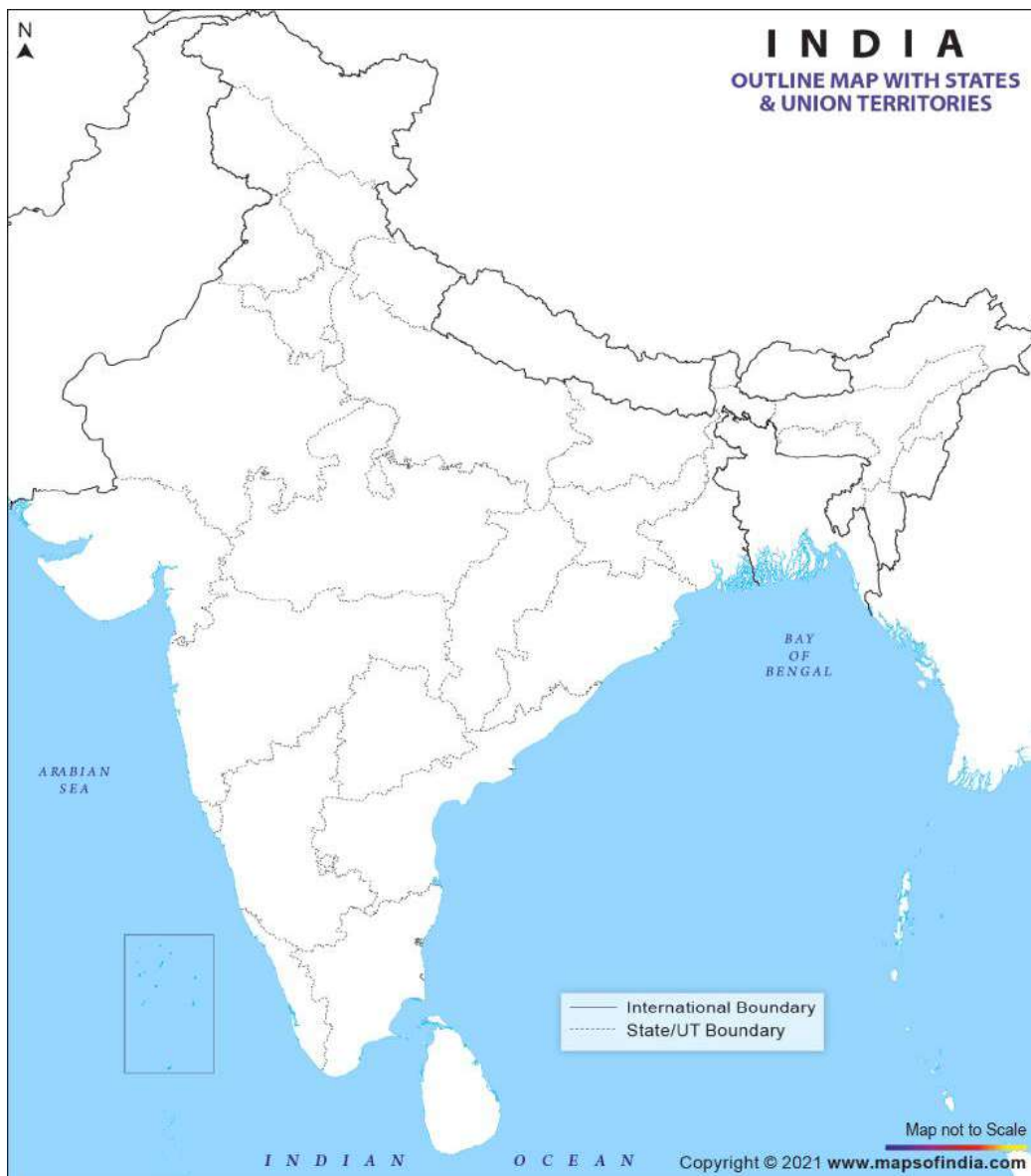
8. What factors affect the economic viability of a mineral?
9. Explain the measures adopted for conservation of minerals.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

10. Classify the resources on the basis of ownership and state of development. Give examples.
11. **Read the given chart and answer the following questions:**



- A. Interpret the data given in the chart.
- B. What causes the formation of wasteland?
- C. 'The problem of land degradation needs to be tackled urgently.' Do you agree with the statement? Elucidate the causes of land degradation.
12. On what basis Indian soils are classified? Explain the types of soil in India.
13. Discuss the various measures taken for soil conservation.
14. Mark the areas for the following on the political map of India::
- Mountain soils
 - Alluvial soils
 - Red, Black, Yellow, Laterite and Desert soils
 - Lakes and River basins
 - Hydel power stations



SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Some of the names of multipurpose projects are given along with their state and river. State the uses of these projects.

Name of Project	River	Beneficiary States
Damodar Valley	Damodar	Jharkhand, West Bengal
Bhakra Nangal	Satluj	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
Hirakud	Mahanadi	Odisha
Kosi	Kosi	Bihar
Chambal Valley	Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
Nagarjuna Sagar	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
Narmada Valley	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan
Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan Canal)	Beas, Satluj	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

2. 'Regions of Alluvial soil are intensively cultivated and densely populated.' Justify this statement.
3. Explain the major land use categories of our country along with the changes occurred in them from 2002-03 to 2010-11.
4. Compare the extraction of minerals in north east region of India with the rest part of India.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-6-POWER RESOURCES
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Which of the following states is rich in iron production?

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Punjab
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Uttar Pradesh

2. Choose the correct option for non-metallic minerals

- a) Copper, lead, tin
- b) Gold, silver, platinum
- c) Manganese, nickel, cobalt
- d) Coal, petroleum, natural gas

3. Coal and petroleum are example of

- a) Energy mineral
- b) Non-metallic mineral
- c) Precious mineral
- d) Metallic mineral

4. Choose the correct statement

The conservation of minerals is very essential because:

- a) Mineral resources are finite and non renewable.

- b) The total volume of workable mineral deposit is very small.
 - c) The geological process of mineral process is very slow.
 - d) All of the above.
5. Choose the appropriate reason for the use of solar energy in the rural areas for environmental conservation.
- a) It is a cheaper alternative.
 - b) It is easily available.
 - c) Less dependence on firewood and dung cakes
 - d) It is renewable.
6. Nagarkoal and Jaisalmer are known for effective use of-----.
7. We can put Tidal energy in----- categories of resources.
8. ----- is an important clean energy resource.
9. -----, ----- and -----are different types of coal.
10. Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in -----and -----.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 11. India is unfortunate not to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources as these are unevenly distributed.
- 12. Atomic energy consumption is considered as an index of industrial development.
- 13. One-third of the energy used in the world comes from petroleum.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

- 14. Bhakra Nangal project generates electricity by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.
- 15. Solar, wind, petroleum are conventional sources of energy.
- 16. Nuclear or Atomic energy serve as 'nodal industry' for industries like chemical, jute etc.

MAP WORK

On the political map of India locate, mark and label the following with appropriate symbols:

1. Coal-fields, oil-fields
3. Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand
4. Oil field Mumbai High
5. Thermal power stations –Singrauli,Talcher,Tuticorine, etc.
6. Nuclear power stations- Narora,Tarapur, Kalpakkam etc.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

CROSSWORD

Across-

1. A famous Iron ore mine in Chhattisgarh
2. High quality of Iron ore
3. A leading coal mine is Jharkhand
4. Energy produced from oceanic tides
5. Nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu

Down

6. A mineral occur as lodes and veins
7. Energy produced from Animals farm and human waste
8. Metallurgical coal
9. A thermal power plant in Tamil Nadu

10. An offshore oil field

P	K	O	D	E	R	M	A	B	C	D	T
M	N	O	P	R	S	U	T	B	C	V	U
H	I	J	K	L	O	M	N	I	O	B	T
C	E	O	F	G	H	B	C	O	P	I	I
R	U	V	W	X	Y	A	Z	G	P	T	C
B	A	I	L	A	D	I	L	A	E	U	O
Z	X	V	U	W	N	H	O	S	R	M	R
M	A	G	N	E	T	I	T	E	W	I	I
M	N	O	P	R	S	G	T	U	V	N	N
S	Q	U	R	A	E	H	F	G	H	O	P
S	T	I	D	A	L	U	V	W	X	U	Z
A	K	A	L	P	A	K	K	A	M	S	T

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project:

'The use and consumption of Electricity-An index of development'.

*Explaining the uses with the help of data/ distribution map/ creativity of expression/ tables

ACTIVITY-3

Poster and Slogan making on saving water.

ACTIVITY-4

***Models** related to power resources.

-Different sources of energy produced

-comparative merits of one source with the other.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. Coal mines in India

<https://youtu.be/iDS5mSSCaJg?si=NvzRCKlpLmjX92nI>

<https://youtu.be/laAHDVtjQH4?si=K94qB6fxn0KUHl-4>

2. Working of Thermal power plant

<https://youtu.be/ldPTuwKEfmA?si=hys0UBWLQ5rRD4fj>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-6-POWER RESOURCES
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
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SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

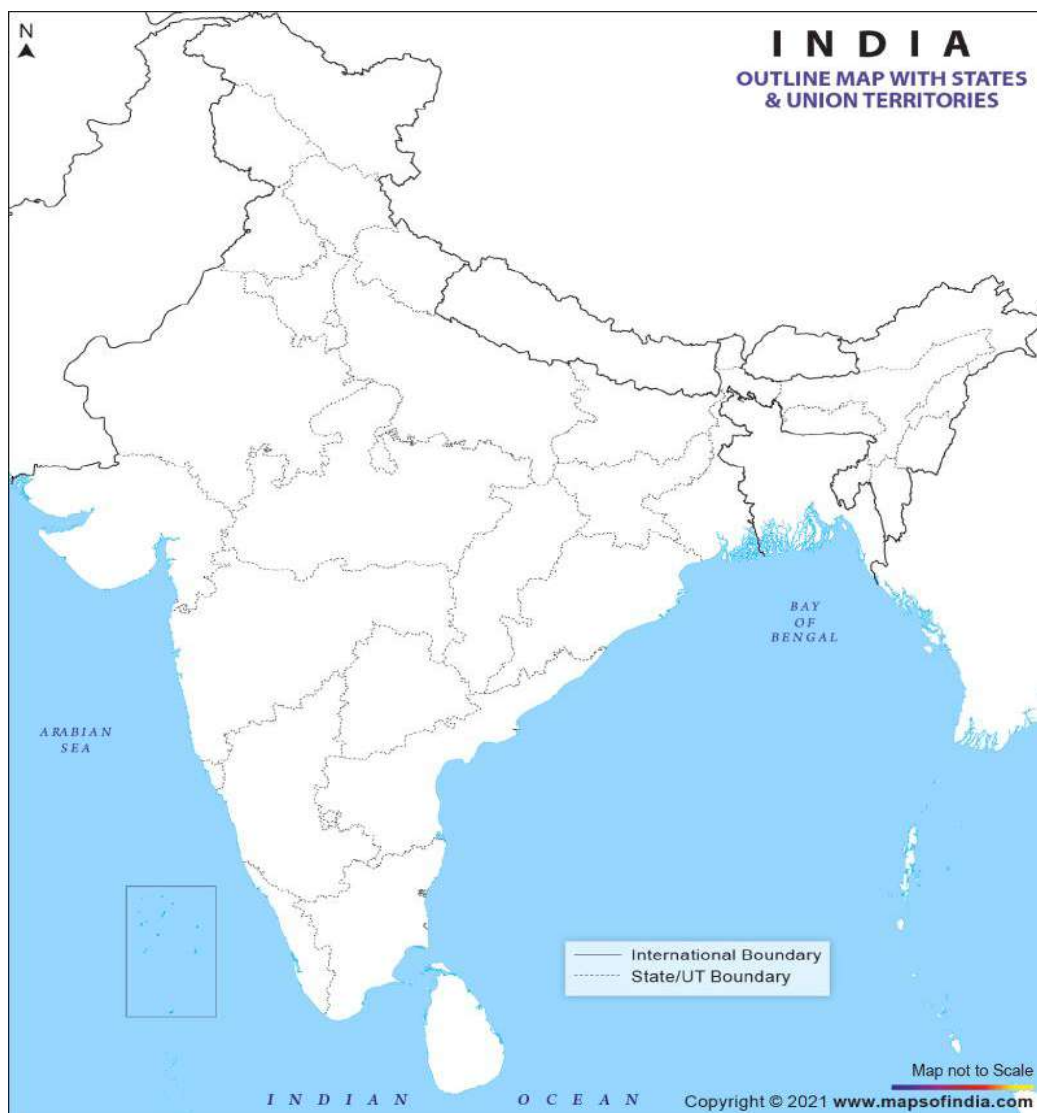
1. Why should we need to conserve energy resources?
2. What is Anthracite?
3. List four non-conventional energy resources.
4. In which regions does petroleum occur in India? Mention any four oil fields of India?
5. How is tidal energy produced?
6. Name some Nuclear Power Stations of India.
7. Write the expanded form of CNG.
8. Name the place where the largest solar plant of India located.
9. Name the fuel which is considered as environment-friendly.
10. Which place in India is well known for effective use of wind energy?
11. Which is the most popular coal for commercial uses?
12. How Narora power plant is different from Neyveli power plant?
13. What can be done to prevent mining from becoming a killer industry?
14. Name the minerals which are obtained as a result of evaporation?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Distinguish Between Commercial and Non-Commercial Energy.
2. Distinguish between Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
3. Distinguish between Natural Gas and Bio Gas.
4. Describe the distribution of coal in India.
5. Distinguish between conventional source and non-conventional source of energy.
6. Bring out the difference between thermal power and hydel power projects
7. What is solar energy? Explain its importance.
8. How is biogas produced? Why is it called 'Gobar gas plant' in rural areas?
9. Give examples for multipurpose projects of India.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. What is commercial and non-commercial energy?
2. Discuss the classification of Energy resources with examples.
3. Why are heavy industries and thermal power stations located in or near the coalfields?
4. Explain the distribution of oil fields in India.
5. 'Natural gas has many advantages, it does have a big problem'. Do you agree with this statement? Elucidate its advantages also.
6. 'Energy saved is energy produced.' Analyse this statement and suggest ways by which Energy can be saved.
7. Mark the areas for the following on the political map of India:
 - a. Sites of Coal fields
 - b. Oil-fields
 - c. Thermal power stations
 - d. Nuclear power stations



