

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS – 9 QUESTION BANK FOR MID-TERM EXAM
FROM PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTION PAPERS
SOCIAL SCIENCE (2023-24)

HISTORY: FRENCH REVOLUTION

I (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against.....
Prussia and Austria.
2. One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in 1789 was the _____
3. Women in France won the right to vote in _____.
4. The burden of financing activities of the Government through taxes was borne by the First and Second Estates.
5. It was National Assembly that completed the draft of constitution of France in 1791.
6. **ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER:**
 - A. Napoleon becomes the emperor of France
 - B. Third Estate Forms National Assembly
 - C. Louis XVI becomes the king of France
 - D. The Constitution of France is framed to guarantee basic rights to the people of France
7. **MATCH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS GIVEN IN COLUMN A WITH THOSE IN COLUMN B. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW**

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	What is the Third Estate?	1 Roget de L'Isle
B	Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen	2. Abbe Sieyes
C	Marseillaise	3. Rousseau
D	Social Contract	4.Olympe de Gouges

8. STUDY THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FOLLOWS:



What does this Painting of artist Nanine Vallain refer to?

- a. Symbolizes the power of women
- b. Represents the National Flag of France
- c. Symbol of Jacobin Club
- d. Symbolizes the idea of freedom

9. Which one of the following statements regarding the new constitution that came into effect after the fall of Jacobin government is true?

- a. Allowed voting to all men
- b. Allowed voting to only propertied citizens

- c. Allowed voting to only propertied men
- d. Denied voting to non –propertied men

10. Which one of the following statements is related to Reign of Terror?

- a. The period between 1792 to 1793
- b. The period between 1793 to 1794
- c. The period between 1791 to 1792
- d. The period between 1790 to 1791

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The people of France storm the Bastille.

Reason (R): They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

12 Assertion (A): Tith was a tax levied by the Church.

Reason (B): I t comprised of one tenth of the agriculture produce

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

(CASE-BASED QUESTIONS)

13. READ THE SOURCE GIVEN BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumors spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms.

Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

On 14th July, 1789 the people of the _____ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signaling the start of the revolution.

- i) first
- ii) fourth,
- iii) second,
- iv) third,

A) Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- i) The Bastille was the fortress-prison.
- ii) The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king.
- iii) On the morning of 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed Bastille
- iv) All are correct

B) What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris?

- i) Atrocities by the commander
- ii) The high price of bread
- iii) The killing of women and children
- iv) All of these

(2 MARK QUESTIONS)

15. What was the Old Regime?
16. When and where did Louis XVI called the assembly of General Estate?

(3 MARK QUESTIONS)

17. Who were the Jacobins? Write about it in three points.
18. Explain the rise and fall of Napoleon.
19. What are the factors that led to the subsistence crisis?
20. Explain the role of philosophers in France.

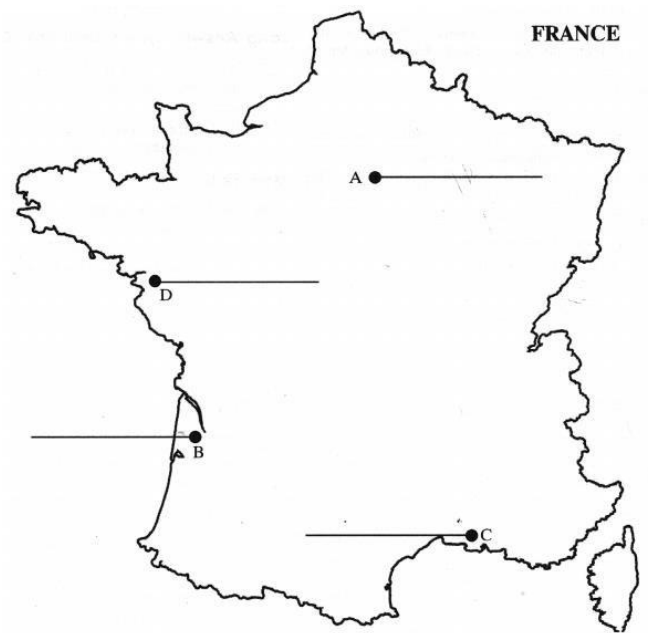
(5 MARK QUESTIONS)

21. Explain the features of the constitution of France drafted in 1791.
22. How did the Revolution affect the everyday life of the French people?
Discuss.
23. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries.
24. Describe the major causes of the French Revolution.

