



# St. Michael's School

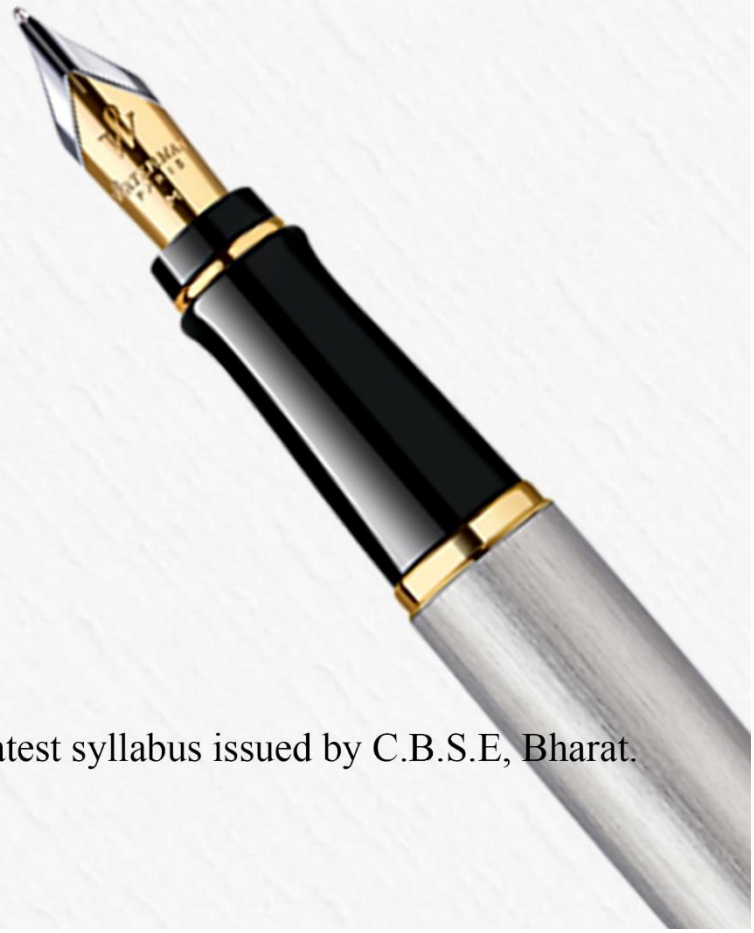
Jajpur, Soparom, Ranchi-835303, Jharkhand.  
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## X<sup>th</sup>

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A complete assessment prepared as per the latest syllabus issued by C.B.S.E, Bharat.

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## CHAPTER 1

## POWER SHARING

1. What was the principle of majoritarianism? [1]
2. In which countries the participation of women in public life is very high? [1]
3. What is vertical division of power? [1]
4. "Sri Lankan Tamils" refers to which social group in Sri-Lanka? [1]
5. Who elects the community government in Belgium? [1]
6. Which language is not spoken by the most of the people in Sri Lanka? [1]
7. Explain the three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government. [3]
8. Describe the power sharing arrangement made by Belgium. [3]
9. What are two major reasons of power sharing? Explain with examples. [3]
10. Why is power sharing desirable? Explain giving any three prudential reasons. [3]
11. On what outcomes of the politics of social division depend? Explain all factors. [3]
12. "Power sharing is keeping with the spirit of democracy" Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons. [3]
13. How can power be shared among governments at different level? Explain. [3]
14. How was Belgium able to solve the ethnic conflicts? Explain in five points. [5]
15. How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? How did they react against this policy? [5]
16. What do you mean by the organ of the government? How have powers been shared among the organs? [5]