SECTION—E (HOTS—2/ 4/6 MARKS)

1. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?
2. Name the element that can be extracted from the minerals or sources given below

: Bauxite Haematite Alluvial deposits Ocean water
3. How mining activities are injuries to the health of the miners and the environment?
4. Give your opinion that Consumption of Electricity is considered as an index of development.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT--GEOGRAPHY
CH-7-AGRICULTURE
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-25 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Which of the following is India's leading wheat producer?

- a) Punjab
- b) Haryana
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

2. Which of the following is not a Rabi crop?

- a) Wheat
- b) Mustard
- c) Rice
- d) Barley

3. Which of the following is not a Kharif crop?

- a) Cotton
- b) Maize
- c) Paddy
- d) Wheat

4. Which of the following is not a plantation crop?

- a) Coffee
- b) Tea

c) Rubber

d) Wheat

5. Which of the following is not an important fibre crop in India?

a) Jute

b) Cotton

c) Silk

d) Wool

6. Which of the following is not a food crop?

a) Wheat

b) Rice

c) Cotton

d) Maize

7. Which of the following is not a cash crop?

a) Coffee

b) Tea

c) Sugarcane

d) Paddy

8. Which of the following is not a traditional irrigation method in India?

a) Drip irrigation

b) Sprinkler irrigation

c) Canals

d) Wells

9. Which of the following is not an example of subsistence farming?
- a) Shifting cultivation
 - b) Intensive subsistence agriculture
 - c) Commercial farming
 - d) Extensive subsistence agriculture
10. Which of the following is not a modern irrigation method in India?
- a) Tube well irrigation
 - b) Canal irrigation
 - c) Drip irrigation
 - d) Lift irrigation
11. Which of the following is not an agricultural input?
- a) Seeds
 - b) Fertilizers
 - c) Pesticides
 - d) Steel
12. Which of the following is not a problem faced by Indian farmers?
- a) Small landholdings
 - b) Lack of irrigation facilities
 - c) High productivity
 - d) Lack of credit facilities
13. Which of the following is not a reason for the low productivity of Indian agriculture?
- a) Uneven distribution of land

- b) Inadequate infrastructure
- c) Excessive use of modern farming techniques
- d) Inadequate credit facilities

14. Which of the following is not a challenge faced by Indian agriculture?

- a) Land degradation
- b) Climate change
- c) Increasing demand for food
- d) Overuse of fertilizers

15. ----- is a measure to increase agricultural productivity.

16. -----state is the largest producer of Ragi.

17. -----is the factor responsible for making land-holding size uneconomical in India

18. -----has given an impetus to the growth of rabi crops, especially in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 19. Indian agriculture ensures food security for the country but does produce raw materials.
- 20. Around one-third of the population of India is engaged in agricultural activities.
- 21. India is the fourth largest producer of fruits and vegetables.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

- 22. Pulses are cereal grown in warm countries and regions with poor soils, bearing a large crop of small seeds which are chiefly used to make flour.
- 23. Plantation is pertaining to art of growing, fruit, flowers and vegetables.
- 24. Kharif cropping season in which crops are sown in October/November and harvested in April/May.
- 25. Sugarcane grows well in black soil only in the month of April/May.

MAP WORK

Identify/Mark the following on the political map of India:

1. Major and Minor areas of Wheat and Rice production.
2. Maize production areas.
3. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi production areas

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

PUZZLE

A	S	W	M	A	P	R	I	C	O	T	S
Z	U	H	A	I	J	U	T	E	A	W	X
W	G	E	I	T	L	R	L	C	D	M	Y
X	A	A	Z	N	E	L	X	S	U	V	W
G	R	T	E	A	O	R	E	Y	E	S	N
O	C	U	M	G	H	I	M	T	R	S	T
R	A	T	B	C	D	E	F	E	S	G	H
S	N	L	W	B	A	C	E	W	L	M	N
C	E	U	X	W	E	U	X	Y	Z	O	I
V	O	M	Y	U	V	R	W	N	O	P	N

Solve the puzzle vertically and horizontally.

1. A leguminous crop
2. A non food crop
3. A food and a feed crop
4. A coarse grain
5. A Zaid crop
6. A Rabi crop
7. A golden fiber

8. An industrial raw material

9. A plantation crop

10. A temperate fruit

ACTIVITY-2

Visit any agricultural farm and observe

*The variety of crops grown and collect the sample of different types of soil and study its texture and features.

*Various schemes introduced by the government to benefit the farmers.

ACTIVITY-3

GROUP DEBATE/DISCUSSION-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

--Genetically Engineered Technology will solve world hunger.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. MAJOR CROPS OF INDIA/ CROPPING SEASONS IN INDIA
<https://youtu.be/lrwRM244IPQ?si=8ORzvDmVXLITluu7>
2. <https://youtu.be/5tpQwqTmaQc?si=83QNXsJlvD53jTcO>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-7-AGRICULTURE
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx. in 40/60 words each.
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SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

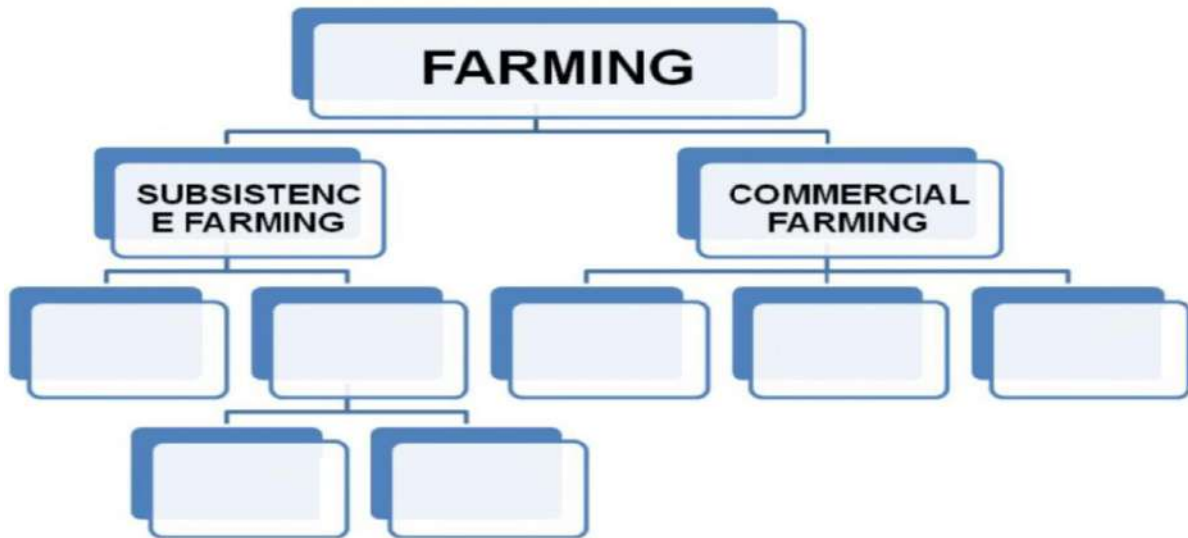
1. Identify the given pictures:



2. Describe the importance of agriculture in India.
3. How is subsistence agriculture different from commercial agriculture?
4. What is the method used by the farmers for Brinjal farming?
5. Though the parts of western Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are dry, still Rice is grown here. Do you agree with this? How is the irrigation done in these areas?
6. Why are pulses grown in rotation with other crops?
7. How is Tea processed?
8. Why were land reforms introduced by the government?
9. Mention few schemes introduced by the government.
10. What is minimum support price?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?
2. Name different types of farming as practiced in India? Also make a web chart to explain characteristic features of each one of them.



3. Differentiate between primitive and intensive subsistence farming.
4. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

India is an agricultural country. Two- thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Besides producing food grains, agriculture is also a source for raw material required for industries. Hence, we can say that agriculture has been a potent factor in promoting industrialisation at a global level. In addition, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc., are exported and foreign exchange earned for the country. Agriculture is the oldest human activity. It was agriculture that brought man out of forest. Over the years cultivation method have changed significantly. These changes have been influenced by physical, environmental and technological know how and socio- cultural practices. There are different types of farming.

- a) By what other name Jhumming is known in India and other countries of the world? What is its main drawback?
 - b) Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?
 - c) Which crop is a commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana?
 - d) Which is the most important plantation crop grown in India? Name its two major producing states.
5. Plantation type of commercial farming has an interface of agriculture and industry. Explain.
 6. What are the uses of natural rubber?
 7. Why is Jute known as the golden fiber?
 8. 'Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy'. Discuss this statement with relevant arguments.

