

JKBOSE Class 10th Social Science

Question Bank



SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS 10TH

A. HISTORY

Chapter no.1 **Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

QNo1. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- a. The use of polish came to be seen as a symbol of _____ against Russian dominance.
- b. The large land owners of _____ were called junkers
- c. Germania wears a crown of _____ leaves, which stand for heroism.
- d. The symbol of _____ means being freed.
- e. The French Revolution gave the clear idea of nationalism with core words of equality ,and.....
- f. The mission of French revolutionaries Was to liberate people of..... from despotism
- g. United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed after the treaty of
- h. country is known as the Cradle of European civilization
- i. The nationality of Frederic Sorrieu was.....
- j. To preserve the traditional institutions like Church was the basic philosophy of.....
- k. Dos Volk a German word means
- l. Frankfurt parliament was Convened at
- m. State led the unification of Germany
- n. France was represented as a nation by

Q No 2. ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION:

1. Which country of Europe remarkable role in developing nationalism?
2. Which vision was presented by Frederic sorrieu for social and democratic world?
3. The term suffrage means?
4. Statue of liberty was designed by?
5. Who defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo?
6. Giuseppe Mazzini was member of which secret society?
7. Who wrote the poem essay what is a Nation?
8. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

9. Awareness of women's rights and interests based on belief of economic and political equality of the gender is called _____.
10. System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision is known as _____.

Q No3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Column A	Column B
A. Victor Emmanuel 2 nd proclaimed king of Italy.	1. 1707
B). 831 elected representatives marched in festival procession in Church of St. Paul.	2. 1832
C). Treaty of Constantinople.	3. 1848
D) The act of union between England and Scotland.	4. 1861

QNo4. WRITE 'TRUE' OR 'FALSE' FOR EACH STATEMENT:

- a. Napolean were defeated in Waterloo in 1815.
- b. Suffrage means equality before law.
- c. A custom union of Zolwerien was formed in 1834.
- d. "God saves our noble king" became the national anthem of G. Britain.
- e. Kaiser William 1 was proclaimed emperor of Germany through the ceremony held at Versailles
- f. Lord Byron was a Poet and not a ruler
- g. Mazzini describes Metternich as most dangerous Enemy of social order
- h. The Treaty of Constantinople brought conservative regimes back to power
- i. In 1861 Frederick William IV was proclaimed king of United Italy
- j. Image of Germania signifies fold and cultural tradition
- k. The conference of Congress of Vienna was attended by Switzerland
- l. Germania was the allegory of French nation who will crown of oak leaves
- m. Elle in Germany was used to measure height

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Who among the following is known as the architect of German unification

A	B
Napoleon	Mazzini
C	D
Garibaldi	Bismarck
2. Which among the following best explains the utopian society

A	B
A society where everyone is equal	A society with comprehensive constitution
C	D
An idealistic Society which can never be achieved	A Democratic society
3. Three Wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark, Germany, and France concluded with

A	B
Danish victory	German victory

C French victory
D Prussian victory

4. Which battle was fought in the Year 1813?
A Waterloo B Bastile
C Leipzig D Marengo

5. Napoleonic Wars began in the year
A 1779 B 1798
C 1796 D 1797

6. How many states were included in confederation of states by Napoleon
A 35 B 39
C 38 D 37

7. In 1833 how many custom barriers emergent had to pass from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods
A 11 B 15
C 20 D 13

8. Custom union of 1834 reducing number of currencies from 30 to
A 01 B 02
C 03 D 04

9. Which battle was fought in 1815
A Arcole B Novi
C Valmy D Waterloo

10. Giuseppe Mazzini was born in 1807 at
A France B Paris
C Genou D Italy

11. Statue of liberty was gifted to USA by
A India B France
C Germany D Italy

12. In 1815 Congress of Vienna was hosted by
A Napoleon B Robespierre
C Giuseppe Mazzini D Metternich

13. Young Europe the secret society Was established by Giuseppe Mazzini at
A Liguria B Poland
C France D Berne

14. Who among the following said God had intended Nations to be units of mankind
A Metternich B Mazzini
C Hitler D Churchill

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1 Which Revolution of Europe was responsible for developing first clear expression of Nationalism?