## CHAPTER 2

## FEDERALISM

17. Why was states Reorganization Commission Formed? [1]
18. Give two examples which follow "Coming together federation style of federalism." [1]
19. Give examples of two subjects fall under concurrent list. [1]
20. Which two objectives are served by Federal System? [1]
21. Who is Mayor and Chairperson? [1]
22. How is federalism practiced in India? [3]
23. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of coming together and holding together type. [3]
24. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between union and state government. [3]
25. Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. What are their functions? [3]
26. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Explain under three points. [3]
27. What is decentralization? Do you think, that this has reduced the conflicts within the country? Why? [3]
28. How is urban local government formed? What are its functions? [3]
29. How is a federal government different than the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days? [5]
30. "India is a federal (Quasi federal) country." Justify the statement. [5]
31. Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the constitution after 1992. [5]
32. Explain any five advantages of decentralization. [5]

**CHAPTER 3****DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY**

33. What is homogenous society? [1]
34. Which university has recently installed the statue of Tommie Smith and John Carlos in its campus? [1]
35. What does “Black Power” mean? [1]
36. Who are African Americans? [1]
37. What does overlapping difference signify? [1]
38. Write two reasons for the growth of the Civil Rights Movement in America. [1]
39. How far do the emergence of social differences lead to social division? Explain with suitable examples. [3]
40. “Social division takes place when some social differences overlap with other differences.” Justify. [3]
41. How is overlapping differences different than crosscutting differences? [3]
42. How do social divisions affect politics? Explain in three points. [3]
43. “Every difference does not lead to social division.” Comment on this statement. [3]
44. Distinguish between Civil Rights movement and Black power movement in the USA. [3]
45. What did the African–American athletes do in order to draw international attention towards black poverty during Mexico Olympics? How far they were successful? [5]
46. “Different traditional communities are involved in conserving their own natural habitats in India.” Analyse the statement. [5]
47. “Politics and social division must not be allowed to mix.” Substantiate this statement with five arguments. [5]
48. Describe the problems faced by a democracy to accommodate social diversities. [5]

**CHAPTER 4****GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE**

49. Define the term feminist. [1]
50. What do you mean by a patriarchal Society? [1]
51. In which constitutional institution have seats been reserved for women? [1]
52. What do we call a person who does not discriminate against other on the basis of religious belief? [1]
53. Which feature is against the spirit of Indian democracy? [1]
54. Explain Feminist movement. Write their objectives. [3]
55. Suggest any three measures to enhance the participation of woman in politics. [3]
56. What is communalism? How is communalism a hindrance in the functioning of our democracy? [3]
57. What different forms communalism can take in the Indian politics? [3]
58. How does religion influence the political set-up in our country? Explain. [3]
59. How does caste get politicized in India? Give three points. [3]
60. “Caste still has not disappeared from contemporary India.” Write three reasons to justify the statement. [3]
61. What is sexual division of labour? Mention the demands of the worldwide women’s agitation. [5]
62. Examine the standard of women’s representation in Indian legislative bodies. [5]
63. Describe the five ways in which women in India are still discriminated and oppressed. [5]
64. How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain. [5]
65. Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India. [5]

**CHAPTER 6****POLITICAL PARTIES**

66. What is meant by “political party”? [1]

67. What are the main components of a political party? [1]
68. What is the main function of a political party? [1]
69. Why is one party political system not considered a good democratic system? [1]
70. Write two reasons to accept multiparty system in India. [1]
71. How many parties are registered with the election commission of India? [1]
72. Describe any three main features of two party system. [3]
73. What is meant by a "National political party?" State the conditions required to be a national party. [3]
74. Write the ideologies of INC and BJP. [3]
75. What is meant by a "Regional party" state the conditions required to be a regional political party. [3]
76. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your option. [3]
77. What is meant by defection in democracy? Explain the conditions which lead defection. [3]
78. Describe any five major functions of political parties. [5]
79. Differentiate between the function of ruling party as well as the opposition party. [5]
80. What do you mean by the bi-party system? Write its merits and demerits. [5]
81. Name the National party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. [5]
82. Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples. [5]