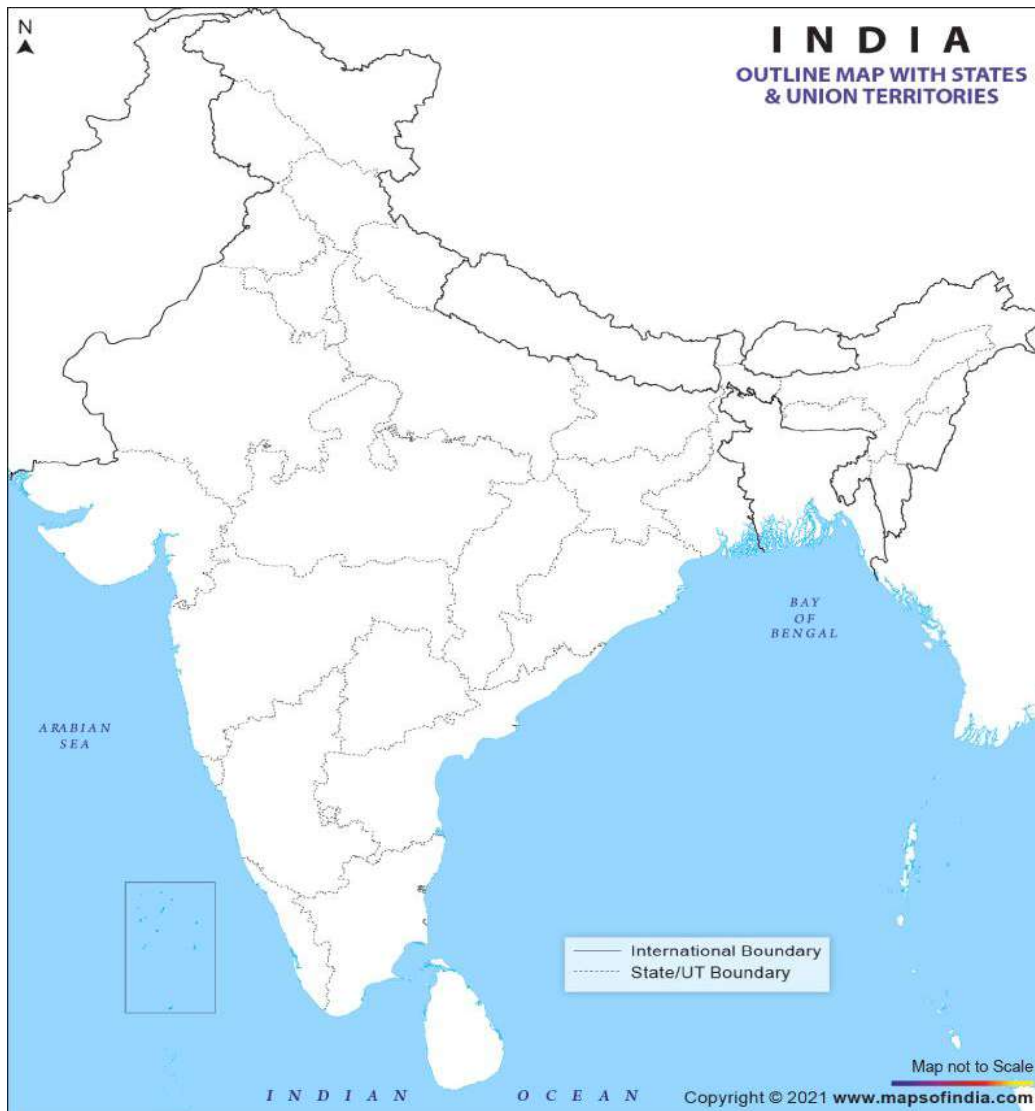
9. 'The Green Revolution had raised hopes of high yields to great heights but today it is surrounded by controversies'. Elucidate .

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Complete the information
Cropping Pattern
India has three cropping seasons:
1. Rabi
 2. Kharif
 3. Zaid

	RABI	KHARIF	ZAID
Sowing Season			
Harvesting Season			
Important Crops			

2. Make a tabular chart to differentiate various cropping pattern of India in terms of Time Period, Major crops and Regions.
3. Make a tabular chart for all Food Crops Grains, Food crop other than grains, Beverages and Non Food crop.
4. Which is the second most important cereal crop? Discuss the areas of cultivation And what are the conditions required for cultivation?
5. What is the staple food crop of the majority of population in India? In which regions this crop are cultivated and what are the favourable conditions required for cultivation?
6. Make a tabular chart for Maize, Millets and Pulses , its areas of cultivation and conditions required for cultivation.
7. "Agriculture has been the mainstay of India's economy for thousands of years." Analyse this statement.
8. Elucidate the various institutional and technical reforms implemented by the Government.
9. Identify/Mark the following on the political map of India:
 1. Major and Minor areas of Wheat and Rice production.
 2. Maize production areas.
 3. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi production areas



SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. “Green revolution has made India self-reliant in the production of cereals ”. Explain.
2. Why is India not the Worlds largest producer of rice, though it has the largest area under this crop? Give reasons to support your answer.
3. Find out why Indian farmers does not want his son to become a farmer.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-8-MANUFATURING INDUSTRIES
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-18 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. The most strategic industry needed for the country's economic development is
 - a) Textile industry
 - b) Automobile industry
 - c) IT industry
 - d) Iron and steel industry

2. Which of the following industry of India is self-reliant?
 - a) Iron and steel industry
 - b) Chemical industry
 - c) Textile industry
 - d) Sugar industry

3. The ideal location of sugar mill is near the sugarcane producing area because
 - a) establishment of industries is less expensive
 - b) availability of transport
 - c) The basic raw material for this is heavy, bulky, perishable and sucrose content gets depleted when transported.
 - d) The government policies are favourable.

4. Choose the incorrect statement to consider manufacturing as the backbone and central dynamic force of development.

- a) Reduce dependence on agriculture.
- b) Increases dependence on agriculture.
- c) Helps in eradication of unemployment.
- d) Expands trade and commerce.

5. Which of the following undertakings has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001?

- a) TISCO
- b) BHEL
- c) HCL
- d) NTPC

6. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

- a) Market and cheap labour
- b) Transport network and unlimited water supply
- c) Regular supply of electricity and an assured source of raw material, bauxite
- d) None of the above

7. On the basis of raw materials used industries are classified as--

- a) Public sector and private sector
- b) Basic industries and consumer industries
- c) Agro-based and mineral-based industries
- d) None of these

8. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- I. Selling of the final goods in the market.
- II. Transportation of the final goods
- III. Procuring of the raw material.
- IV. Processing of the raw material

CODES:

- a) I, IV, III, II
- b) III, IV, I, II
- c) IV, I, II, III
- d) III, IV, II, I

9. The first successful textile mill was established in-----.
10. Electronic capital of India is-----.
11. The first jute mill in India was established at-----near-----in
1859.
12. The policy of ----- is stimulated the demand for vehicles in the
Market.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

13. Chota Nagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel
industries.
14. China is one of only three countries other than US, Japan that makes
supercomputers.
15. India is fourth largest producer of cement, after US, China and Russia.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

16. The iron and steel industry is over 125 years old. The first steel plant was set up at
Salem in 1900 by steel work company.
17. Copper has gained popularity as a substitute of steel and lead.
18. The Environment management system has been set up by the government to
provide a continuing forum for policy dialogue to energise and sustain the growth
of manufacturing industries in India.

MAP WORK

IDENTIFY OR MARK THE FOLLOWING ON THE MAP OF INDIA

*State producing cotton, woollen, silk, jute

*Iron and Steel plant sites

*Software Technology Parks

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Solve the puzzle horizontally or vertically

1. A centre of fertilizer industry.
2. A type of pollution caused by unwanted sound.
3. A centre of cotton textile industry in Gujarat.
4. A centre of manufacture of cars.
5. A software technology park in Madhya Pradesh.
6. A centre of woollen textile industry in Rajasthan.
7. A centre of silk textile industry in Jammu & Kashmir.
8. A private sector Iron and Steel plant.

B	F	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	J	J
A	H	M	E	D	A	B	A	D	A	A
N	G	U	R	G	A	O	N	I	I	M
A	U	P	Q	T	S	T	U	P	P	S
N	J	T	N	O	I	S	E	U	U	H
T	A	N	W	X	N	L	Y	R	R	E
N	R	P	Q	R	D	S	I	T	U	D
A	A	E	G	H	O	I	J	S	M	P
G	T	I	J	K	R	L	M	N	E	U
O	P	Q	R	S	E	T	U	V	W	R

ACTIVITY-2

POSTER MAKING AND SLOGAN WRITING

*POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT FROM INDUSTRIAL POLLUTANTS

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a power point presentation in reference to the given subtopics.

What are the Economic Challenges in India?

- Weak Demand
- Unemployment
- Poor Infrastructure
- Balance of Payments Deterioration.
- High Levels of Private Debt
- Inequality

ACTIVITY-3

DEBATE-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

--Industrial development is a boon or a bane?

--The major issues faced by the Indian industries currently.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. Documentary on Industrial pollution
<https://youtu.be/ILvpDIjFLNw?si=xHBDKDOLY5HxIW6X>
2. Industrial pollution (by Mexus)
https://youtu.be/izqCLU_y6VQ
3. Major cotton producing states in India
https://youtu.be/qi_mVjmgywQ?si=Ma0-7fRkJKyYtY05
4. Aluminium manufacturing process /plant
<https://youtu.be/gFtpp8i08wo?si=XPsr0lZK5eORi4cs>

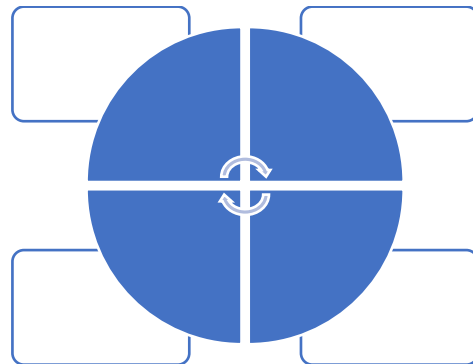
CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-8-MANUFATURING INDUSTRIES
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

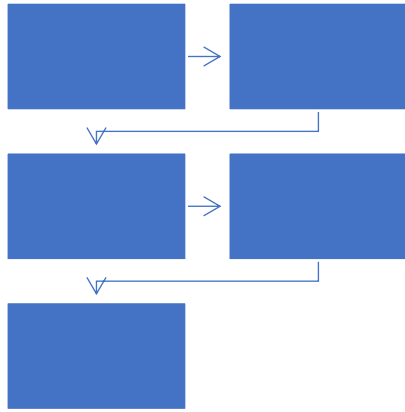
- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

'SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. The development of manufacturing industries is a measure for assessing the economic strength of a country.' Give reason.
2. How far do you agree that agriculture and industry go hand in hand and complement each other?
3. Why has been National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council set up?
4. 'Locating an industry is a complex issue.' What factors plays an important role in location of industries? Complete the given flowchart with all the factors.

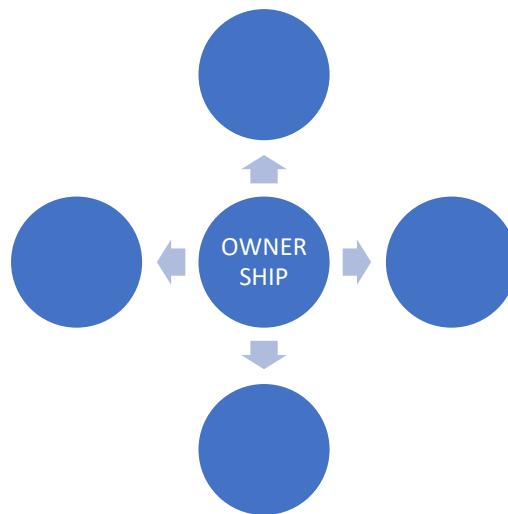


5. What are the uses of Basic industries and Consumer industries?
6. Why does Aluminium considered as a good substitute of Steel, Zinc and Lead?
7. What are the drawbacks of the Cotton industry?
8. What are the factors which has increased the demand of Jute in India?
9. Explain main features of the fertilizer industry in India.
10. Complete the given flowchart showing linkage between Industry and Market.



SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Analyse the reasons which makes manufacturing sector the central dynamic force of development.
2. Complete the given flowchart with the various types and features of industries based on Ownership.