Q2 The painting of planting of tree of Liberty in Germany was designed by? 7

Q3 Custom duties paid in Europe before Napoleonic measures were charged on which basis?

Q4 Which Three colours were used for developing new flag during French Revolution?

Q 5 Name the two parts of Europe which were ruled by **Habsburg** Empire before rise of nationalism in Europe?

Q6 Explain the term Zollverian?

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Laws play a great role for the smooth functioning of a Nation, How Napoleon used civil code for bringing efficiency in administration?

Q2. What was the cause of Silesian weavers uprising?

Q3. Why did Balkans became a serious source of tension after 1871?

Q4. Why cotton Weavers of silesia revolted against contractors?

Q5 What do you mean by the term absolutist rule?

Q6. Explain the term sense of collective identity?

Q7. What do you understand by the term liberal nationalism?

Q8. Which four European powers collectively defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo?

Long Answer Type Question

Q.1. Summarize the attributes of Nation as proposed by Renan. Why in his view are nations important?

Q.2. Gandhi played a great role in the nationalism of Indian and Mazzini for the unification of Italy, compare the Role of Giuseppe Mazzini and Gandhi in the history of nationalism?

Q.3. On the outline map of Europe show the below Countries:

Germany, Italy, France, Poland.

Q.4. What is the difference between Conservatives and liberals?

Q.5. Explain the changes introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative field more rational and efficient?

Q.6. How did the idea of nation state emerged in Europe?

Q.7. What was the aim of the Treaty of Vienna done in 1815?

Q.8. Which event mobilized nationalist feeling among educated elite across Europe?

Q.9. Explain how culture played an important role in creating national identity in Europe?

Q.10. Why did most of the conservatives propose not to return to the Society of pre revolutionary days after the defeat of Napoleon?

CHAPTER NO. 2.....NATIONALISM IN INDIA.

Qno1. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Satyagraha in Kheda district of Gujarat was organized by Gandhi in order
 - A To support the plantation work
 - B To protest against high revenue demand
 - C To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
 - D To demand loans for the farmers

2. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?
 - A Satyagraha Movement
 - B Militant Guerrilla Movement
 - C Non-Violent Movement
 - D None of the above

3. Sanatanis were
 - A Saints
 - B Dalits
 - C Labours
 - D High-caste Hindus

4. The Simon Commission was opposed by Indians because
 - A It was an all British commission.
 - B It was formed in Britain.
 - C It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
 - D It supported the Muslim League

5. The main purpose of imposing Rowlatt Act was
 - A To restrict Indians from qualifying for administrative services.
 - B To deny Indians the right to political participation.
 - C To impose additional taxes on Indians.
 - D To authorise the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in court of law

6. Oudh Kisan Sabha was setup by
 - A Alluri Sitaram Raju
 - B Mahatma Gandhi
 - C Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
 - D Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra

7. Swaraj Party within the Congress was formed by
 - A C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru
 - B Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi

C Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
D Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru

8. Which among the following party did not boycott the Council elections of 1921

A Muslim League
B Swaraj Party
C Justice Party
D Congress Party

9. Khilafat committee was formed in

A Bombay in March 1919
B Calcutta in March 1919
C Madras in March 1919
D Ahmedabad in March 1919

10. The imports of foreign clothes were halved between

A 1918 angle 1919
B 1919 and 1920
C 1921 and 1922
D 1922 and 1923

11. Under which Act, plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea garden without permission

A Inland emigration act of 1859
B Inland emigration act of 1860
C Inland emigration act of 1861
D Inland emigration act of 1862

12. Gandhi's first successful Satyagraha in India was

A Kheda Satyagraha
B Ahmedabad Mill Strikes
C Bardoli Satyagraha
D Champaran Satyagraha

13. Non-cooperation movement was adopted in which session of Indian National congress

A Kanpur **B** Nagpur
C Karachi **D** Bombay

14. Poorna Swaraj was adopted in which session of Indian National congress

A Bombay 1885 **B** Calcutta 1928
C Madras 1927 **D** Lahore 1929

15. Who is the author of The folklore of Southern India

A Natesa Sastri **B** Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C Nilkant Sastri **D** Vivekananda

16. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India during civil disobedience moment