## CHAPTER 7

## OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

83. What is meant by Transparency? [1]
84. Why is democratic government better than non-democratics? [1]
85. How does democracy produce an accountable government? [1]
86. What is meant by economic inequalities? [1]
87. In which area does democracy fail to achieve the same results as in dictatorship? [1]
88. "There is overwhelming support for the ideas of democracy all over the world." Support the statement. [3]
89. Establish the relationship between democracy and development. [3]
90. What outcomes can one reasonably expect from democracy? [3]
91. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with example. [3]
92. "Democratic government is legitimate government." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons. [3]
93. Are democracies based on political and economic equalities? How can you say? [3]
94. How democracies have been able to reduce poverty? Explain. [3]
95. "Democracies accommodate social diversities.". Justify the statement. [3]
96. Describe the role of citizens in democracy. [5]
97. Explain with examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy? [5]
98. "Democracy has failed to reduce economic inequality and poverty." Justify with giving arguments in support of your opinion. [5]
99. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not good in practice." Comment on this statement. [5]

## CHAPTER 8

## CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

100. Define the term "Democratic reforms." [1]
101. What does the challenge of expansion faced by established democracies involve? [1]
102. Which challenge to establish democracies ensure more participation of women and minority group in democratic country? [1]

103. Explain three fundamental challenges faced by democracies. [3]
104. Explain the challenge of expansion to democracy. [3]
105. What are the features of good and successful democracy? [3]
106. How would you like to expand the definition of democracy? Explain. [3]
107. Explain the challenges faced by a country which do not have democratic form of government. [3]
108. How is Myanmar facing the fundamental challenges of democracy? Explain. [3]
109. Explain any five major challenges being faced by the Indian democracy. [5]
110. Why do most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion? Give three reasons with example. [5]
111. Make a list of five challenges that Indian democracy is facing nowadays. [5]
112. What are the guidelines to be kept in mind while adopting democratic reforms? [5]

# HISTORY

## CHAPTER 2

## NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA

1. What were the two bases of colonial economy in Vietnam? [1]
2. When and how French Indo-China was formed? [1]
3. On which two ideas French colonialism was based on Vietnam? [1]
4. What was the main aim of the scholars revolt of 1868? [1]
5. Who formed the Revolutionary society in Vietnam in 1903? [1]
6. Who is recognized as a sacred figure in Vietnam? [1]
7. Why did the French think that colonies were necessary? Explain. [3]
8. Explain the views of Paul Bernard regarding the development of colonies. What were the problems as per Paul Bernard, before development of Vietnam? [3]
9. "French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways." Support the statement with examples. [3]
10. Describe the major protest erupted in Saigon native girls school in 1926 in Vietnam. [3]
11. Write any three primary objectives of "GO East Movement" in Vietnam. [3]
12. Differentiate between the views of Phan Boi Chau & Phan Chu Trinh. Whose opinion is better in your view? [3]
13. Describe any five steps taken by the French to develop Mekong Delta region. [5]
14. Who was Ho Chi Minh? Write his contribution in the freedom of Vietnam through Ho Chi Minh trail. [5]
15. How was new city of Hanoi developed? What was Rat hunt? Why was it scrapped? [5]
16. Who was Huynh Phu So? Describe his Hoa Hao Movement. [5]
17. Who were Trung sisters and Trieu Au? What were their contribution in nationalist struggle? [5]

## CHAPTER 3

## NATIONALISM IN INDIA

18. What did the British do to repress the Rowlatt satyagraha? [1]
19. During which movement was the Indian tricolour first designed? [1]
20. Why did Gandhiji take up Khilafat issue? [1]
21. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted in India? [1]
22. Who was Alluri Sita Ram Raju? [1]
23. What were the three proposals regarding Non-cooperation movement as suggested by Mahatama Gandhi? [3]
24. Write about the Rowlatt act of 1919? Why was this act called the black act? [3]
25. How was the civil disobedience movement different than the Non-Cooperation movement? State three points of difference? [3]
26. Why did different groups join the civil disobedience movement? Explain. [3]
27. Describe the main features of Poona Pact? [3]
28. Who had designed the Swaraj flag? Explain the main features of this flag. [3]
29. What were the limitations of civil disobedience movement? [3]
30. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the aftermath. Which basic human rights did the British Violate? [5]
31. Why did Gandhiji re-launch the CDM with great apprehension? Explain. [5]
32. Examine the reasons of conflicts between Muslims and Dalits with Congress. What were its consequences? [5]

