CHAPTER 7 – OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Class X

1. Why is democracy better than dictatorship or any other alternative?
2. What do we do if some of our expectations are not met?
3. Which is the most basic outcome of democracy?
4. Why do some people think democracy produces less effective government?
5. What is known as transparency in democracy?
6. Why is there an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world?
7. In which respect do democracies lag behind dictatorships?
8. Democracies are based on political equality. What does it mean?
9. What is the most distinctive about democracy?
10. Democratic government is legitimate government – Explain
11. Economic development of a country depends on which factors? What is the role of democracy in it?
12. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain
13. Democracy is based on dignity and freedom – Comment
14. Explain 4 ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty?
15. How democracies accommodate social diversities?
CHAPTER - 8. CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

1. What do you mean by a challenge?
2. Explain the main challenges that are being faced by democracies in the world.
3. Democracy does not have a serious challenger, but that does not mean that it does not face any challenge. Justify
4. Briefly explain foundational challenge being faced by democratic governments.
5. Why do most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion?
6. Examine the challenge of deepening by giving India’s example.
7. Explain the term democratic reform or political reform.
8. What can be done to reform democratic politics?
9. Explain the guidelines to be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India.
10. Can the same set of political reforms be prescribed for all democratic countries of the world? If not, why?
11. What are the legal ways of reforming politics?
Chapter 6  POLITICAL PARTIES  Class X

1. What is meant by a political party?
2. What are the characteristics of a political party?
3. What are the three basic components of a political party?
4. Give an account of the functions of political parties.
5. How do political parties shape public opinion?
6. What is the role of opposition party in a democracy?
7. What is an Alliance or a Front?
8. Why national parties are compelled to form an alliance with state parties?
9. “The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies.” Comment on the statement.
10. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)? What are its main aims? Which state act as the base of this party?
11. Which is the recently formed national party? Examine its objectives.
12. List out important national parties with their aims.
13. What are the conditions fulfilled by any party to become a National Party?
14. Write a note on CPI and CPIM
15. Which national party opposes imperialism and communalism? Discuss its main objectives.
16. What are the reforms introduced to control political parties and to strengthen democracy?
17. Suggest some reforms to strengthen political parties so that they perform their functions well.
18. Do you agree that the quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation? Explain.
19. What are the various challenges faced by political parties.
20. Examine the concept of money and muscle power in a political party.
21. ‘Increase in the number of states or regional parties’ strengthened democracy in India. Explain.
22. What would happen if there are no political parties in India?
23. How are Regional parties (state parties) different from the National parties?
24. What are the different types of Party system? Explain with examples.
25. Explain multi party system in India’s context. What are its merits and demerits?
26. Explain the role of Election Commission in deciding the status of political parties.
27. Discuss in brief the ideologies of INC and BJP.
28. How is the party system evolved in a country? Why India has a multi party system?
HISTORY WORKSHEET STD X

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO CHINA.

1. Who was Paul Bernard? Why did he believe in developing the colonies?
2. Explain the Tonkin Free School.
3. How did the school textbooks justify the French rule in Vietnam?
4. What is Scholar’s Revolt?
5. What is Hoa Hao Movement?
6. Name the party formed by the Vietnamese students.
7. Name the journal published by them.
8. Why did U.S involve in the war?
9. Explain: “Only one third of the students in Vietnam would pass in the final year.”
10. Which famous personalities criticized U.S. war on Vietnam?
11. Explain the Domino Effect.
12. “Schools became an important place for political and cultural battles” explain.
13. Why were the French forced to scrap the bounty programme?
14. Name the book written by Phan Boi Chau.
15. What is Ordinance 10?
16. Why did Japan occupy Vietnam?
17. “The US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticising the war” explain.
18. Write a note on Ho Chi Minh trail.
19. Who wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters.
20. Explain the role of women as warriors.
21. Who was Trieu Au?
1. Name the main satyagraha movement organised by Mahatama Gandhi successfully in favour of peasant in 1916 and 1917.
2. What was the period of the (a) Non-cooperation movement and (b) the civil disobedience Movement.
3. What was the notion of Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam?
4. Where, when and why did Gandhi initiate his first Satyagraha Movement in India?
5. Where, when and why in Gujarat did Gandhi organize a Satyagraha?
6. When and for whom did Gandhi organise a movement in Ahmedabad?
7. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?
8. When and where did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy take place? Name the person instrumented in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
9. What is the characteristic feature of the idea of satyagraha?
10. Why did Ghandhi support the khilafat issue?
11. Name the book written by Mahatama Gandhi?
12. Examine the main features of Gudem rebellion?
13. When was the Poona Pact designed?
14. From where did Gandhi start the Salt March?
15. What marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
16. Who is Abdul Gaffer Khan?
17. Gandhiji attended which round table conference in London?
18. Prior to the Non-Cooperation Movement Gandhiji successfully organised Satyagraha movements in which places in India?
19. How did Gandhiji propose to turn Non-Cooperation into a movement?
20. Give reasons why the Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in cities?
21. The Congress leadership was unhappy with the peasant movement. Give reasons.
22. (i) Give the names of two associations started by business classes. (ii) State aim and purpose.
23. Dalit participation in the civil disobedience movement was limited. Give reasons.
24. The identity of the nation was symbolised in the image of Bharat Mata. (i) Who first created this image? (ii) How?
25. Describe one popular symbol used by nationalist leaders in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism?
26. Why did the Indian National Congress change its goal from Swaraj to 'Purna Swaraj' / Complete Independence?
27. How did Gandhiji integrate the untouchables in the national movement?
28. Why many of the social groups who in the earlier, phase of the Civil Disobedience were enthusiastic supporters, became lukewarm on the relaunch of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1932)? Give reasons.
29. What were the reasons for the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
30. "Some icons and symbols were used for unifying the people and inspiring within them the feeling of nationalism". Give two evidences in support of your answer.

31. Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National movement during the period between 1920-1935.

32. Describe the main features of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.
1) What was the aim of the extraordinary movement that Nepal witnessed in 2006?
2) What was the Bolivian Protest called?
3) Pressure groups with............... public support but more money can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.
   a) Moderate b) Less
   c) No d) More
4. Which out of the following is a feature of PRESSURE GROUPS?
   a) Directly control on political power.
   b) Attempt to influence government policies.
   c) Have a loose organization.
   d) Directly control political power.
5. What are the characteristics of pressure groups?
6. King Birendra was killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in the year
   ......................
7. When did King Gyanendra dismiss the then Prime Minister and dissolve the Parliament?
8. The movement Kittiko-Hachchiko started in Karnataka in 1987, was based on non-violent protest by .................
9. Which party spearheaded the mass upsurge in Nepal?
11. ‘Defining movements’ of democracy usually involve a conflict between..........................and.................................
12. When did Nepal win democracy? State two features of the democratic Nepal after attaining democracy?

13. What were the results of the popular struggle of Nepal?


15. What conclusions do we draw from popular struggles in Nepal and Bolivia?


17. Distinguish between public interest groups and sectional interest groups.

18. What are three ways can the pressure groups influence the government policies? Explain.

19. Is the influence of mobilisation and movement groups healthy?

20. Justify with three points that democracy evolves through popular struggles.

21. "The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms." Support the statement with three points.

22. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a democratic government?

23. Explain the role of sectional interest groups in deepening democracy.


25. Write a short note on NAPM.

26. Distinguish between political parties and pressure groups.
27. State 2 ways of participating in a struggle.


29. In what way was the movement different in Bolivia?

30. Who were the MNCs? Why were people in Bolivia protesting against them?

31. Describe the Maoist party.

32. State any three points of distinction between movements and interest groups.

33. How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples.

34. How are popular struggles an integral part of the working of democracy? Explain by giving an example of Bolivia's struggle for water.

35. What are the techniques adopted by the pressure groups and interest groups to influence politics?

36. Write in brief about the Nepal's second movement for democracy in Nepal.

37. Democracy evolves through popular struggles and how is it resolved?

38. "The sectional interest groups play a vital and valuable role " - Explain. OR

What leads to rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

39. Illustrate the positive and negative influence of Pressure Groups and Movements in a Democratic Society.

40. Write a short note on BAMCEF and what are its aims?

*****************************************************************************
1. Which mineral do we get from the monazite sands?
2. What is rat hole mining?
3. Which state is the largest producer of iron ore in India?
4. Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of which mineral?
5. Which is the most popular coal for commercial use?
6. Name the rock mineral that is used as a raw material in the cement industry?
7. Name one mineral that occurs as residual mass of weathered material?
8. Name the two main ferrous minerals?
9. What is a rock?
10. Describe the significance of minerals in our life?
11. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals.
12. Describe the various forms in which minerals occur?
13. Why is conservation of mineral important? How can we conserve minerals?
14. Describe the distribution of coal under its four major forms.
15. Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.
16. List out three harmful effects of mining.
17. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
18. Mention any three iron ore belts in India.
19. Why is it essential to use renewable sources of energy?
20. How solar energy has a bright future in India? Explain.
21. Natural gas is a precious gift to India. Explain the statement.
22. Explain the classification of minerals.
23. Describe the properties of mica.
24. Why is petroleum refineries referred as ‘nodal industry’?
25. Briefly explain the importance of hydroelectricity in India.
26. India is known as ‘Wind super power’ in the world. justify
27. Distinguish between Tidal energy and Geo thermal Energy.
28. Why is conservation of Energy resource important?
1. In which year and where was the first successful textile mill established in India?
2. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?
3. Which position does India hold in terms of exporter of Jute goods?
4. In which state the jute mills are mainly concentrated?
5. Why sugar industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector?
6. Name the mineral which is used to harden the steel?
7. Why has Iron and Steel Industry been called a 'Heavy Industry'?
8. Name the organization which markets steel for the Public Sector plants in India.
9. Name the steel plant established in India in collaboration with Russia?
10. Name the area in India which has the maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries.
11. What are the two prime factors needed for the location of Aluminium Industry?
12. What is the contribution of chemical industry to GDP?
13. How has IT industry become a major foreign exchange earner?
14. Which country is the largest producer of Iron and Steel in the world?
15. In which place shore-based Iron and Steel plant of India is situated.
16. Name the only private sector Iron and Steel Plant in India.
17. Which country is the largest consumer of Iron in the world?
18. Name the industry which is self-sufficient and complete in the value chain.
19. Which rank does India hold in terms of crude steel production in the world?
20. Which industry generates largest amount of employment in India?
21. Name the industry which is the largest contributor of GDP in India.
22. What is NTPC?
23. In which place the sewage treatment was built under Yamuna Action Plan?
24. Name the raw material which is entirely imported for Fertilizer Industry.
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Why is the per-capita consumption of steel low in India?