3. Discuss the main contributions of the Textile Industries.
4. Illustrate the spread of Cotton textile centres in India.
5. Why do sugar mills have migrated to the southern and western states of India? What are the challenges these industries have to face?
6. "The Indian chemical industry occupies an important position in the country's Economy." Elucidate this statement with relevant arguments.
7. How is the Indian cement industry progressing in India?
8. What are the factors responsible for the growth of automobile industry? In which main cities of India automobile factories are located?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

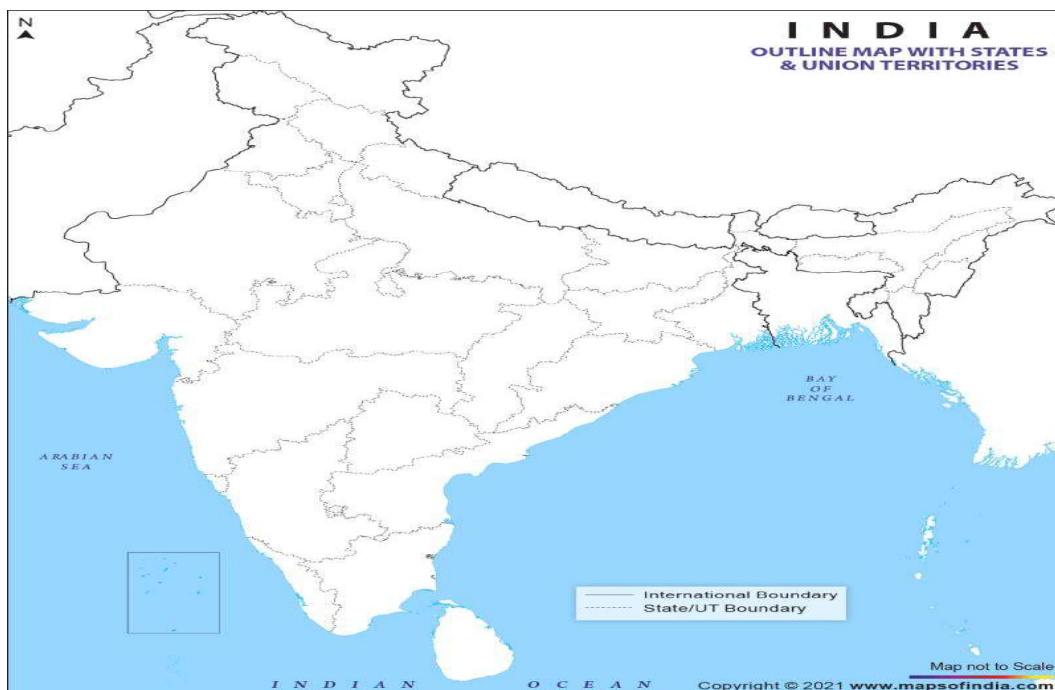
1. “Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand.” Justify this statement with example.
2. **Read the Passage and answer the following questions:**

Mineral-based industries are those industries which use minerals and metals as Raw material. Some mineral-based industries are iron and steel, aluminium Smelting, copper smelting, cement, fertiliser, etc. The iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry as all other industries are dependent on it for their machinery. This industry falls into the category of heavy industry as the raw material used is heavy and bulky and requires huge investment on transportation.

- A. Name some of the important Iron and Steel companies spread in different regions of India.
- B. Why is Iron and Steel industry considered as a basic industry?
- C. How do these industries are increasing over the last 20 years?
- D. What are the requirements needed to raise these industries?
- E. ‘Chotanagpur plateau region has a cluster of iron and steel industries.’ Give reason.
- F. What are the challenges these industries face in the present?

3. IDENTIFY OR MARK THE FOLLOWING ON THE MAP OF INDIA

- *State producing cotton, woollen, silk, jute
- *Iron and Steel plant sites
- *Software Technology Parks



4. Elucidate the characteristics of Information Technology and Electronic Industry of India. Name the electronic capital of India.
5. Discuss the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.
6. Explain the ways by which NTPC has achieved its goal for Environmental management.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Although new methods and machinery simplified work and increased output, industrialization introduced new problems as well. Some of the drawbacks included air and water pollution and soil contamination, resulting in a significant deterioration of quality of life and life expectancy. Do you agree with given information? Give your opinion and suggest various steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.
2. Discuss the factors which are responsible for the location of most of the Jute mills in West Bengal.

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY

CH-9-TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-20 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. -----and-----are two stations linked by East-West corridor .
2. -----and-----are two stations linked by North-South corridor.
3. The total length of India's inland navigable waterways is-----km.
4. ----- sea port is the major port in context to the export of Iron ore.
5. ----- is the first port developed after the independence.
6. -----and ----- are two inland waterways of India.
7. ----- is the longest national highway.
8. Newspaper are published in about-----languages and dialects.
9. ----- authority certifies both Indian foreign films.
10. When did the airways nationalised in India:
a) 1957 b) 1935 c) 1953 d) 2000
11. Which two cities are connected through NH-1?
a) Delhi and Bangalore
b) Bangalore and Kashmir
c) Delhi and Amritsar
d) Amritsar and Bhubaneshwar
12. What is the total no of railway zones in India?
a) 15 b) 17 c) 25 d) 9
13. Which one of the following is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transportation?
a) Roadways
b) Airways

c) Waterways

d) Railways

14. -----and-----are two examples of first class mail.

a) Book packets, envelopes

b) Cards and envelopes

c) Periodicals and cards

d) Book packets and newspapers

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

15. Golden quadrilateral links the cities -Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai.

16. Railways are a great integrating force connecting all the countries of the world.

17. Waterways are feeder to other models of transport as they provide a link between Railway stations, air and sea ports.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

18. Meenambakkam – Airport Kandla – Port Silcher to Porbander – East-west corridor Delhi to Haldia – National waterways no.1

19. District Roads organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. These roads are border roads and improve the accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

20. Airways are economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distance

MAP WORK

Identify / Mark the following on the Map of India:

- 1) Golden Quadrilateral
- 2) North-South and East-West corridors
- 3) National Highway
- 4) Major Sea Ports of India
- 5) Domestic Airports
- 6) Major International Airports

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

Make different collage showing advancement and improvement of various types of Transport and write the most important feature for each one of it..

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

*Make a comparative study of the Olden days transport and modern transport and mention Their advantages.

Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

ACTIVITY-3

GROUP DEBATE-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

--‘The transition to zero-emission mobility will alter the entire transport system’.

--‘Why are the rural roads’ density very low in hilly, plateau and forested areas?’

-- ‘Why does the quality of rural roads deteriorate away from the urban centres?’

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. LIFELINES OF INDIAN ECONOMY

<https://youtu.be/b0-5sM-C96M?si=f4Q4Zq6WMNdQC-W->

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY

CH-9-TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. Write the advantages of means of communication.
2. Explain the importance of Airways.
3. When and where did the first train start running in India?
4. Between which two place national waterways no.1 is navigable? How long it is?
5. Which measures were taken to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities?
6. What does road density mean? Which state has highest and lowest road density respectively?
7. Explain the importance of Air transport?
8. Why are the Indian railways regarded as the main artery of inland transport?
9. What are the problems associated with the Pipelines?
10. What are the advantages of Waterways?
11. In which areas are Helicopters utilised?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Write the features of Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.
2. What are the major challenges faced by Roadways?
3. Which mode of transport is widely used in the North- Eastern states of India? Give four reasons for the use of that means of transport in those states.
4. **Read the source and answer the following questions:**

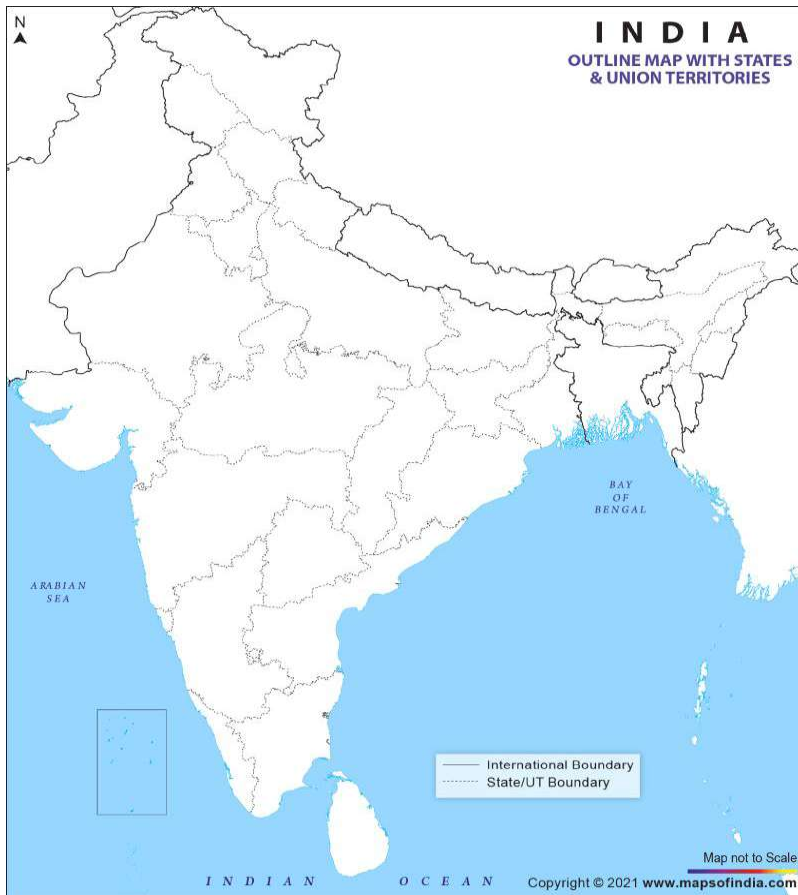
For a long time, trade and transport restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a big village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Transport and

communication have enriched our life both socially and economically . Our lives have become easier and more amenities and comforts are readily available to us.

- (i) Which one of these is responsible for expansion of area of influence of trade?
- a) Development of science and technology
 - b) Developed communication system
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- (ii) Which one of the following is not responsible for the socio-economic progress of India?
- a) Population
 - b) Railways
 - c) Radio
 - d) Internet
- (iii) What do you understand by the term 'big village' used in the paragraph?
- (iv) What do you infer from the given paragraph.
5. Describe any three advantages of Mass communication?
6. 'Though railways are important in our national economy, rail transport suffers from many problems'. Analyse this statement.
7. Explain the features of 'National Waterways'.
8. How does the Personal communication works?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Classify the roads of India on the basis of their capacity?
2. 'Road transport is more important than the Rail transport'. Comment.
3. Elucidate the reasons of uneven distribution of rail network in India.
4. Define pipeline transportation and also write its advantages.
5. How do the telecom network helps the socio-culturally diverse society of India?
6. Discuss the various means of Mass communication.
7. Mark the following on the political map of India—
 - a) Golden quadrilateral
 - b) National highway
 - c) Major sea ports
 - d) Domestic Airports
 - e) Major International Airports



SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Why is different means of transport and communication called as the lifelines of the economy?
2. 'Trade, Transport and communication are complementary to each other.' Explain.
3. "The progress of international trade of a country indicates the economic prosperity of that country." Give your opinion with relevant logics.
4. Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever shrinking world.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-10-MAP READING
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Which one is not a component of map?
 - a) Direction
 - b) Symbol
 - c) Scale
 - d) Plan
2. Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plains and rivers are called As:
 - a) Political maps
 - b) Physical maps
 - c) Thematic International boundary
 - d) Regional maps
3. Brown colour is used for showing
 - a) Plateaus
 - b) Plains
 - c) Mountains.
 - d) Forests
4. A Political map shows
 - a) Natural features of the earth
 - b) Different countries and states of the world
 - c) Distribution of forests
 - d) None of the Earth
5. Which one is not an intermediate direction?
 - a) North-east (NE)
 - b) West

c) South-west (SW)

d) North

6. -----shows the boundaries between different countries along with their states, capitals, cities, towns and villages.
7. In a Grid, vertical lines are called-----since they are numbered from West to East.
8. -----signs represent details without making the map clumsy.
9. -----is the ratio between on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
10. A-----is rough drawing of an area based on memory and field observation, not true to scale.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. Maps are true representation of the spherical Earth in the form of a model.
12. Direction, Scale, signs and symbols are not the components of map.
13. A book of map collection is known as dictionary.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. Cardinal points are the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
15. Sketch is true to scale, detailed layout of a small area on a large scale.
16. The main objective of a physical map is to present in its miniature form a colourful, vivid picture of an area as it actually exist during the survey.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

Draw a Plan and Sketch of your HOUSE/ SCHOOL/COLONY showing important landmarks.