33. Explain with examples the role of industrialists in the freedom struggle of India. [5]
34. What do you mean by collective belonging? How did it emerge? How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India? [5]

#### CHAPTER 4

#### THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

35. What does 'Silk Route' refers to? [1]
36. How did Rinderpest reach Africa? [1]
37. Which country has an effective right to veto in IMF and World Bank. [1]
38. Which weapon was used by the Spanish to conquer America? [1]
39. What do you mean by G-77 and NIEO? [1]
40. What were Corn Laws? Why were these abolished? [3]
41. Explain three effects of abolition of Corn Laws? [3]
42. What is meant by "Trade surplus"? Why did Britain have a trade surplus with India? What were its benefits for Britain? [3]
43. Explain three flows happened during 19<sup>th</sup> Century to support world economy. [3]
44. What attracted the European to Africa? How did Rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africa? [3]
45. Write any three factors responsible for indenture labour migration from India? [3]
46. What were the main reasons for migration of Europeans to America after its discovery? [3]
47. What is meaning of cultural fusion? Explain with two examples. [5]
48. Explain the characteristics of silk route in five different points. [5]
49. What were Corn Laws? Explain the reasons of its implementation and abolition? [5]
50. What was the great economic depression of 1929? How did it occur? What difficulties the Europeans and Indians faced during the depression? [5]
51. What was Bretton Woods system? What were its institutions? How did it collapse? [5]
52. Mention the two key lessons learnt from the inter war economic experiences by the economist and politician after World War-2 [5]

#### CHAPTER 7

#### PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

53. What is calligraphy? [1]
54. Name the first book printed by Johann Gutenberg. [1]
55. How was Bibliotheque Bleue different than Penny Books? [1]
56. How did Louise Sebestien Mercier interpret the printing laws? [1]
57. Why did woodblock print come to Europe only after 1295? [1]
58. What is meant by the print revolution? Explain its significance. [3]
59. What were accordion books? Describe any two features of hand printing in China. [3]
60. "With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe." Justify the statement. [3]
61. What new innovations were seen in printing world after Gutenberg? [3]
62. How did print introduce debate and discussion among people? Explain three points. [3]
63. What were manuscripts? Write three limitations of its use. [3]
64. What restrictions were put by the vernacular press act on the Indian press? Explain. [3]
65. Describe the impact of the print revolution in Europe during 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century. [5]
66. How far is it correct to say that the print revolution was responsible for the French Revolution? [5]
67. "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Explain the statement in the light of religious reforms that took place in Europe in 16<sup>th</sup> century. [5]
68. How did the print culture affect the life of poor people and women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century India? Explain. [5]
69. Evaluate the role of print in connecting various communities in different parts of India. [5]

# GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER 1

## RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What do resources mean? [1]
2. How can resources be classified on the basis of exhaustibility? [1]
3. What are international resources? [1]
4. Mention two global ecological crisis due to indiscriminate exploitation of resources. [1]
5. Why is resource planning essential? [1]
6. What is sustainable development? [1]
7. What do we mean by the wasteland? [1]
8. Which is the most widely spread and important soil of India? [1]
9. In which states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation in India? [1]
10. Write two major types of soil erosion. [1]
11. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources. [3]
12. Differentiate between potential and stock resources. [3]
13. Explain the three major problems that have resulted due to the indiscriminate use of resources by human beings. [3]
14. What is the objectives of the AGENDA21? [3]
15. Why is resource planning a complex process? Explain. [3]
16. "LAND is a natural resources of utmost importance." Justify the statement. [3]
17. Explain any three steps taken to solve the problems of land degradation in India. [3]
18. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar soils. [3]
19. Write any three steps that can be taken to control soil erosion. [3]
20. Explain the process of soil formation. [5]  
or  
Explain some factors responsible for soil formation.
21. Enumerate the features of regur soil. [5]  
or  
Explain the main characteristics of the black soil.
22. Describe any five distinct characteristics of arid soil. [5]