2. What is the importance of fertilizer Industry?

3. How does Industrial development bring down regional disparities and remove unemployment and poverty?

4. What is the reason for the quantum jump in the Automobile industry in less than 15 years?
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE — WORK SHEET -X 2015-16

LESSON - LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1) The Indian National Highways are maintained by the department of ______
2) Name the organization which constructs Border roads in India.
3) In which region air travel extended to the common people through a special provision?
4) Which two places are connected by NH1?
5) Which is the deepest landlocked and well protected port in India?
6) The longest pipeline connects _____ and _____.
7) Which port is located in Orissa?
8) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of national economy?
   Give any four reasons to support your answer.
9) What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project.
10) Describe any two merits of railways and any two problems being faced by the railways.
11) What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication? State any two points of importance of mass communications.
12) Compare and contrast roads and railways as means of transport.
13) As an industry, how has tourism a bright future in India? Explain.
14) Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy. Support this statement with four examples.
15) Why are means of transport and communication essential requirements of human life?
ONE MARK QUESTIONS:

1 What do you understand by Barter system?
2 What are the modern forms of money?
3 Why the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange?
4 What is a cheque?
5 Why the demand deposits are considered as money in modern economy?
6 Why do the banks keep 15% of the deposit as cash with themselves?
7 What is credit?
8 What is collateral?
9 What is called the terms of credit?
10 Name the latest way of providing loans to the poor in the villages.
11 What are the credit arrangements available in India?
12 Name formal and informal sources of credit available in India.
13 For what purposes do the Krishak Cooperatives provide loans?
14 Why do the banks are ready to lend to the poor women in the villages?
15 Name the founder of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

Three Marks Questions:

1 What are the uses of money?
2 What do you mean by double coincidence of wants?
3 How do the demand deposits share the features of money?
4 Why do we do transactions in money in modern times?
5 What is the income of the bank?
6 How does The Reserve Bank of India supervise other banks of India?
7 Why should the government expand more formal sources of credit?
8 Why do the poor households still depend on informal source of credit?

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

1 "Credit can play a positive and negative role" Explain with examples.
2 Explain the formation of SHG in a village.
3 What are the objectives of SHG?
4 Explain the success of Grameen Banks of India.
1. Define MNC.
2. Define Investment.
3. Which is the cheap manufacturing location in Asia?
4. Name the organization which controls foreign trade and foreign investment.
5. What is Special Economic Zone?
6. What is meant by Liberalisation?
7. What is meant by Globalisation?
8. Name the largest producer of edible oil in India.
9. In which year Ford Motors established its business in India?
10. In which year barriers on foreign trade and investment started in India?
11. What is meant by Fair globalization?
12. What is meant by Trade Barriers? Give three examples.
13. Name one of the major factor which stimulated the globalization processes.
14. Name some MNC's in India.

Answer the following
1. New Economic Policy was required in 1991. Why?
2. How does liberalization of trade and Investment policies helped the globalization process?
3. Why is tax on imports known as a trade barrier?
4. Explain the role of technology in stimulating the Globalisation process.
LESSON-CONSUMER RIGHTS

1) Mention any two ways in which the consumers are exploited.
2) Which organization sets standards of products at the international level?
3) Name the organization that provides relief to consumer grievances.
4) When was the Right to information Act passed?
5) What is the Consumer Court at the National level called?
6) Analyze the functions of Consumer Protection Councils.
8) What factors gave birth to the Consumer Movements in India? Trace its evolution.
9) Enumerate the duties which consumers must fulfill in order to secure the rights.
10) What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?
11) How does logo with letters ISI, Agmark or Hallmark help consumers?
12) Give an example were Right to Choose is denied.
13) Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. Mention one point.
14) Why is the consumer redressal process becoming burdensome?
15) How does consumer awareness make positive changes in the society?