ACTIVITY-2

Make a board showing Conventional signs and symbols using different colours.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. TYPES OF MAPS/ CONVENTIONAL SIGNS
https://youtu.be/JXjn8kJDxY0?si=bbv4A808tx-n8Y_F
2. <https://youtu.be/mtsx8V3mE8o>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—GEOGRAPHY
CH-10-MAP READING
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

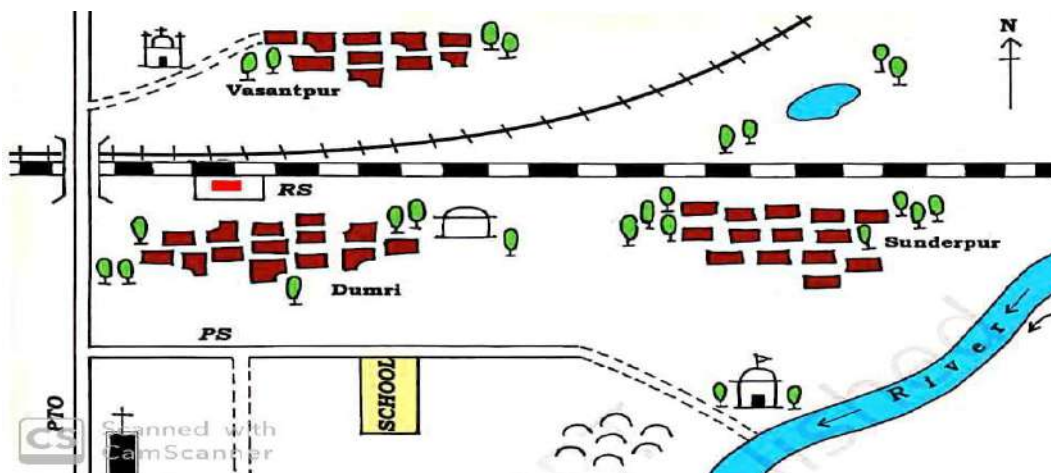
- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. Define a Map.
2. What are the advantages of Globes?
3. What is the difference between a map and a globe?
4. What is the significance of Atlas in studying social science?
5. Distinguish between Eastings and Northings.
6. What is a Grid?
7. What are Cardinal directions and points?
8. How are map distance and ground distance measured? Explain with an example.
9. What is the use of a Sketch?
10. Why is Map reading important?
11. On what criteria are Maps classified?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. **Read the picture and answer the following questions:**



- a) Which are the conventional symbols used in the picture?
- b) What are conventional symbols?

- c) Why is important to use conventional symbols?
2. Elaborate the features of Ordinance Survey Maps.
 3. Discuss the various methods to find directions.
 4. What is a Plan? What is its importance?
 5. Explain the different ways by which the scale of the map can be represented.
 6. Why are the Directions most important component of a map?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Discuss the various types of Maps.
2. Explain the essential features of Maps.
3. Mark the following on the given political map of India:
 - a) Northern mountains
 - b) Northern plains
 - c) Coastal plains
 - d) Southern plateaus
 - e) Indian desert
 - f) Central highlands



SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. 'Maps are very useful in the study of geography'. Elucidate this statement with relevant arguments and examples.

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-11-WORKING OF DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Choose the correct option for “A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women.

- a) Women’s movement
- b) Female movement
- c) Feminist movement
- d) None of the above

2. Identify the main feature of communalism :

- a) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community
- b) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live equal citizens within one nation.
- c) A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- d)A secular constitution is sufficient to combat communalism.

3. Which of the following statements are true regarding Feminist Movements?

- a) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
- b) Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.
- c) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.
- d) All the above.

4. During Jawaharlal Nehru’s prime ministership, -----bill was passed which raised the age of consent and marriage for women.

- a) Universal Bill
- b) Hindu Code Bill
- c) Dowry Bill
- d) Maintenance Bill

5. -----is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.
6. One third of the seats in -----are reserved for women.
7. -----is relating to or denoting a system of society or government controlled by men.
8. -----is a term referring to the specialized gender roles of male Breadwinner and female housewife.
9. The use of religion in politics, where one religion is shown as superior to other Religions is termed as-----
10. -----is referred as when large exodus of population from rural areas to urban area for jobs, and other better opportunities.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.
12. There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to Women.
13. Ours is still a male dominated, Matriarchal society.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very high .
15. Communalism is based on the belief that people of same caste form a separate social Community which has similar social, economic interests
16. Gender division is an example that some form of social division does not need to be expressed in politics

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

DEBATE TOPIC

“Casteism is a great social evil that must be fought against.”

ACTIVITY-2

*Exchange the role of male with the female member and female with the male member in your family.

- Share ideas, views and the experience of their role while performing their household duties.

ACTIVITY-3

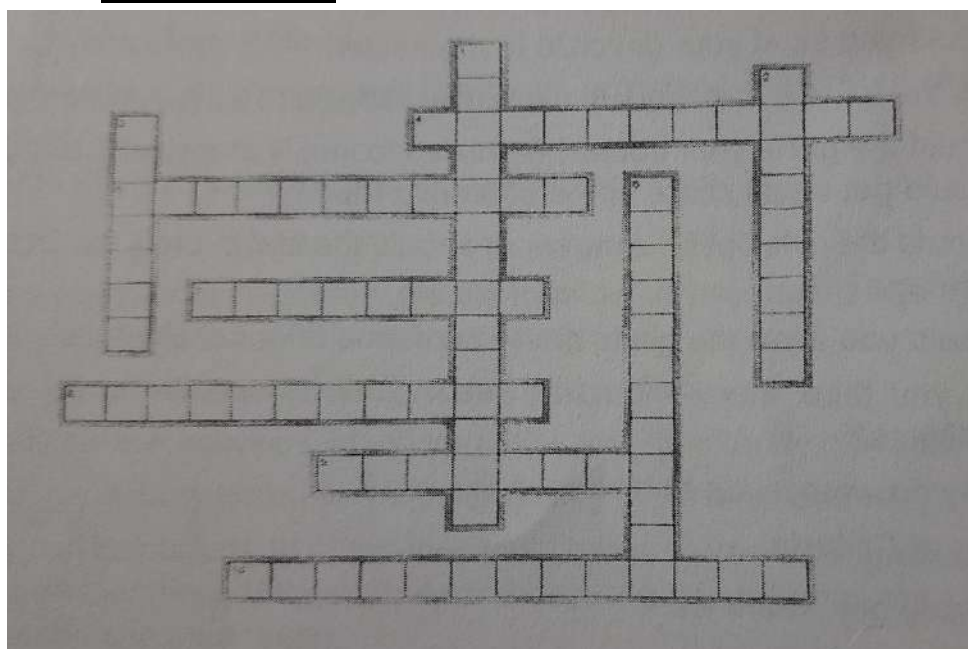
GROUP DEBATE-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

- ‘Is women's empowerment a myth in developing countries.’
- ‘Political representation is a key aspect of women’s empowerment’
(Favour and Against)

ACTIVITY-4

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. The laws related to subjects like marriage, divorce etc.
2. When religion takes procedure over society
3. A leader who worked for the upliftment of Dalits
4. A Family/society ruled by father or male
5. Radical Women's movement aimed at gender equality
6. The first women Prime Minister of India

ANSWERS

Family Laws
Communalism
Ambedkar
Patriarchal
Feminist
Indira Gandhi

DOWN

1. The first women President of India
2. 1/3 rd seats are reserved for the women
3. A country which has no official religion
6. Shift of population from rural to urban

ANSWERS

Pratibha Patil
Panchayat
Secular
Urbanization

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. GENDER EQUALITY

<https://youtu.be/a4WuurpnSbc?si=OJLS2gc58IR2cOP8>

2. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (TED TALK)

<https://youtu.be/gupM7RMANZc?si=3AAkFnTGvyjqSBvw>

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—HISTORY

CH-11-WORKING OF DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. How are religious differences expressed in politics?
2. What does 'gender-division' mean?
3. What factors matter in politics other than caste?
4. How has political expression of gender division helped to improve women's life in public life?
5. How has the Panchayati Raj tried to reduce gender disparity in local politics?
6. What does 'feminist' mean? What are feminist movements?
7. State the features of communalism.

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Justify with relevant arguments that elections are not all about caste.
2. 'Politics influences the caste system and the caste system influences politics'. Analyse the statement by proving the two way relationship between caste and politics.
3. Explain the positive and negative outcomes of political expression of caste division.
4. What factors matter in politics other than caste?
5. Discuss the Women's representation in Politics.
6. Analyse the Political expression of communalism in Indian democracy.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Women still lag behind men in India despite some improvements since independence. Analyse the statement.
2. 'Social division is considered as the gender division in India' How far do you agree to the statement? Prove with examples.
3. Elucidate the ideological basis of communalism.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. 'Casteism is a unique phenomenon in our society'. Prove this statement with relevant arguments.
2. How far is it correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden but it is the caste that gets polticipised? Give your opinion with relevant points.

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH-12-POWER SHARING MECHANISMS IN DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-20 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Choose the appropriate option from the following.

Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information.

I Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments.

II It is called as a third tier of the Government.

III The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.

a) Federal system

b) Unitary Federal system

c) Decentralised system

d) Unitary system

2. Choose the correct statement about power sharing arrangement.

a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions

b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

d) Power sharing is not necessary at all.

3. Choose the incorrect statement about democracy when dealing with power sharing.

a) People are the source of all political power.

- b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
- c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society
- d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decision and enforce them.

4. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below

- I. It is good for democracy
- II. It creates harmony in different groups.
- III. It brings transparency in the governance.
- IV It brings socio-political competition among parties.

CODES:

- a) I, II & III
- b) II, III & IV
- c) I, III & IV
- d) I, II & IV

5. Choose the incorrect statement

- a) In a democracy, all important decisions are taken by the majority community.
- b) In a democracy people rule themselves through the institution of self government.
- c) Political power is distributed in a democracy.
- d) In a democratic country, respect is given to various diverse groups.

6. Choose the correct option for the language policy followed in India.

- a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- b) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their

language.

- c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over other languages.
- d) All of the above

7. Identify the correct statement/s about the federal system in the Indian Constitution:

- I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of states.
- II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to structure of the Constitution.
- III. It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.
- IV. The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement.

CODES:

- a) I & II
- b) II & III
- c) I & III
- d) II & IV

8. Choose the incorrect statement about the third-tier of democracy.

- a) One-third of all positions in local bodies are reserved for women.
- b) The state government retains the power over revenues for the local bodies.
- c) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for the SC, ST and OBC candidates.
- d) An independent institution called the State Election Commission conducts Panchayat and municipal elections.

9. Which of the following statements is correct about "holding together" federations?

- a) Both central and state governments have equal powers.
- b) Central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis states
- c) Central government has less powers than the states
- d) Central government Powers are equally distributed among the central, provincial and local governments.

10. . Read the cartoon and choose the correct option



- a) The states plead for more power.
- b) The states plead for more freedom.
- c) The states plead for more food.
- d) The states plead for more finances.

11. ----- acts as an umpire in a federal nation.

12. Power shared among governments at different levels is also called-----

13. The coming together federation is practiced in -----

14. ----- can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

15. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government it is called-----

16. Besides Hindi, there are -----other languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the constitution.

17. Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form-----

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

18. Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

19. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure group Movements control or influence those not in power.
20. Where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government is known as coming together federation.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

Make a collage of pictures and Newspaper clippings about women participation at the local level government'

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a comparative study on the power sharing arrangements in USA & INDIA
Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

ACTIVITY-3

GROUP DEBATE-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

--" Indian federalism has faced several challenges and issues over time"

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. **What is Federalism?**

https://youtu.be/T3ywDYoD-QY?si=FQTLq1_Wg6kuuq7

2. **Women's role at panchayat level**

https://youtu.be/j4yNY_qIhus?si=ooxkNI8OqNvWVAtR

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH-12-POWER SHARING MECHANISMS IN DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. Why power sharing is good for democracies?
2. Why is there an existence of reserved constituencies in assemblies and the Parliament of India?
3. What is horizontal distribution of power?
4. Apart from linguistic homogeneity, some states were created based on their culture, ethnicity or geography. Prove this by giving examples.
5. What is the role of the Judiciary in a federal system?
6. Describe the features of 'Unitary government.'
7. How is Gram Panchayat formed?
8. What is vertical division of power?
9. Differentiate between unitary system and federal system.
10. What are residuary subjects?
11. What is the importance of 1996 Act for Adivasis?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Analyse the reasons for the success of Indian federalism.
2. Why were the linguistic states created?
3. How was the challenge of language policy adopted to solve the language problem of India?
4. Explain how local governments have been organized at rural, district and urban levels.
5. What is Gram Sabha? How does it function?
6. Discuss the features of the 73rd Amendment Act.
7. Elucidate the working of Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Council.
8. Draw the flowchart of three tier system of Panchayati Raj.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Elucidate the key features of Federalism.

