

SECTION 1 (HISTORY)

1. What do you mean by nationalism?
2. What factors gave rise to spirit of nationalism?
3. Who were called serfs?
4. Name the nations which were leading the procession for democracy in print of Sorrieu?
5. Name the countries conquered by Napoleon?
6. What was the Napoleonic Code?
7. How did France benefit from the revolution?
8. When the United Kingdom and Ireland unite?
9. Which treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?
10. Where and when did the industrial revolution begin in Europe?
11. What is absolutist?
12. What is a Nation State?
13. When did the first clear expression of nationalism come in France?
14. State two important political and constitutional changes which came in the wake of the French revolution?
15. Mention two ways in which Europe benefitted from French rule?
16. "Napoleon had no doubt destroyed democracy in France". Give reasons in support of the statement?
17. Give two reasons why the ideology of liberalism and nationalism were late in developing in central and Eastern Europe?
18. What is meant by Liberalism?
19. Who headed the Vienna Congress of 1815?
20. Who was Cavour?
21. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
22. What do you mean by Marianne?
23. What do you mean by Germania?

24. What was Romanticism?
25. Who was proclaimed the king of United Italy in 1861?
26. Why was Balkans after 1871, the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe? Explain the statement
27. Briefly trace the process of the unification of Italy.
28. Briefly trace the process of German unification?
29. From where Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March
30. Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji to support whom
31. Who composed the song Vande Mataram?
32. What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?
33. Briefly describe the images of Bharat Mata painted by Abanindranath Thakur.
34. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?
35. Mention the names of any two Presidents of the Indian National Congress in the 19th century?
36. Why was the Khilafat movement started?
37. What reason was given by the British for the partition of Bengal
38. Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? What effect did it had on Indian National Movement?
39. Who announced the vague offer of Dominion Status for India in 1929?
40. When was Non Cooperation Movement called off by Gandhiji?
41. Who formed the Justice party of Madras?
42. When and which city Jallianwala incident took place?
43. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
44. List two methods adopted by the Moderate leaders of Indian National Congress to put forward their demands?

45. How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?
46. Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?
47. Under what circumstances did Gandhiji relaunch the civil disobedience movement?
48. Who was responsible for Jallianwala incident?
49. Champaran Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji against whom?
50. Who was the leader of militant guerrilla movement in Gudern Hills
51. Who signed the Poona pact? What were its terms?
52. Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?
53. Why did extremism grow within Congress by the turn of 19th century? Give two reasons?
54. Under what circumstances did Gandhiji relaunch the civil disobedience movement?
55. How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?

SECTION 2 (GEOGRAPHY)

1. What are resources?
2. Give examples of human-made resources?
3. How was black soil formed?
4. Where are red soils found in India?
5. Why is conservation of resources necessary?
6. Name inexhaustible resources of energy?
7. What is resource development?
8. What is resource planning?
9. Classify resources on the basis of origin and availability?
10. Give examples each of resources on the basis of origin?
11. What do you mean by land degradation?
12. Name the biotic minerals?
13. Which soil is the best for Cotton Cultivation?
14. Give three examples of renewable resources?
15. Which type of resources can be acquired by the Nation?
16. State resources used by industries.
17. How soil is formed?
18. State some adverse effect of increasing agricultural production
19. What are the effects of mining?
20. Which resources demand extra care and why? Give examples?
21. How soil is the basic resources of agriculture?
22. How soil erosion is caused?

23. Mention the names of any two major soil types found in India?
24. Write two salient features of Khadar soil?
25. Name four broad types of soils found in India. Mention two characteristics of a soil which is most important and widespread?
26. Name two nutrients in which alluvial soil is deficient.
27. State the methods of controlling soil erosion?
28. State the land use pattern in India?
29. Explain how human activities have caused land degradation?
30. Distinguish between Natural Resources and Cultural Resources?
31. Distinguish between Renewable and Non-renewable Resources?
32. Differentiate between Red soil and Laterite soil?
33. Differentiate between Alluvial soil and Black soil?
34. Differentiate between Khadar soil and Bhangar soil?
35. How is fresh water obtained?
36. How much % of the Earth's Surface is covered with water?
37. How the fresh water becomes a renewable resource?
38. Why is the availability of water resources varied?
39. Why does an area suffer from water scarcity although water is available in ample amount to meets the needs of people?
40. What has happened to India's rivers especially the smaller ones?
41. Why should we conserve water resource?
42. When was Bhopal Lake built?
43. What is a dam?
44. Attempt the classification of dams on the basis of material used and height.

44. Who proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India and why?
45. Differentiate between traditional dams and multipurpose river valley dams.
46. What is water scarcity?
47. Explain the various causes of water scarcity?
48. Discuss the problems associated with multipurpose river valley projects.
50. What was considered as viable alternative to the multipurpose projects and why?
51. Discuss how rainwater harvesting is carried out in the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan?
52. What is 'Palar Pani'?
53. Why the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is declining in western part of Rajasthan?
54. What are Guls or Kuls?
55. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water?
56. Explain the 'Bamboo Drip Irrigation System'
57. What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities?
58. Name any two Agro-based industries?
59. What is Slash and burn farming?
60. Name the Agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area?
61. Write then name of one 'Kharif' crop
62. Which industry consumed Maximum of Natural Rubber?
63. India is the larger producer as well as the Consumer of this food item in the world?
64. Which is the most important occupation of the people of India?