## CHAPTER 3

## WATER RESOURCES

23. What are the main sources of fresh water? [1]
24. With which dam is the Narmada Bachao Andolan associated? [1]
25. What is a dam? [1]
26. Define rainwater harvesting. [1]
27. What do you mean by 'Polar Pani'? [1]
28. What do you mean by Kul's or Guls? [1]
29. How have intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India? Explain. [3]
30. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Explain. [3]
31. What are the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects? [3]
32. What is bamboo drip irrigation? Mention any two features of it. [3]
33. Describe any three different rainwater harvesting systems practiced in India. [3]
34. What can be the effects of over exploitation and excessive use of water resources? [3]



35. Why are multipurpose river valley projects called the “New temples of Modern India”? [3]
36. Explain the causes of water scarcity in India in detail. [5]
37. Why is the construction of multipurpose projects and large dams opposed by many people? [5]
38. Highlight the hydraulic structures as part of water management programmes initiated in ancient India along with the period when they built. [5]
39. Discuss how rainwater harvesting by semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out. [5]

#### CHAPTER 4

#### AGRICULTURE

40. Which type of activity is Agriculture? [1]
41. Describe Jhumming cultivation in one sentence. [1]
42. Write two main cropping season of India. [1]
43. Which crop is the staple crop of India and the largest producing states? [1]
44. Name two master grains of India. [1]
45. Which type of farming tea cultivation is? [1]
46. For what is the Indian coffee known in the world? [1]
47. Name the main/major fibre crops grown in India. [1]
48. Define sericulture. [1]
49. Which crop is known as Golden crop? [1]
50. Two main beverage crop of India. [1]
51. What is ‘Slash and burn’ agriculture? [3]
52. Why are pulses mostly grown in rotation with other crops? Name any two major pulse growing states of India. [3]
53. Compare the geographical conditions required for growth of rice and wheat. [3]
54. Name the most important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth. [3]
55. Explain rubber cultivation in India under the following heads: [3]
- Importance
  - Geographical conditions
  - Producing states
56. Describe geographical conditions for the cultivation of Jute. [3]
57. Differentiate between: [3]
- Rice and Wheat
  - Kharif and Rabi
  - Tea and Coffee
58. Explain the main characteristics of: [5]
- Primitive subsistence farming
  - Intensive subsistence farming
  - Plantation agriculture
59. Explain any three geographical conditions required for the growth of rice in India. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Explain with examples. [5]
60. What are millets? Give brief description of the climatic conditions and producing states of the millets grown in India. [5]
61. Describe four geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane. Name two major sugarcane producing states of India. [5]
62. Name any four oilseeds produced in India. Explain the importance of oil seeds in our day to day life. [5]
63. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of cotton. [5]
64. Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India each: [5]
- Technological
  - Institutional reforms