A William Bentinck **B** Charles Metcalf

C Lord Dufferin D Lord Irwin

17. Which Indian leader among the following took part in all the three Round Table Conferences?

A Mahatma Gandhi B B. R Ambedkar
C Jawaharlal Nehru D B. G. Tilak

Q. No. 2: True or False

1. The Term Begar refers to the forced recruitment of soldiers in rural areas during World War I
2. G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian Economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement
3. During the First World War, the Indian Industrialists suffered huge loss.
4. Swaraj means Gandhi's idea which emphasized on truth and non-violence
5. Alluri Sitaram Raju performed miracles.
6. Sir Mohammad Iqbal was the president of Muslim League.
7. Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of UP were the active peasant communities in Civil Disobedience Movement.
8. The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests.

Q No3: Fill in the blanks:

- a. Bankim Chandra Chatopade wrote the song _____ in the year of 1870.
- b. Ghandian spinning wheel in the _____ represents self help.
- c. An agreement between _____ and _____ agreed upon in 1932 is called Poona pact.
- d. Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal became the president of _____ in 1930.
- e. The Depressed Classes Association was formed by
- f. The Statutory Commission that arrived in India in 1928 was led by.....
- g. The term Khalifa refers to the of the Muslim community.
- h. Civil disobedience movement in Peshawar was led by.....
- i. In South Africa Mahatma Gandhi was lived in the workers from Newcastle to
- j. According to Gandhi Satyagraha isForce
- k. is a form of protest by which people block entrance to a shop or factory.

I. Chauri Chaura is a place located in..... District.

m. The most stirring demand of Gandhi to Lord Irwin was.....

n. In 1928 the Hindustan socialist Republican Army was founded at a meeting in Ground

Q No4. One word substitution.

a. The process by which colonial government forced people to join army is called _____.

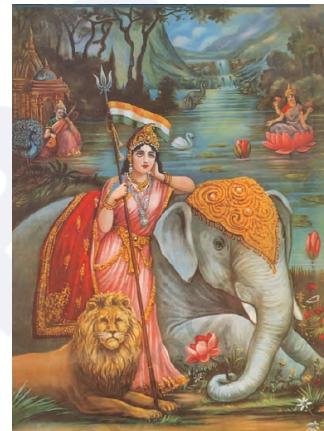
b. Villagers were forced to contribute without any payment is called _____.

c. Hind Swaraj book was written by Gandhi in the year.....

d. Swaraj Flag was designed by.....

e. Peasant movement in India during non-cooperation moment was led by.....

QNo5. Identify this figure and comment?



Q No6. Abbreviation:

a. What is the full form of FICCI?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Qno1 What were the two important weapons to fight against oppression according to Gandhi?

Qno2 Explain the causes which led to Jaillian Wala Bagh massacre?

Qno3 What was the main aim of formation of statutory commission in 1927?

Qno4 Who announced vague of dominion status to India and when?

Qno5 Why where Dalit's ignored by Congress for a long time?

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. What were the consequences of Quit India movement?

Q2. What was the reaction of nationalists towards Rowlett Act 1919.

Q3. How Chauri Chaura incident affected the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Q4. Explain the reasons which encourages which presents to take active part in civil disobedience moment?

Q5 Explain how British rule in India was established with the help of Indians?

Q6 What do you mean by the term Bardoli satyagraha and who led this?

Q7 Why was Poona pact signed between Mahatma Gandhi and B R Ambedkar in 1932?

Q8 Describe inland immigration act of 1859?

Q9 What was the notion of Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam?

Q10 How do the icons and symbols of India helped in development of the sense of collective belongingness?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Explain how was civil disobedience movement different from non-cooperation moment?
2. Describe the effects of non-cooperation movement on economy of India?
3. Discuss how World War 1 was responsible for creating economic problems in India?
4. Explain how Mahatma Gandhi used salt as a symbol to unite the nation?
5. Explain the causes which way responsible for formation of Muslim League?
6. Discuss the views of Gandhi on Satyagrah as passive resistance? How it helped the Indians in their freedom movement against Britishers?
7. The feeling of nationalism helped the Indians in their struggle for freedom? How nationalists created the feeling of nationalism in India? Explain with examples?
8. What are your views regarding Simon Commission? What were its consequences?
9. What are your views about the Jalianwala bagh tragedy? How it helped in the awakening of nationalism in India?

Chapter No.3..... Making of Global World.