65. Which types of economic activity is agriculture?
66. Which of types of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?
67. Which is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?
68. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which states, rice is a commercial crop?
69. Which crop is produced during Zaid cropping season?
70. Which is an annual crop?
71. Which grains are known as coarse grains?
72. Which crop is the main source of Jaggery and Khandisari?
73. What are three Cropping Seasons of India? Explain any one in brief.
74. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the leading tea-producing states.
75. What was the impact of partition on the jute industry in India? What has led to decline in Jute production in recent times?
76. Describe the temperature, rainfall and soil conditions for the growth of Rice. Name the major areas of rice production.
77. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?
78. Name three features of Indian agriculture?
79. What is plantation agriculture?
80. Name three important wheat producing states in India
81. Name three sugarcane producing states of the country?
82. Mention spice producing areas of India
83. Name three tobacco producing states of India?
84. Which states make up for over two-third of the cattle population?
85. Which animal is called poor man's cow? Give its distribution?

SECTION 3 (DEMOCRATIC POLITICS)

1. How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels
2. How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?
3. What is Power Sharing?
4. Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?
5. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?
6. In which part of Sri Lanka are the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?
7. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are:-
8. Which is the capital city of Belgium?
9. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?
10. Which language is spoken by 80 per cent people of Brussels?
11. Which are the major Social groups in Sri Lanka?
12. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?
13. Which is the state religion of Sri Lanka?
14. What was the one of the initial demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils?
15. Explain about the power-sharing arrangements in Belgium.
16. Explain about the difference of Power-Sharing between the arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.
17. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s?
18. Non-Sharing of Power leads to:-
19. Which is a prudent reason for Power-Sharing?
20. Which are the aspects of Federal division of powers?

21. Which countries have Federal division of Powers?
22. Which are the three organs of government Powers are shared?
23. Why is Power Sharing good?
24. In which year Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?
25. 'Sri Lankan Tamil' refers to whom?
26. Which languages are spoken in Belgium?
27. When different parties Share Power to form a government, it is called:-
28. Which were the provisions of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka?
29. Power can be shared in modern democracies in which ways?
30. Give an example of horizontal sharing of power.
31. Which Community constituted majority in Brussels?
32. Who elects the Community government in Belgium?
33. In which one country principle of Majoritarianism led to Civil war?
34. What is the Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government called?
35. Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?
36. What was a Community Government?
37. What were the political problems faced by Belgium?
38. Explain the ethnic problem of Sri-Lanka.
39. What are the different forms of Power-Sharing in modern democracies? Give one
40. State one Prudential and one Moral reason in favour of Power-Sharing, with an example from the Indian context.
41. Give three reasons for the Civil War in Sri Lanka.

42. Why is Power-Sharing desirable in a democracy or any other system of government?
43. How many Scheduled languages are recognized by the Constitution?
44. What is the government at Block level called?
45. Which local Government works at District level
46. By what name is the local self-government at urban area called?
47. Who is the Chairperson of Municipal Corporation?
48. Which form of Power Sharing is most commonly referred to as Federalism
49. Which are the basic objectives of a Federal system?
50. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. Which are they?
51. Explain about the unitary government?
52. Explain the key features of Federalism
53. Explain regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?
54. When was the report of the States Reorganization Commission implemented?
55. What is the third tier of government known as?
56. The Constitution of India originally provided for :-
57. Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the 'Residuary' subjects?
58. Which are the examples of 'Coming Together' Federations
59. Which are the examples of 'Holding Together' Federations?
60. What is the real reason for the successes of Federalism in India?
61. What are the objectives of the Federal system?
62. What happened to the Centre State relations when different parties ruled at the Centre and State levels till 1990?

63. Point out one feature of federalism practiced in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.
64. What is the main difference between a Federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.
65. Mention two differences between the local governments before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.
66. Give three reasons for decentralization of power.
67. List the main features of the 73rd Amendment Act.
68. What is the dual objective of the Federal system? What is required to fulfill them?
69. What is the role of judiciary in implementing Federalism?
70. What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages?
71. Why was third-tier of the government created?
72. Write a note on the local government bodies in urban areas.
73. Analyze the advantages of decentralization.
74. Give the key features of Federalism.
75. What major steps taken in 1992 towards Decentralization?
76. Mention three policies that have strengthened Federalism in India.
77. In which way does the language policy in India help our country avoid the situation that Sri Lanka is in today?
78. How can you say that Power-Sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force?
79. Describe any four features of Federalism.
80. What makes India a Federation?
81. Explain the factors which make India a Federal State.