25. **MAP PRACTICE**

Four Items A, B, C and D are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

- A) a state prison
- B) Port related to slave trade.
- C) The place from where the volunteers marched towards Paris.
- D) A port town



CLASS – 9 QUESTION BANK FOR MID-TERM EXAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE 2023-24

POLITICAL SCIENCE

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (1 MARK EACH)

1. When did Mexico attain its independence?
(a) 1910 (b)1920
(c) 1930 (d)1940
2. In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with?
(a) The official heads (b)The monarchs (c)
Those elected by the people. (d) None
3. Mexico holds elections after every years to elect its President.
4. It has nearly members elected from all over China?

TRUE OR FALSE

- 5 Representative Democracy is the most common form of democracy in modern world.
6. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in 1997

7. **MATCH THE FOLLOWING:** -

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| a) Legal Framework Order | - | China |
| b) ZANU-PF | - | Pakistan |
| c) The National People Congress | - | Zimbabwe |

STUDY THE CARTOON BELOW AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION: -



8. What do money bags signify here?

IN THE QUESTION (Q.9) GIVEN BELOW ,THERE ARE TWO STATEMENTS MARKED AS ASSERTION (A) AND REASON(R).READ THE STATEMENT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

9. Assertion (A) Democracy improve the quality of decision-making.

Reason (R) Democracy provide method to deal with differences and conflicts.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING (2 MARKS)

10 . Democracy

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (3 MARKS)

11. A democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. How?
12. Why is Pakistan not considered a democratic country even after having elections?
13. How can you say that China is not a democratic country.
14. How does democracy allow us to correct our mistakes?
15. What is democracy? Give examples of non-democratic countries?

(5 MARK QUESTIONS)

16. What are the features of Democracy?
17. What are the merits and de-merits of democracy?
18. Why did the opposition parties in Mexico despite contesting in elections, never managed to win?
19. Who issued a 'Legal Framework Order' and why it was amended in the Constitution of Pakistan.

CASE-BASED QUESTION

20. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party), Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

(i). When did Mexico attain its independence?

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1940

(ii) What do you mean by free and fair election in the democracy?

- (a) All persons have equal political rights. (b) All party members vote to their leader.
- (c) Party in power have a fair chance to loose. (d) Political party have their own symbol.

(iii) To whom is the ruling party accountable in democratic government?

- (a) Women (b) Children
- (c) People (d) Judiciary

(vi) Which of the following party is referred as Institutional Revolutionary Party?

- (a) PRI (b) PFI
- (c) ZANU-PF (d) Communist Party

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SOCIAL SCIENCE 2023-24

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Who among the following fought against Apartheid system in South Africa?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Motilal Nehru C. Nelson Mandela D. Rajendra Prasad
2. Which one of the guiding values of the constitution of India means people have the supreme right to make decisions?
A. Sovereign B. Secular C. Republic D. Fraternity
3. Who was the Chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian constitution?
A. Rajagopalachari B. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar C. Rajendra Prasad D. Motilal Nehru
4. Indian National Congress adopted the Resolution for the Indian Constitution in:
A. 1928, Delhi B. 1929, Lahore C. 1930, Lucknow D. 1931, Karachi

5. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(i) Dec. 1946	A. Election to the constituent assembly were held in.....
(ii) July 1946	B. The constitution of India was adopted on...
(iii) 26 th Jan, 1950	C. The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held in...
(iv) 26 th Nov, 1949	D. The constitution of India came into effect on...

6. The following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason(R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below.

Assertion (A) : The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

Reason (R) : They were allowed living in white areas.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

7. Define: (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

- a) Constituent Assembly
- b) Constituent Assembly debates
- c) Constitutional Amendments
- d) Segregation

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: (3 MARK QUESTIONS)

- 8. What is meant by Apartheid system? How was the system of apartheid oppressive for blacks?
- 9. What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution for a country?
- 10. Which countries' constitutional features inspired Indian Constitution makers?
- 11. Name some of the members of the Constituent Assembly.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 MARK QUESTIONS)

- 12. Explain major challenges faced by constitutional makers of India.

13. Discuss the role played by African National Congress[ANC] in organizing the blacks against Apartheid system.
14. Why is South African Constitution called the finest Constitution the world has ever had?
15. Why Preamble is called the soul of the constitution?
16. How did Dr.B.R.Ambedkar play a key role in making of Indian constitution?
17. 'The constituent assembly in India worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner'. Explain the statement.
18. What are the guiding values of constitution of India? Write in detail.
19. What are the most significant features of the constitution of India?
20. **CASE BASED QUESTIONS:**

Read the given extract and answers the following questions:

This dream of an India that has eliminated inequality was shared by Dr.Ambedkar ,who played a key role in the making of the constitution but had a different understanding of how inequalities could be removed. He often bitterly criticized Mahatma Gandhi and his vision. In his concluding speech to the constituent Assembly he stated his anxiety very clearly:

On the 26th of January 1950 we are going to enter a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognizing the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value.