Qno1. Multiple Choice questions:

1 The livelihood and economy of which country was badly affected by Rinderpest.

- a) Asia
- b) Europe
- c) South America
- d) None of these

2 Which group among the following formed Axis power during the Second World war.

- a) Germany, Italy, Japan
- b) Austria, Germany, Italy
- c) France, Japan, Italy

- d) Japan, Germany, Turkey

3 The direct effect of Great Depression on Indian Trade was

- a) Peasants and farmers suffered.
- b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934.
- c) Peasants indebtedness increased.
- d) Led to widespread unrest in rural India.

4 The Europeans were attracted to Africa

- a) By its natural beauty
- b) By the opportunities of trade
- c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth
- d) For recruitment of labour

5 The World Bank was set-up in order to facilitate

- a) Finance rehabilitation of refugees.
- b) To help third world countries
- c) Finance industrial development.
- d) Finance post war construction

6 In 19th century most Indian indentured workers employed in world came from

- a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- b) North-eastern states
- c) Jammu and Kashmir
- d) None of these

7 From ancient times travellers travel long Distances in search of

- a) Food
- b) Peace
- c) Knowledge
- d) Spiritual leaders

8 In 1820s, India was the single largest exporter of which commodity

- a) Sugar
- b) Cotton
- c) Wheat
- d) Opium**

a) Portuguese and Spanish conquest the colonisation of American colonies in the period of

- a) Mid sixteenth
- b) Mid seventeenth
- c) Mid eighteenth
- d) Mid nineteenth

10 The US became a colonial power in the late

- a) 1860

- b) 1870
- c) 1880
- d) 1890

11 German forces attack Russia in the year

- a) July 1941
- b) July 1942
- c) July 1943
- d) July 1944

12 The first MNCs were established in the year of

- a) 1919
- b) 1920
- c) 1921
- d) 1922

13 Which among the following was earliest form of currency

a Metal	b Cowries
c stones	d Paper

14 The great Irish potato famine took place during the period between

a 1845- 1847	b 1846- 1849
c 1845 – 1849	d 1845 – 1850

15 The Indentured labour migration was abolished in the year

a 1918	b 1919
c 1920	d 1921

Qno2. Fill in the blanks:

- A. Transport of perishable goods over long distance was possible due to invention of.....
- B. The concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles was adopted by.....
- C. The Chutney music was popular inand
- D. Before the world war 1was a major supplier of wheat in the world market.
- E. Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a Riotous carnival called

F. The crop which our ancestors did not know until about five centuries ago was

G. The main destination of Indian were Caribbean islands.

H. Between and the share of raw cotton exports rose from 5 person to 35 person.

I. During first world war the Central powers are , , and ottoman empire of turkey.

J. During great depression between 1929 to 1932 in US about companies were collapsed.

K. The long-distance spread of disease carrying germs maybe traced to century.

L. Sicily island is located in.....

M. The most powerful weapon used by Spanish Conqueror's to conquer America Was.....

Q No 3: True false questions

- 1** Florida was an important destination for indentured migrants.
- 2** Lack of weapons in Africa enabled the Europeans to conquer and control the Africa.
- 3** Christopher Columbus actually Started his journey to discover sea route to India but incidentally discovered the vast continent of Africa.
- 4** The First World War was fought mainly in America.
- 5** Slaves captured from Africa worked in American plantations during the 18th century⁶ Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world is called Tariff.
- 6** 'El Dorado' was a land of great wealth, the fabled city of gold.

Q No4: Abbreviation:

- a. What is the full form of IMF.
- b. What is the full form of MNCs.

Very short answer type Qquestions

Qno1 What does flow of labour mean?

Qno2 Pasta was introduced to Sicily by traders of which country?

Qno3 State One future of Africa's Society before 19th century ?

Qno4 The money earned from Opium trade by British was used in which trade?

Short Answer Questions

Q1. How human societies were interlinked in ancient times?

Q2 . What was the effect of potatoes on lives of poor people of Europe?

Q3 . Discuss the three types of flows within international economic exchanges?

Q4 . Why was meat an expensive luxury for poor people of Europe ?

Q5. What do you understand by indentured labour?

Q6. Why is World War first also called the first modern industrial War?

Q7. Why did great depression food less Grimm for urban India?