2. "Formation of federations has either been from 'below' or from 'above'." Discuss the two routes of formation of federation.
3. Describe the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and state government.
4. Critically analyse the centre-state relations in pre and post 1990.
5. Explain the important features of Local Self Government.
6. Analyse the factors behind the decentralization of power in India.
7. What direction does the Directive Principles of State Policy by Article 40 give to the government.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Give your opinion on the situation when both state and the central government have passed the law on Education.
2. Imagine the situation if India had one language policy. Compare and analyse with the present scenario.
3. "Federal Power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force." Elucidate.

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH-13-COMPETITION AND CONTESTATIONS IN DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Parties are a necessary condition for a:

- a) democracy
- b) authoritarian
- c) dictatorship
- d) none of these

2. Choose the correct statement about political parties:

- a) The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was lower in India than in many advanced countries like Canada, Japan.
- b) Over the last three decades, the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone down steadily.
- c) The proportion of those who say they feel close to a political party has gone down in India
- d) None of these

3. Which is a recognised political party?

- a) A party that is present in only one of the federal units.
- b) A party that is based on regional and commercial diversities.
- c) A party that is recognised by the Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.
- d) A party that is present in several and all units of the federation.

4. Identify the appropriate reason for the granting of symbol to the political parties by Election Commission.

- a) To differentiate each party from the other
- b) To give an identity to the political parties
- c) To be known as recognised political parties
- d) To be associated with their respective political ideologies

5. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Janata Party?

- a) Bahujan Samaj
- b) Revolutionary democracy
- c) Integral Humanism
- d) Modernity

6. What is the full form of NPF (political party)

- a) National people's front
- b) National party front
- c) Nagaland people's front
- d) Nagaland people's frontier

7.-----is an organised group of persons who come together to contest election and try to hold power in government.

8.A party that secures at least -----of the total votes in an election to the legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least is recognised as a state party.

9.According to the given data, there are-----national recognised parties in India.

10. -----is the full form of MDMK, Tamil Nadu

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 11. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.
- 12. Since 1994, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.
- 13. Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

- 14. Those parties that win in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
- 15. The rise of multiparty system in India is due to the enormous size of the country.
- 16. Mayawati is the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party in Manipur.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

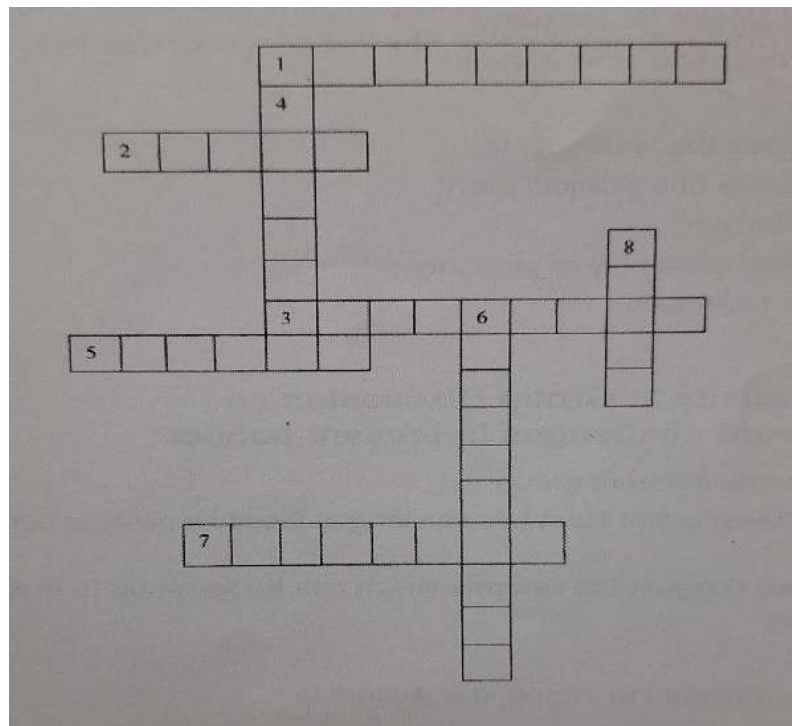
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. A party is a group of people who come together to contest elections.
2. -----party system is where more than two parties hold/contest elections and have a reasonable chance of winning.
3. A document submitted to an officer where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.
5. Political party that runs the government.
7. leader of Bahujan Samaj Party.

DOWN

4. A person who is strongly committed to a party.
6. Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party.
8. An example of one party system



ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a comparative study of One government run by a single majority party with another government run by a coalition of political parties.

*Positive and Negative points.

Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

ACTIVITY-3

Create a Political Party and give a suitable name and symbol to it. Prepare the manifesto and slogan for the party and campaign in your school premises.

ACTIVITY-4

DEBATE-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

- "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well."

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. POLITICAL PARTIES

<https://youtu.be/ybwpMabQnOg>

2. PLANNING OF CAMPAIGNING (FOR ACTIVITY-3)

<https://youtu.be/JiOXP8B8nYA?si=i3tR5GRJm6FQDzL->

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH-13-COMPETITION AND CONTESTATIONS IN DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

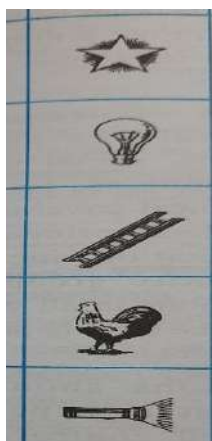
- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What are the main features of a multi-party system?
2. What do you mean by an opposition party? In what ways do political parties play the role of opposition?
3. Mention the essential components of a political party.
4. Differentiate between a coalition government and a front or alliance.
5. State the three basic premises of Bharatiya Janata Party.
6. What are the negative side and positive side of the multiparty system?
7. Write the names of any three/four 'Regional Political Parties dominant in Mizoram along with their symbols.
8. When and where the oldest political parties formed?
9. What is the role of Pressure groups?
10. Define Partisanship.

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Analyse the statement "Is Opposition being important for democracy."
2. What are the conditions fulfilled by a party to become a national or a regional party?
3. Elucidate the contribution of state or regional political parties in strengthening federalism and democracy in India.
4. Identify the Political Parties from the given party symbols –



5. Which party system is more suitable to be adopted by a country?
6. India's multiparty system is manifestation of its social and geographical diversity. Discuss.
7. Trace the journey of Indian National Congress since 1952 till 2014.
8. What are the views of supporters for Biparty and one Party system?
9. Explain the policies of Communist Party of India.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Highlight the functions of political parties to strengthen democracy.
2. Describe the features of Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)
3. Analyse the various party systems existing in different countries.
4. Illustrate the six basics for governance of Indian National Congress.
5. Describe the features of Bharatiya Janata Party.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. "Political parties are a necessary conditions for a democracy." Analyse the statement With examples.
2. 'Many times political parties adopt various unfair means to capture power neglecting people's welfare.' Do you agree with this statement. What reforms can be brought to shape the democracy in favour of ordinary people.
3. 'Regional parties have made politics more competitive'. Analyse the role of Bahujan Samaj Party , Nationalist Congress Party and All India Trinamool Congress in their respective states.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—POLITICAL SCIENCE
CH-14-OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Choose the correct statement/s about Democratic Government.

- a) Democratic Government is a legitimate Government
- b) Democratic Government may be slow, less efficient, and not always very responsive or clean
- c) Democratic Government is the people's own Government.
- d) All the above

2. Choose the correct statement/s

- 1. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences
- 2. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus definite plus point of democratic regimes
- 3. Non Democratic system usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition

CODES-

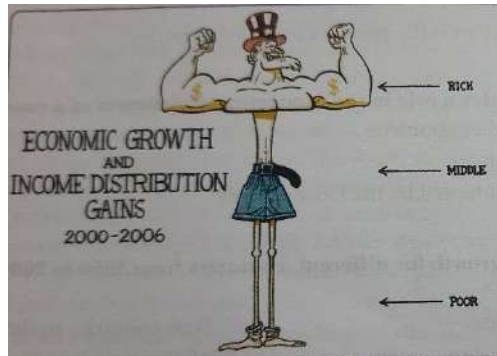
- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 2
- d) 1, 3

3. Choose the statement which does not prove that democracy is better than dictatorship

- a) It allows for correction of mistakes.
- b) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- c) It ensures a country's economic growth and development.

d) It promotes equality among citizens.

4. Which statement stands true for the given cartoon-



- a) Mostly in past, dictatorships have slightly higher economic development.
- b) Economic development depends on several factors like country's population, size, global situation and cooperation from other countries.
- c) If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then it is not fair to expect that they would also produce development.
- d) There are disparities between rich and poor, whereas economic growth should be evenly distributed.

5. Significance of Political outcomes are

I. Accountable and responsible government

II. Military rule

III. Legitimate government

IV. Restricted popular participation

CODES-

- a) I, III, IV
- b) I, II, III
- c) I, II
- d) I, III

6. The political parties and democratic government are accountable to----- .

7. -----government has high rate of economic growth.

8. -----governments do not have to undergo the processes of debates and

deliberations.

9. -----means that a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making.

10. -----adopted an innovative method to put down social conflagration.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

12. Democracy ensures political as well as economic equality.

13. The rate of economic growth for different countries from 1950 to 2000 was highest among poor countries under democracy.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and dictatorship.

15. Dictatorship is a better form of government because it improves the quality of taking Decisions.

16. Decision making takes time in non democracy but it neutralises the chance of rash or irresponsible decisions

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

POSTER MAKING

- Students will make posters to promote on Social Equality/ Economic Equality/ Dignity of the citizens .

ACTIVITY-2

DEBATE ON

*Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.

*Inequalities of incomes between citizens can be reduced in democracy.

ACTIVITY-3

RESEARCH WORK

*Students will find out 5 poorest democracies and 5 rich democratic countries.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. WORKING OF THE DEMOCRACY

https://youtu.be/hYNjv4kOxgo?si=y_3BfF5LC0MvvWXc

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH-14-OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What is the basic outcome of democracy?
2. How far does economic inequalities exist in democratic countries?
3. How does democracy remove the gap between majority and minority in the country?
4. What is transparency? What is its importance in a democratic government?
5. Differentiate between the democracies of India and US.
6. How is democracy considered best to accommodate social diversity?
7. 'Indian Constitution does not recognise caste inequalities.' Explain.
8. How does Principle of recognition works in democratic and non-democratic set up?
9. Define Social diversity.
10. Do you agree that democracy is the most successful form of government?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. **Read the source and answer the following questions-**

We are fed to believe that democracy believe is the panacea for all socio-economic and political problems) Therefore, if some of our great expectations are not met, we jump to the conclusion that democracy is not a worthy system of government. We to obviously forget the fact that democracy is just a form of government. It can simply create a conducive environment for socio- economic development. The citizens' role is to take advantage of the conditions and achieve these goals. Thus, democracy is one the best means, not an end in itself, to achieve our goals as an individual, society and nation.

- A) Who can play the most important role in gaining maximum from democratic order?
- B) What are the expectations of citizens from democracy?
- C) What role can be played by democracy in fulfilling aspirations of the people?

2. Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government
Justify the statement.
3. Does democracy ensure dignity and freedom of citizens? Explain with examples.
4. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities
Justify the statement.
5. 'A democratic government is blamed to be less effective than a non- democratic
government.' Prove this statement with relevant arguments.
6. Democracy produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the
citizens. Do you agree with the statement? Discuss.
7. Why the idea democracy enjoys overwhelming support from people all over the
world?
8. How does democracy remove the gap between majority and minority in the
country?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be
ignored. Support the statement with examples.
2. Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of citizens.
Analyse the statement.
3. Describe the economic growth and development in a democracy during the years
1950-2000. Compare it with dictatorial regime.
4. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation Elucidate the
statement.
5. "Democratic government is legitimate government"? Support the statement with
arguments.
6. Analyse the factors that sustain democracy in India.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. 'It is reasonable to expect a democratic regime to be attentive to the needs and
demands of the people.' Analyse this statement.
2. Performance of non-democracies in reduction of inequality of wealth and income is
worse. How far do you think it is correct? Give relevant arguments.
3. How social differences are been dealt by democracies and a non-democratic regime?

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—ECONOMICS

CH-15 - DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHEET NO. 1

*** QUESTIONS 1-18 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- a) Its PCI
- b) Its literacy level
- c) Health status of its people
- d) All of the above

2. Choose the correct statement for

A country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world

- a) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secures the future of their citizens. These countries are considered to be developed.
- b) Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be the developed countries.
- c) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings-both material and non-material.
- d) Saudi Arabia is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.

3. -----is one factor mainly responsible for declining water level in India.

- a) Irrigation
- b) Industrialisation
- c) Urbanisation
- d) Over-utilisation

4. The quality of one's life depends not only on more money but also on

- a) Consumption
- b) More work
- c) Non-material goals
- d) None of these

5. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has---

- a) Surplus money
- b) Pollution free environment
- c) Basic health and education facilities
- d) None of the above

6. Choose the correct statement about national development.

- a) Only countries with a varied population will have high national development.
- b) Different development goals may be conflicting for a country's development.
- c) Any one attribute can be used to compare the national development of two countries
- d) National development can be measured by calculating the total income of the population

7. Life expectancy at birth denotes--

- a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- b) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of death.
- c) Neither a nor b
- d) Both a and b

8. ----- publishes the Human Development Report.

9. ----- is more developed than Haryana as it has higher literacy rate, lower infant mortality.
10. Groundwater is an example of -----resource.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index.
12. The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.
13. Quality of life depends on material things only.
14. Different people have similar goals.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

15. The average income is also called per month income.
16. The criterion used for classifying countries
17. Per capita income is the total income of the country.
18. Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

POSTER MAKING

- *Any SDG goals
- *On Environmental degradation/ Conserving environment
- *Sustainable development
- *Effect of scarcity of resources

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a comparative study of different Developmental Goals , also its positive effects.
Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

* To know their roots and learn to appreciate it.

ACTIVITY-3

GROUP DEBATE/DISCUSSION-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

--The diversity in India's demographics and how that influences their individual goals and they need to be integrated for the progress of the Nation.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. SDGs

<https://youtu.be/7dzFbP2AgFo>

<https://youtu.be/HW76iOQ7qVQ?si=huy57RJ9TC5UmPAP>

2. 2022 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT OF UN

https://youtu.be/j2kB6831gVs?si=lz3EgyVGGmf_L9JI

3. SDGs WITH USEFULL TIPS

<https://youtu.be/xfOgdj4Okdw?si=JBbQ80IMg5s3f702>

4. NATIONAL INCOME AND ITS COMPOSITION

<https://youtu.be/HW76iOQ7qVQ?si=huy57RJ9TC5UmPAP>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—ECONOMICS
CH- 15 - DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. "Human development is the essence of social development." Explain.
2. Better income cannot buy all the goods and services that are needed to live quality life. Explain.
3. What is per capita income ?
4. Why Kerala has a higher proportion of females?
5. 'Female infant mortality rate is higher than male infant mortality.' Give reason.
6. What do you understand by HDI?
7. How is per capita income of the country calculated?
8. What is Real National Income.
9. Why the size of national income of the country cannot be considered as a good measure of economic growth?
10. How is Per capita income can be computed both at current prices as well as constant prices?
11. What are the two things necessary for good health?
12. Mention the two serious effects of economic development with respect to environment.

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. "The development for one may not be development for the other, it may even be destructive for the other." Do you agree with the statement? Give an argument in support of your answer.
2. How does HDI measures the average achievement of human development?
3. 'Average income is an important criterion for development'. Analyse this statement.
4. How do different persons have different developmental goals? Illustrate with examples.
5. What factors helps in differentiating between a developed country and an under-developed country?
6. 'National income is the yardstick of measuring the growth performance of any economy.' Explain.
7. Why there is a steady decline of sex ratio in India?

8. Answer the following question based on given data table:

Name of States	Per Capita Income (At GDP in \$) 2016-17	Infant Mortality Rate		Sex Ratio		Literacy Rate (Percentage)		Life Expectancy at Birth (2010 - 2014) (years)
		1961	2013	1961	2013	1961	2011	
Kerala	3100	52	12	1,022	1,084	55.08	93.91	74.9
Punjab	2400	77	26	854	895	—	76.68	71.6
Bihar	990	94	42	994	918	21.95	63.82	68.1

- I) Which state is relatively better placed among all the three states?
- II) Which state has highest literacy rate in 2011 and why?
- III) Why does Kerala have a better mortality rate?
- IV) Which state has the lowest literacy rate? Why?
- V) Why infant mortality rate is the highest in Bihar?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. "Different people have different developmental needs" Elucidate this statement with relevant examples.
2. 'Economic development of a country is measured on the basis of its national income and per capita income.' Discuss these traditional indicators of development.
3. Analyse the various factors of development.
4. What are the ways by which Good health contributes to economic development?
5. 'People spend on education to raise their future.' Do you agree to the statement. Discuss the role of Education in human development.
6. Elucidate the necessary conditions to achieve sustainable development.
7. Explain the following indicators of development:
 - a. Sex Ratio
 - b. Literacy Rate
 - c. Net Attendance Ratio
 - d. Life Expectancy
 - e. Infant Mortality Rate

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Can there be development without overuse of resources? Give your opinion .
2. 'Sometimes there are more girl drop outs in the rural sector of India and could not get secondary level education.' Justify this statement.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—ECONOMICS
CH-16-MONEY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to
 - a) Keep as reserve so that people may withdraw
 - b) Meet their routine expenses
 - c) Meet renovation of bank
 - d) Extend loans
2. Choose the Incorrect option from the following statements-
 - a) Demand deposit share the essential features of money.
 - b) With demand deposit payments can be made without cash.
 - c) Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation.
 - d) Demand deposit facility is like cheque.
3. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to
 - a) extend loans
 - b) invest in infrastructure
 - c) deposit in foreign banks
 - d) None of these
4. An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment
 - a)Credit- loans

b) Chit fund

c) Bank

d) Cheque

5. Formal sector loans include loans from

I) Banks

II) Moneylenders

III) Co-operatives

IV) Traders

CODES-

a) I, III

b) II, IV

c) II, III

d) I, IV

6. Which of the following statements are correct?

I) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain area

II) Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the Cooperative societies.

III) These are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, industrial workers.

CODES-

a) I, II ONLY

b) III ONLY

c) I, II, III

d) II, III ONLY

7. Direct exchange of goods without the use of money is known as-----
8. -----Issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government of India.
9. -----is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a part to give to a lender until the fears in repaid.
10. Compared to the formal lender, most of the informal lenders charge a much----- interest.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

11. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan.
12. The share of formal sector credit is higher for the poor households than richer households.
13. Credit cards allows anyone to pay money at their convenience without any interest.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. Banks make use of the self help groups to meet the loan requirements of the people.
15. The higher rate of interest can lead to higher income for the borrower.
16. Informal sector charge nominal rate of interest ie. 1% per month.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

Visit a nearby bank and observe the procedure of depositing money , withdrawing money and also learn to fill a cheque.

ACTIVITY-2

Skit to perform the working of self-help group

Learning objectives-

*Understand the Features of SHGs

*Importance of SHGs

ACTIVITY-3

POSTER MAKING

*Working of a Bank/ Cooperative Bank/ Self Help Group

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. FUNCTIONS OF A BANK

https://youtu.be/Fb5Nrc6YW9U?si=qIN2KbkfLz_rSE9O

2. ROLE AND FUNCTION OF RBI

<https://youtu.be/Bqyek4dnycM?si=ezZd1hPXrpmFECZg>

3. SELF HELP GROUPS

<https://youtu.be/6O3jm3fID6o?si=Wtiv9oc5gl6XfKNf>

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—ECONOMICS

CH-16 -MONEY AND FINANCIAL

SYSTEM WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What is Barter system? Explain with an example.
2. Explain the two difficulties inherent in the barter system.
3. What is commodity money? What are its disadvantages?
4. Why has the law granted currency the status of legal tender money?
5. Why everyone prefers payments in money?
6. How do the Credit cards and Debit cards works?
7. Mention how the farmers in rural areas get caught in debt trap?
8. Explain the importance of Collateral.
9. Why do Banks and Cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers in India?
10. What is Banking Companies Act of 1949?
11. Why are commercial banks also called Joint stock banks?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. How do banks act as intermediaries between the depositors and the borrowers?
2. 'Credit plays an important role in economic development.' Elucidate the statement with example.
3. Explain the functions that a financial institution must perform to become a commercial bank.
4. Discuss the main features of a commercial bank.
5. The credit activities of informal sector should be discouraged. Justify this statement with example.
6. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money!
7. How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?
8. How do Chit funds and Private Finance companies functions?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. 'The economists holds different opinions regarding the definition of money.' Analyse

various definitions given by them.

2. Why money are categorized under Standard money, Bank money and Near money? Explain.
3. Elucidate the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.
4. "The rich households are availing cheap credit from formal lenders whereas the poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing." Discuss.
5. "Self Help Groups' help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of security." Analyse the statement.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Explain under what circumstances is credit a boon or a bane?
2. 'There is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.' Why do you think a control is required on informal sector?
3. 'Modern economic system cannot exist without Commercial banks.' Do you agree to this? Give some innovative ideas by which money can be circulated without any burden on common people.

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—ECONOMICS

CH-17-ROLE OF SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

WORKSHEET NO. 1

SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Underemployment occurs when people.
 - a) Do not want to work
 - b) Are working in a lazy manner
 - c) Are working less than they are capable of doing
 - d) Are not paid for their work

2. Choose the correct statement for the secondary sector?
 - a) Production of a good by exploiting natural resources
 - b) Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 - c) Activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
 - d) Mineral excavation.

3. Choose the most appropriate statement for Gross Domestic Product .
 - a) The value of final goods and services is added for secondary and tertiary sectors for one year.
 - b) The value of every good and services added up to for all the three sectors for one year.
 - c) The value of final goods and services is added up for all the three sectors for one year
 - d) The value of goods is added for the primary sector for one year.

4. How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation?

- a) By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.
- b) By increasing their profits.
- c) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.
- d) By providing private hospital facilities for the rich.

5. A man works at a construction site in one of the city on daily wages and gets minimal salary after working the entire day. He doesn't get any holidays or paid leave, rather his employer deducts his salary whenever he is absent from work.

Find out in which of the following sectors he is working.

- a) Primary Sector
- b) Service Sector
- c) Organised Sector
- d) Unorganised Sector

6. Production of a commodity mostly through the natural process is an activity in The-----sector.

7. GDP is the total value of ----- produced during a year.

8. The sector which is characterised by small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government is called-----.

9. When people are made to work less than their potential is known as-----.

10. -----is a sector where employment terms are fixed and regular, And the employees get assured work.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 11. The unorganised sector offers jobs that are the most sought after.
- 12. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the census survey Ministry of the Local government.