1. Who played a key role in making of Indian constitution?
2. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar often bitterly criticized whom?
3. What was the anxiety stated by Ambedkar in his concluding speech to the constituent Assembly?

CLASS – 9 QUESTION BANK FOR MID-TERM EXAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE 2023-24

GEOGRAPHY: INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1MARK EACH)

1. The eastern most longitude of India is

(A) 97°25'E	(B) 68°7' E
(A) 77°6'E	(D) 82°32'E

2. What is the latitude which divides the country into two equal parts?

A. Tropic of Cancer, 23°30'N
B. Tropic of Cancer, 18°30'N
C. Tropic of Capricorn, 23°30'N
D. Equator

3. Which of the following longitudes is selected as the Standard Meridian for India?

(A) 68°7'E	(B) 82°30'E
(B) 97°25'E	(D) 23°30'N

4. Which of the following groups of islands belonging to the Indian territory lies in the Arabian Sea?

A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Lakshadweep	(D) Maldives

5. What separates Sri Lanka and India?

A. Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
B. Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

6. What is the area of the landmass of India?

- A. 3.26 million square km
- B. 3.12 million square km
- C. 3.15 million square km
- D. 3.28 million square km

7. Match the following

STATES	CAPITALS
a) Uttarakhand	(i) Ranchi
b) Gujarat	(ii) Raipur
c) Chhattisgarh	(iii) Shillong
d) Meghalaya	(iv) Ghandhi Nagar
e) Jharkhand	(v) Shimla
f) Himachal Pradesh	(vi) Dehradun

8. The following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). answer these questions selecting the appropriate option give below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A): India is the seventh largest country of the world.

Reason (R): India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.

(2 – 3 MARK QUESTIONS)

9. Why has $82^{\circ}30'$ E has been selected as the standard meridian of India?
10. Which two island countries are India's neighbors?
11. Mention the types of states in India present before 1947?
12. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
13. Justify the naming of Indian ocean after India.
14. India's land routes have been important since ancient times. Explain
15. Names the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
16. Write the size and extent of India?

5 MARK QUESTIONS

17. The Sun rise two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?
18. Which island countries are our Southern neighbors?
19. India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia, Explain

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

20. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere (Figure 1.1) the main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

- i. Name the group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.
- ii. Name the countries which are bigger than India.
- iii. Which island countries are our southern neighbors?

7. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and Shivalik are known as _____.

- A Kangra Valley b. Patkai Bum c. Passes d. Duns

8. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

- A Anamudi b. Dodda Betta c. Nilgiris d. Mahendragiri

9. Which Islands of India are called Coral Islands?

- A Lakshadweep b. Andaman c. Majuli d. Netrani

10. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column I	Column II
a. A narrow gap in the mountain range providing access to the other side	I. Atoll
b. A circular shoe shaped coral reef	II. Barchans
c. An area drained by river and its tributaries	III. Pass
d. Crescent shape sand dunes	IV. Basin

OPTIONS

- A. a-III, b-I, c-IV,
d-II
B. a-II, b-IV, c-III,
d-I
C. a-I, b-II, c-II, d-
IV
D. a-IV, b-II, c-I, d-III

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).

Read the statement and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Northern Plain is agriculturally a productive part of India.

Reason (R): It contains rich soil cover combine with adequate water supply and favorable climate.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

(2-3 MARK QUESTIONS)

- 12. What is Riverine Islands and how it is formed?
- 13. What are Doabs?
- 14. How are Himalayas divided regionally or on the basis of river valley?
- 15. Why Northern Plain is densely populated physiographic division?
- 16. What are the important characteristics of Indian Desert?

(5 MARK QUESTIONS)

- 17. Explain in detail the three parallel ranges of Himalayas.
- 18. Distinguish between
 - i. Bhangar and Khadar
 - ii. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
- 19. Describe the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau of India.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

20. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

A detailed account of different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each

region. It would however be clear that each region compliments the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The Norther plains are the granaries of the country. They provide base for each civilization.

The plateau is the store house of minerals which has played a crucial rule in the Industrialization of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide site for the finishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of developments.

20(a). Which of the following features of India is known as Granaries of the India?

20(b). How are the plateaus played the crucial role in the industrialisation of the country?