Q8. Discuss what do you mean by the term Britain Woods twins ?

Q9. How silk routes worked for the growth of trade?

Q10. What are MNCs? Name any five MNCs working in India?

Q11. Write four aims of new international economic order (NIEO) ?

Q12. What is Biological warfare? How it was used in colonization of Americans in pre-modern world?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1 Discuss the role of technology in development of economy in Europe during 19th century?

Q2 What do you understand by the term assembly line method and discuss its features?

Q3 What do you understand by corn laws and how did the abolition of corn laws affect the people of England?

Q4 Describe the three problems faced by Indian cotton Weavers in 19th century?

Q5. The Great depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s. During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade. Explain how it affected Indian economy with suitable examples?

Q6. The Bretton Woods conference established the IMF and world Bank. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of these Bretton woods twins?

OR

Chapter 4.

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Write a short not on Jamshed ji Tata?

Q2. What happened to Indian Weaver after the consolidation of East India Company's power?

Q3. Draw the sketch of drawing "a spinning jenny" designed by T. E. Nicholson?

Long Answer Questions

Q4. Locate the large scale industries of India on the outline map of India?

Q5. Discuss the role of some early entrepreneurs of India for developing industrial enterprises in India?

CHAPTER NO. 4..... PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Objective Type questions

1 Which among the following person was responsible for bringing knowledge of wood block printing to Italy

A Fahein B Marco Polo
C Ibn Batuta D Bernier

2 Which among the following Chinese City became hub of new print culture

A Wuhan B Bejing
C Shanghai D Tokyo

3 The ancient name of Tokyo Was

A Mesopotamia B Persia
C Elo D Edo

4 Printing press in India was introduced by

A Danes B English
C Chinese D Portuguese

5 Who among the following published The book **Istri Dharam Vichar**

A Raja Ram B Ram Chaddha
C Sri Arbindo D Gandhi

Fill in the blanks

- a. Kashibaba wrote famous book _____ in the year of 1938.
- b. _____ said these words “ liberty of speech , liberty of the press , and freedom of association”
- c. C. Jyotiba Phule wrote famous book _____ against the caste distinctions in India.
- d. Lord _____ formulates new rules to restore the earlier freedom of press.
- e. In China _____ became the hub of new print culture to cater western style of school.
- f. F. In hundred years between _____ and _____ printing presses were setup in the most countries of Europe.
- g. G. By the end nineteenth century cylindrical press have capability of printing _____ sheets per hour
- h. The name of oldest Japanese book is.....
- i. Jami Jahan nama and Shamsul Akhbar are two names of.....
- j. E. V. Ramaswamy Naickers famous name was.....

Q No 3. The following visual is a page taken from the oldest Japanese book _____. (Name the book)



QNo 4. Identify this figure and comment.



Q No5. Write whether the following statements are true or false

- Roman farmer Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics are called inquisition.
- Beliefs who do not follow the accepted teachings of the church are called heretical.
- In 1517, religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 99 theses.
- Penny Chap books were carried by petty pedalers in France.
- Action, speech or writing that is seen opposing the government is called seditious.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1 Sambad Kaumudi was published by whom and when?

Q2 Who wrote Amarjiban and when was it published?

Q3 What type of books written by Kailash Bashini Debi?

Q4 What is calligraphy?

Short Answer Questions

Q1 What is meant by print Revolution explain its significance?

Q2 What do you mean by accordion book?

Q3 Explain what do you mean by the term Taverns?

Q4 What is a chapbook?

Q5 What do you understand by almanac ?

Q6 How far was print culture responsible for French Revolution?

Q7 Explain the contribution of Richard M Hoe in their love in printing press?

Q8. How newspapers helped the Indian reformers?

Q9. Do you think books are important in the Reformation of society, explain with examples?

Q10. What was protestant Reformation?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1 Explain the reasons that favoured shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China?

Q2 Describe the impact of print revolution in Europe during the 15th and 16th century?

Q3 How did Martin Luther's writings bring reforms in the religious field?

Q4 Describe the difference brought by printing technology in the lives of women and children in 19th century?

Q5. Why some people feared that the development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas?

Q6. Print culture helped in the spread of enlightenment in the world. Explain how it helped in the growth of religious reform and nationalism?