65. Define mineral. [1]
66. What are ores, veins and loads? [1]
67. What are placer deposits? [1]
68. Name the minerals which is used to harden steel during manufacturing. [1]
69. What is the meaning of KUDRE in Kannada? [1]
70. Which mineral is known as the backbone of Industrial development? [1]
71. What is MICA? Which is the leading MICA producing state in India? [1]
72. What is the uses of energy resources? [1]
73. Name the highest quality and lowest quality of coal. [1]
74. Which energy resource is gaining wide popularity in the country? [1]
75. What is the importance of HBJ/HVJ gas pipeline? [1]
76. How is nuclear/atomic energy obtained? [1]
77. Where is the largest wind farm cluster located in India? [1]
78. What are the twin planks of sustainable energy? [1]
79. Give two examples of geothermal plants located in India. [1]
80. What factors decide the extraction of minerals? [3]
81. Explain any three different forms in which minerals generally occur. [3]
82. Write the different uses of manganese. [3]
83. Describe three characteristic of: [3]
- a) Odisha-Jharkhand Belt
- b) Durg – Bostor – Chandrapura iron ore belt in India
84. What are the uses of copper? Name the two leading copper producing states of India. [3]
85. Describe any three importance of coal as a source of energy. [3]
86. "Natural gas is considered as environment friendly fuel." Explain the statement. [3]
87. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. [3]
88. How is geothermal energy produced? Explain. [3]
89. Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas. [3]
90. India has great potential of wind power. Justify the statement. [3]
91. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives? Support the statement with examples. [5]
92. Explain Iron ore under following heads. [5]
- a) Distribution/states two states.
- b) Two major types.
- c) Two major exporting ports.
- d) Two major buyers/importers.
- e) Most commercially used iron ore.
93. How is mining activity hazardous? Explain. [5]
94. "Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour." Support the statement with five facts. [5]
95. Highlight the importance of petroleum? Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. [5]
96. Bring out the differences between thermal power and hydrl power projects. [5]
97. "Energy saved is energy produced." Assess the statement. [5]
98. Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources? Explain. [5]
99. Differentiate between conventional and non conventional resources. [5]

100. What is manufacturing? [1]
101. Which sector is considered to be the backbone of development? [1]
102. What is the limit of maximum investment allowed in a small scale industry? [1]

103. What is agro based industries? [1]
104. What do you mean by mineral based industries? [1]
105. Which city has emerged as the electronic capital of India? [1]
106. What is our pollution? [1]
107. What is NTPC? [1]
108. "Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other" – Justify the statement. [3]
109. Give three points of difference between public sector and private sector industries. [3]
110. Industrialisation and urbanization go hand in hand validate the statement. [3]
111. Classify the Industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples. [3]
112. Explain any three reasons for decentralization of weaving of textile industry in India. [3]
113. "Many of our spinner export cotton yarn while apparel manufacturing have to import fabrics." Explain this statement with appropriate reasons. [3]
114. Describe any three problems faced by cotton textile industry in India. [3]
115. Why do we have maximum concentration of iron and steel industry in chotanagpur plateau region? Give any three regions. [3]
116. "Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development." Examine the statement. [3]
117. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of country (India). [5]
118. What is manufacturing sector? Describe four types of manufacturing sectors on the basis of ownership. [5]
119. Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? [5]
120. Describe any five factors responsible for the concentration of jute mills along the banks of river Hugli. [5]
121. Why are Sugar mills shifting and concentrating in the southern and western states of India. [5]
122. Describe the major challenges confronting the sugar industry in India. [5]
123. Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy. [5]
124. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent development have led to a rise in the production capacity. [5]
125. What are software technology parks? State any two points of significance IT industry in India. [5]
126. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the NTPC for preserving the natural environment and resources. [5]
127. Explain any five factors affecting the location of an industry. [5]
128. What were the objectives of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005? [5]

## CHAPTER 7

## LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

129. What is transportation? [1]
130. Which means of transport provide door to door service? [1]
131. What are national highway? [1]
132. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads? [1]
133. Which is the cheapest means of transport? [1]
134. a) Name the river related to national waterway. [1]  
b) Name the biggest port of India.
135. Which port was planned to decongest the Mumbai port. [1]
136. Which is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country? [1]
137. Which type of port is Kolkata? [1]
138. Which port was developed as a subsidiary port of Kolkata? [1]
139. What is communication? What are the two types of communication? [1]