20(c). According to the passage, which of the following statement presents 'Unity in the Diversity'?

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SOCIAL SCIENCE 2023-24

ECONOMICS: PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is included in the tertiary sector?
(a) Fishing (b) Trade
(c) Mining
(d) Health What is the latitude which divides the country into two equal parts?

2. Investment in human capital can be made through
(a) Education
(b) Training
(c) Medical care
(d) All the three

3. Which of the following sectors faces the problem of seasonal unemployment?
(a) Agriculture
(b) Service sector
(c) Trade
(d) IT sector

4. Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under
(a) One year
(b) Three, year
(c) Two year
(d) Four year

- 5 The workforce population includes people from 15 years to
(a) 59 years
(b) 62 years
(c) 60 years

(d) 65 years

5. Which age group of children does the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aim to promote education? (a) 6 to 10 years
(b) 5 to 3 years
(c) 6 to 14 years
(d) 7 to 12 years
6. What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?
(a) To provide elementary education to women
(b) To provide elementary education to the rural poor
(c) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years
(d) To provide elementary education to the urban poor
7. _____ refers to the number of life live births in a year per thousand of midyear population
8. _____ Occurs when people are not able to find employment for some part of the year.
9. The following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). answer these questions selecting the appropriate option give below.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.
Assertion (A): Education enhances the national income of the country and enhances efficiency of government.
Reason (R): Education contributes to the growth of the society.

(2 MARK QUESTIONS)

10. What you mean by people as resource?
11. What are economic activities?
12. Define death rate.

(3 MARK QUESTIONS)

13. Explain the role of health in human capital formation?
14. Explain the role of education in human capital formation?
15. Differentiate between market and non-market activities?
16. Mention three sectors of economic activities with examples.
17. How have countries like Japan become rich and developed, analyse briefly.

(5 MARK QUESTIONS)

18. What are the various forms of unemployment existing in India?
19. What steps have been taken to improve the quality of education in India?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

20. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: 4 MARKS

Countries, like Japan, have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resource. These countries are developed/rich. They import the natural resource needed in their country. How did they become rich/developed? They have invested on people, especially in the field of education and health. These people have made efficient use of other resources, like land and capital. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.

- i. What is the importance of education? 1
- ii. Why is literacy rate high among men and less among women of India? 1
- iii. In spite of lack of natural resources, how did the Japan become rich/developed? 2

CLASS – 9 QUESTION BANK FOR MID-TERM EXAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE 2023-24

ECONOMICS: POVERTY AS CHALLENGE

Answer the Following: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states?
 - a) Odhisha, Bihar
 - b) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
 - c) Uttarpradesh, Jharkhand
 - d) None of these
2. Who are the poorest of poor?
 - a) Wo men
 - b) Old people
 - c) Children (girls)
 - d) All of these.
3. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line?
 - a) NSSO
 - b) PMGY
 - c) PMRY
 - d) None of these.
4. Social exclusion denies certain individuals the:
 - a) Facilities
 - b) Education
 - c) Health
 - d) all of these
5. Which among the following is the method to estimate the poverty line?
 - a) Investment method
 - b) Income method
 - c) Capital method
 - d) Human method

In the questions (6- 8) given below there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) And Reason (R) , Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true.
6. Assertion (A): There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India.
Reason (R) : One historical reason is low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.

7. Assertion (A): Growth in the agriculture sector is much below expectations. Reason (R) : This has an indirect bearing on poverty as a small number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.
8. Assertion (A): The official definition of poverty, however, captures only a limited part of what poverty really means to people.
Reason (R) : It is about a maximum” subsistence level of living rather than a reasonable level of living

9. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
i) MNREGA	1. 1999
ii) PMRY	2. 2005
iii) REGP	3. 2000
iv) PMGY	4. 1995
v) SGSY	5. 1993

Answer the following questions (2 – 3 MARKS)

10. Define poverty?
11. Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

12. How is poverty line estimated?
13. What are the main features of MGNREGA?
14. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.
15. Describe global poverty trends
16. Give an account of inter state disparities of poverty in India
17. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS 4 MARKS

There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India. One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteen eighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

With the spread of irrigation and the Green revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and the private sector, did provide some jobs. But these were not enough to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford expensive housing. They started living in slums on the outskirts of the cities and the problems of poverty, largely a rural phenomenon also became the feature of the urban sector.

18. Why is the British colonial era considered to be one of the causes of wide spread poverty in India?
19. Which revolution helped in creating jobs in India
20. How did the rural phenomenon become a feature of the urban sector?