13. Greater development of primary and secondary sectors will diminish the importance of tertiary sector.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

14. Secondary sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods.

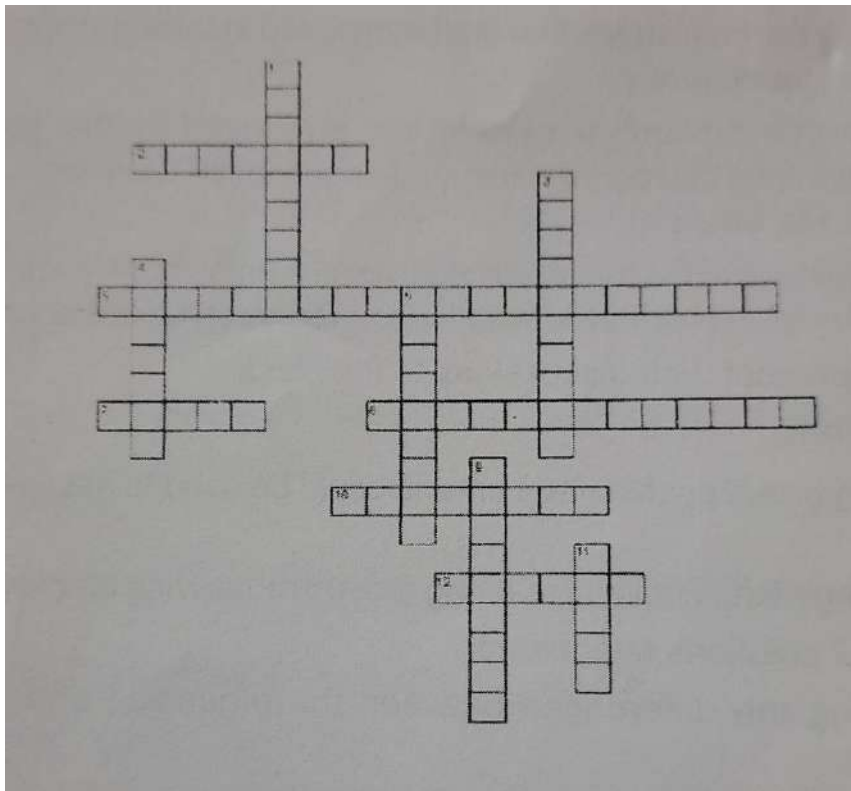
15. People in India are mostly employed in unorganised sector as they are highly paid.

16. The classification of economic activities into sectors on the basis of ownership of assets is into organised and unorganised sectors.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

CROSSWORD



Across

2. The sector in which ownership of assets. is primarily in the hands of individuals (7)
5. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year (5, 8, 7)
7. The Act which guarantees work for 100 days by the government (5) (acronym)
8. A situation when people are working less than what they are capable of doing (13)
10. Services sector (8)
11. The sectors in which the government owns most of the assets and provides services (6)

Down

1. Sector where terms of employment are regular (9)
3. A person who does not have a job (10)
4. Sector that deals with agriculture (7)
6. Sector that deals with manufacturing of goods (9)
9. A form of unemployment where the output does not fall even a person leaves the population procedure.
11. Goods that reach the consumers (5)

ACTIVITY-2

Power Point Project: Compare and Analyse

Make a comparative study of the three sectors of Economy by showing various examples and analyse the negative and positive effects of one sector on the other.

Learning objectives:

*This activity will enable the students to compare, analyse and reason

* To know their roots and learn to appreciate it

ACTIVITY-3

Prepare a **Chart** on the different types of economic systems prevalent in the world. List out the countries as capitalist, socialist and mixed economy.

ACTIVITY-4

GROUP DEBATE/DISCUSSION-

*The class may be divided in groups of 4-5 students for this activity.

- 1) Suggest a process of development which will raise the living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life.
- 2) Discuss in your class the changes in technology used for
 - a) Production of food grains
 - b) Packaging of products
 - c) Mass communication

ACTIVITY-5

Plan a **Class trip** to an agriculture farm. Divide the class into seven groups with each group to plan a specific goal, for example, the purpose of the visit, money expenditure involved, time taken, resources, people accompanying the group and who need to be contacted, possible places of visit, possible questions to be asked etc. Now, with the help of your teacher, compile these specific goals and compare with long-term goals of successful visit to an agricultural farm.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. THREE SECTORS OF ECONOMY
<https://youtu.be/SesexV9ikzw?si=1z2bs9dd7J4XtUA4>
2. FOUR SECTORS OF ECONOMY
https://youtu.be/O03Q_r8-7ME?si=vjezYRwi-3kL-bMp
3. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR
<https://youtu.be/ENI72eTVLfo?si=fLTrp86bPtlexAIC>

CLASS—X

SUBJECT—ECONOMICS

CH-17-ROLE OF SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
- * Answer to the 4 marks questions should not exceed 100/120 words each.
- * Answer to the 6 marks questions should not exceed 150/170 words each

SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. Identify the sector shown in the picture

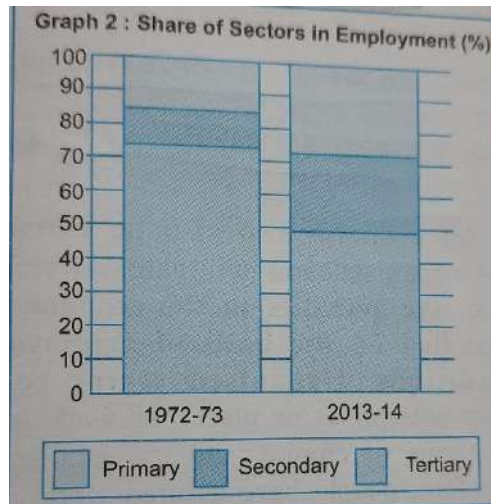


2. What do you understand by Economic activities?
3. What is agriculture and related sector?
4. Why there is higher employment in the Primary sector in India?
5. What are the advantages of working in the organised sector?
6. A sector of economy that mostly produce base material for development of other sector. Explain with example.
7. How do we count various goods and sevices for calculating GDP of a country? Give examples.

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. Distinguish between the following:
 - a) Public and the Private sector

- b) Organised and the Unorganised sector
 - c) Final goods and the Intermediate goods
 - d) Open unemployment and disguised unemployment
2. Which factors should be taken care of at the time of measuring GDP?
 3. 'Globalisation has created new opportunities for companies providing services.'
Elucidate the statement.
 4. Discuss the role of IT industry in the country's GDP.
 5. Answer the following question based on the given graph:



- a) Compare the three sectors in the share of employment (1972-73 and 2013-14)
 - b) Explain the contribution of Primary sector, Secondary sector and Service sector in GDP.
 - c) Why does the shift of production in case of employment is not happening from primary sector?
6. 'Workers in the unorganized sector do not have any job security.' Do you agree with the statement? Prove with relevant arguments.
 7. Comment on the given picture



8. What are the measures need to be taken to improve the condition of workers in the unorganized sector?
9. How do we classify economic activities into sectors on the basis of ownership?

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Differentiate between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
2. 'Workers working in the unorganized sector face the problem of poverty.' Suggest some more measures that could solve this problem.
3. Analyse the basis on which the relative importance of the three sectors are judged.
4. Why is the tertiary sector becoming most important in India?
5. Discuss the various measures adopted to remove disguised unemployment or under-employment.
6. "The size of the Public sector is contracting, yet it is necessary to have a public sector." Analyse the various reasons of the need for public sector.
7. 'Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.' Justify this statement with examples in the context of India and Japan.
8. Discuss the initiatives taken by the government in healthcare sector.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Some economists argue that farmers in other countries, particularly developed countries, are provided with high amount of subsidies and are encouraged to export their produce to other countries. Do you think our farmers will be able to compete with farmers from developed countries? Discuss.
2. After independence, India envisaged an economic system which combines the best features of socialism and capitalism —this culminated in the mixed economy model. Justify this statement.
3. The proportion of people depending on agriculture did not decline as expected. Comment.

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—ECONOMICS
CH-18-CONSUMER AWARENESS
WORKSHEET NO. 1
SECTION—A

*** QUESTIONS 1-16 ARE OF 1 MARK**

1. Which of the following is a means of unfair trade?
 - a) Shopkeepers pay more than what they should
 - b) Shopkeepers pay less than what they should
 - c) Shopkeepers pay the amount they should
 - d) None of the above.

2. Which of the following is not a consumer right?
 - a) Right to Safety
 - b) Right to Information
 - c) Right to Choice
 - d) Right to Religion

3. Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and the nature of service has the ----- whether to continue to receive the service.
 - a) Power
 - b) Right to vote
 - c) Right to choose
 - d) Both (a) and (b)

4. M.R.P stands for-----

- a) Minimum Retail Price
 - b) Maximum Reduced Price
 - c) Minimum Reduced Price
 - d) Maximum Retail Price
5. If we buy a product and find it defective ,well within the----- we can ask for a replacement
- a) Manufacturing period
 - b) Expiry Period
 - c) None of the above.
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
6. -----is the full form of COPRA.
7. COPRA was enacted by the government in-----year.
8. The full form of RTI is-----.
9. -----is the lower level of Consumer Court.
10. -----consumer right entitles the consumer to get relief in case the product or service fall short of his expectations.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 11. Consumer Rights Act 1986 was enacted by Indian parliament on 24th October.
- 12. Consumer Welfare Fund was created in 1992 with the objective of providing financial assistance to promote the welfare of the consumer.
- 13. We look for the Hallmark logo when we buy a biscuit packet.

CORRECT THE INCORRECT SENTENCES

- 14. 23rd October has been observed as National Consumers Day.

15. A consumer become well informed through stories.

16. The knowledge and awareness help the consumer to get good bargains.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-1

*Students will draft a fictitious formal notice after the negotiation fail with a Merchant.

The teacher leads a class discussion prompting students to reflect on the definitions of “right” and “responsibility” and how these concepts relate.

ACTIVITY-2

*Create your own product and make an advertisement showing genuine features/information regarding the product or the services.

ACTIVITY-3

*Prepare a skit showing consumer’s exploitation and also the procedure of approaching the consumer court and getting justice.

LINK OF VIDEOS

1. CONSUMER RIGHTS AND PROTECTION
<https://youtu.be/KAGWjGzo-28?si=QzOpJOg-Vq5odp8B>
2. CONSUMER RIGHTS IN INDIA
<https://youtu.be/2SIsEQZMs54?si=VD2jXCwaVRmrhbZ2>
3. CONSUMER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (BY NEXUS)
<https://youtu.be/-T3vWwQEPL4?si=AyxG5gGd3W9KYSWK>

CLASS—X
SUBJECT—ECONOMICS
CH- 18-CONSUMER AWARENESS
WORKSHEET NO. 2

Instructions:

- * Answer to the 2 marks questions should be approx in 40/60 words each.
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SECTION—B (2 MARKS)

1. What are Consumer Rights/protection?
2. Why are Consumers deprived of their rights?
3. Why was the Consumer Protection act enacted by the Indian legislature?
4. Who is known as the father of consumer movement? What were his contribution?
5. 'The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of consumer.' Justify the statement?
6. State the reasons of the need for consumer awareness.
7. Which act has enabled the consumers to represent in the consumer courts?
8. What is the importance of Right to information act?
9. When and Why was Consumer welfare fund created?
10. What precautions should one take as a consumer while buying medicines from the market?

SECTION—C (4 MARKS)

1. What are the origins of consumer rights and responsibilities?
2. Discuss the major factors causing consumer exploitation.
3. How do these voluntary organizations work to bring consumer awareness?
4. Explain the working of the 'Consumers International'.
5. Explain with examples when consumers 'right to choose' is denied.
6. Elucidate the factors which give birth to the consumer movement in India.
7. How do rights relate to responsibilities?
8. "There is a great need for acquiring the knowledge and skill to become a well informed consumer." Justify the statement with relevant arguments.

SECTION—D (6 MARKS)

1. Elucidate the classification of consumers on the basis of nature of consumption.
2. 'We as a consumer normally get exploited as we do not have sufficient information about the products.' Analyse the various forms of exploitation.
3. Illustrate all the rights of the consumers.

4. 'The consumers can show their solidarity only by fulfilling their duties .' How can consumers prevent their exploitation and secure their rights?
5. Elucidate the various measures taken by the government to protect the interest of the consumers.

SECTION—E (HOTS--4/6 MARKS)

1. Explain the roles of organizations and institutions that can tell consumers more about their rights and obligations.
2. The rules and regulations for consumer's protection has not been very successful in India. Give reasons.
3. Why do some of the shopkeepers sell the products at higher or lower than the MRP? What can be the role of consumer groups in this situation?