82. Which fact is associated with the Civil Rights Movement in the USA (1954-1968)?
83. Which type of social diversity or division do we find in Belgium?
84. Which fact refers to The Black Power Movement (1966-75) in USA?
85. What is the basis of Social divisions in India?
86. Which is the most important origin of Social differences?
87. Which is the representative Political Parties of the Catholics in Northern Ireland?
88. Which University recently installed the statues of Smith, Carlos and Norman in its campus?
89. Which fact is the actual political expression of social divisions in a democracy?
90. Discuss the factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of Social divisions.
91. Mention three similarities between Tommie Smith and John Carlos.
92. What are the different types of democracy? Discuss its two features.
93. Who was Peter Norman? Why did he support Carlos and Smith? What punishment did he get for this?
94. Differentiate between Direct and Indirect democracies.
95. What do you mean by Social differences? How do Social differences create social division in society?
96. Social division can take different forms in societies. Explain.
97. Explain two advantages and two disadvantages of Social divisions in democracy.
98. Why is democracy considered the best form of government? Give four points.
99. When does a Social difference become a Social division?
100. How does Social division & politics interrelate each other explain it?

101. How does a Social division make democracy stronger?
102. Which Social reformer fought against Caste inequalities?
103. What was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion?
104. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.
105. What is the average child Sex Ratio in India?
106. What is Gender Division?
107. Which is the basis of communal politics?
108. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?
109. What is a form of Communalism?
110. Who is a Feminist?
111. Explain the factors responsible for Low Female Literacy Rate.
112. What do you mean by Secular State? Give any two provisions that make India a Secular State?
113. In which country was the “Civil Rights Movement” Started? Name any leaders related to this movement? Why did he start this movement?
114. What do you mean by Gender Division? How is it linked with division of Labour in most of the societies?
115. Give three ill-effects of Communalism in the society.
116. State different forms of Communal Politics with one example each.
117. State how Caste inequalities are still continuing in India?
118. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.
119. What is the status of women’s representation in India’s legislative bodies?
120. How can Religion influence politics?

121. What is Communal Politics? Or How does Communalism create problems in politics?
122. What are the effects of Communalism on politics?
123. What is Secularism? Mention any four provisions of the Indian Constitution which makes it a Secular State.
124. Has Caste disappeared from India? Explain.
125. Why is it necessary to have Secularism in India?
126. When does the problem of Communalism begin?
127. Which factors have led to weakening of Caste hierarchy in India?
128. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India? Explain.
129. Write two positive and two negative impacts each of caste-politics relation in India.
130. What is Feminist Movement? What are the results of political expressions of gender divisions?
131. Discuss any four facilities are given by the government to the Backward Classes.
132. Explain the Sexual Division of labour.
133. What forms can Caste take in politics?
134. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine the election results in India.
135. Mention two constitutional provisions that make India a secular country.

SECTION 4 (ECONOMICS)

1. What is development?
2. What is National income?
3. What is per capita income?
4. Which economic parameter is used to classify the countries into developed and under-developed?
5. What is India's rank according to HDI?
6. Which of the country has higher rank (HDI Report) than India?
7. What is IMR?
8. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
9. What is net attendance ratio?
10. What is Literacy Rate?
11. What is PDS-public distribution system?
12. What is Human development?
13. What is Sustainable development?
14. What is the importance of Human Development Index?
15. Why is necessary the issue of sustainability important for development?
16. What is the main Criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
17. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well. 'Explain.
18. List a few example of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you?
19. Find out the present sources of energy used by people in India. What could be the possibilities fifty years from now?

20. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?
21. Distinguish between development and underdeveloped countries.
22. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of the Human Development Index for 2004?
23. What are the objectives of social development?
24. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities.
25. What can be some of the development goals for your village, town or locality?
26. What is the basic desire of people?
27. Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank?
28. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
29. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.
30. Mention any four primary activities.
31. Mention any four secondary activities.
32. Mention any four tertiary activities.
33. What is GDP?
34. Which sector is the largest employer?
35. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?
36. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment?
37. Which sector has shown the highest growth rate in India?
38. Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganized sector activity? Why
39. Explain the role of government in the public sector?
40. Explain any four points of importance of secondary sector in the Indian economy

41. Suggest some ways which can be helpful in creating employment in rural areas.
42. What are the advantages of working in an organized sector?
43. Why is it necessary to give protection and support to the unorganized sector workers? Explain
44. The service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?
45. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.
46. Describe any four points of importance of primary sector in the Indian economy.
47. What are the Objectives of NREGA 2005?
48. How do we group the activities around us into sectors of an economy?
49. What precaution should be taken for calculating value of goods and services?
50. Why are only “final goods and services” counted?
51. Is service sector growing equally well in India?
52. Why didn't a shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment as it happened in case of GDP?
53. In what ways can one increase employment for people in rural areas?
54. How banks can help to increase employment?
55. Explain the causes of unemployment in India and suggest measures to reduce unemployment in India.
56. How the activities of economy be classified into organized and unorganized sector?
57. How can the workers in the unorganized sector be protected?
58. In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas?
59. How would income and employment increase if farmers were provided with irrigation and marketing facilities?
60. How are economic activities classified on the basis of ownership?