140. What is the position of the Indian Postol network in the world? [1]
141. What are the main commodities of: [1]  
**a)** Export from India.  
**b)** Import in India.
142. For what types of tourism do foreign tourists visit India? [1]
143. What are the Importance of transportation? [3]
144. What are golden quadrilaterals super highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. [3]
145. "Today the world has been converted into a large village." Justify the statement. [3]
146. State any three merits of roadway. [3]
147. What is the significance of border roads? Explain. [3]
148. Elaborate any three advantages of railways in India. [3]
149. What is the importance of Konkan railway? What problems were faced by it during construction? [3]
150. What are the problems of Indian Railway? [3]
151. Describe any three features of waterways in India. [3]
152. Explain any three characteristic features of KANDLA PORT. [3]
153. Describe any three factors that accord prominence to airways as a mode of transportation. [3]
154. "Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in the north-eastern India." Give two reasons to prove this preference. [3]
155. What is the difference between personal and mass means of communication? State any two points of importance of mass communication. [3]
156. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities. What steps has been taken by the Indian postal department? [3]
157. What is: [3]  
**a)** Trade  
**b)** Trade balance and its two components
158. Explain the ways in which tourism promotes the related industries and services of the destination country. [3]
159. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisite for fast development – Justify the statement. [5]
160. How roadways have preceded railways. Support your answer with five examples. [5]
161. Describe the problems that road transportation in India is facing. (Five points) [5]
162. Explain the Importance of railways as the principle mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. [5]
163. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railways network in our country. [5]
164. Explain the importance and advantages of pipelines transportation in India. [5]
165. Advancement of International trade of a country is an index to its prosperity. Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]
166. Describe the significance of tourism as a trade in India. [5]

# ECONOMICS

## DEVELOPMENT

1. Which method was used by world bank to measure development? [1]
2. What are averages? What are the limitations of averages? [3]
3. Differentiate between growth and development. [3]
4. Differentiate between the methods adopted by world bank and UNDP to measure development? [5]
5. What is Human Development Index? What are the parameters in HDI to measure human development? [5]
6. Compare the HDI of Kerela, Punjab and Bihar on different development indicators. [5]
7. Kerala has low capita income still the living standards is high. Explain. [3]
8. Define sustainable development. Explain by giving suitable example. [5]
9. Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of the people but not sufficient to fulfill greed of the people. Justify the statement. [5]

## SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

10. What is the occupational structure in India? [3]
11. What are the different sectors in Indian economy? Differentiate between them. [3]
12. Differentiate between the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities. [3]
13. What is the historical background of different sectors in India? [3]
14. The importance of tertiary sector has risen in the past few years. Justify the statement by giving suitable examples. [5]
15. Define unemployment and explain its various types. [5]
16. How more employment can be created in rural areas? [5]
17. Differentiate sectors on the basis of ownership. [3]
18. What are the differences between organized and unorganized sectors? [5]
19. How the interest of the workers in the unorganized sectors can be protected? [5]
20. Write a short note on self-help group. [5]

## MONEY AND CREDIT

21. Define money. What are the functions of money? [5]
22. What are the different forms of money? [3]
23. Who issues currency in India? [1]
24. Define credit. What are the terms of credit? [3]
25. What are the different sources of credit? Explain them. [5]
26. Why is credit necessary? [5]
27. How the self-help groups help in the development of the society? [3/5]
28. How RBI controls banks in India? [3]

## GLOBALISATION

29. What are the factors that led to globalization? [3]
30. Explain the meaning of globalization. [1]
31. What steps were taken to liberalise and privatize the trade? [3]
32. Write a short note on special economic zones. [3]
33. Write a short note on WTO. Are the trade practices adopted by WTO fair? [3]

34. How the process of globalization can be made fair? [3]  
35. Critically analyse the effect of globalization. [5]  
36. What are the MNCs? How do they control the production across the world? [3/5]

### CONSUMER AWARENESS

37. Why do we need to aware the consumers? [5]  
38. How the consumers are exploited in the market? [5]  
39. What were the reasons of consumer movement in India? [5]  
40. Write a short note on consumer internationals. [5]  
41. What is COPRA? What has been provided to consumers under COPRA? [3/5]  
42. How can a consumer be safe? [3/5]  
43. What do you understand by the standardization of products? Explain in detail. [3]  
44. What legal steps can be taken to ensure the safety of the consumers? [3]

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