Q7. Discuss the role of Martin Luther in the Catholic Reformation?

Chapter no. 5: MODERNISATION OF ERSTWHILE JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Multiple Choice Questions:

A. sheikh Mohammad Abdullah became the head of the emergency administration on

1. 27 October 1947
2. 28 October 1947
3. 29 October 1947
4. October 1947

B. Sadr-e-Riyasat was elected by Constituent Assembly for the term of

1. 3 years
2. 4 years

- 3. 5 years
- 4. 6 years

C. The total distance of Jawahar Tunnel is

- 1. 1.85 km
- 2. 2.85 km
- 3. 3.85 km
- 4. 4.85 km

D. When did festival of “Jashn-i-kashmir” hosted by government of J&K in first time

- 1. 1954
- 2. 1955
- 3. 1956
- 4. 1957

E. Which Act is also called Magna Carta Act

- 1. Distressed Debtors Relief act of 1950
- 2. Big Landed Estates abolition act of 1950
- 3. State Tenancy act of 1924
- 4. Amendment Act of 1948

F. The Department of irrigation in Kashmir was set up in the year

A	1949	B	1950
C	1951	D	1952

G. Bomber te Yembarzal a poem is written by

A	Ram Nath Shastri	B	Gh Ahmad Mehjoor
C	Habba khatoon	D	Dina Nath Nadim

H. Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art culture and languages was established in the year

A	1960	B	1958
C	1962	D	1956

I. Who among the following was the last Sadr i Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir

A	Hari Singh	B	Pratap Singh
C	karan Singh	D	Gulab Singh

J. Naya Kashmir manifesto was adopted in a meeting held at.

- A** Budgam
- B** Srinagar
- C** Kupwara
- D** Sopore

K. Which among the following Act came to be called as the MagnaCarta of the peasant rights in Jammu and Kashmir.

- A State Tenancy Act of 1924.
- B Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, 1950.
- C Distressed Debtors Relief Act of 1950
- D None of the above

L. Despite Certain defects in implementation, the land reforms Programme succeeded in removing fear from the Peasantry was said by.

- A Robert Thorpe
- B B.P.L Bedi
- C Mountbatten
- D Daniel Thorner

M. In Kashmir Two important Production programmes CDP and IADP were also initiated During the period of

- A Sheikh Abdullah
- B Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad.
- C Hari Singh
- D Karan Singh

N. The popular poem 'Maefi Nama' was written by.

- A Ram Nath Shastri
- B Dina Nath Nadim
- C Dinoo Bhai Pant
- D Rehman Rahi

Fill in the blanks:

1. Paper machie is a craft using _____ to form beautiful articles.
2. Kashmir chalk campaign were started to boost _____ and _____ in the region.
3. Rehman Rahii wrote popular poem known as _____.
4. Naya Kashmir manifesto was adopted on _____.
5. Naya Kashmir Manifesto was adopted on
6. The constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was Adopted on 17th November, 1956 during the Prime Ministership of.....,.....,
7. To tackle the problem of the shortage of foodgrains in the Kashmir, the Sheikh Abdullah Government launched,.....,.....,scheme

8. Land grant exempted from payment of land Revenue, given by state to an individual or religious place was known as.....
9. Construction of Banihal tunnel was designed engineers of.....
10. Kwang Posh the literary journal was published by.....

Abbreviation

- a. What is the full form of CDP
- b. What is the full form of IADP.

One word substitute:

- a. A land grant given by state in lieu of services _____.
- b. A land grant examples from payment of land revenue given by state to an individual or religious places is called _____.
- c. Fixed cash grants is called _____.
- d. A native land tenant acting as intermediate in position between the proprietor and cultivator is called _____.

True false questions

- 1 Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, was passed in 1950.
- 2 Sheikh Abdullah was the author of Naya Kashmir manifesto.
- 3 In 1947 the J and K govt established industrial Estates were established at Jammu Srinagar and Anantnag.
- 4 The University Of Jammu and Kashmir was established in 1949.
- 5 Sahitya Akademi is an organization dedicated to the promotion of literature in India.

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q1.** How “*Kashmir Chalo*” campaign policy of Bakshi government worked for the promotion of tourism?
- Q2.** How “Paper Machie” helped the spread of Kashmiri culture?
- Q3.** What is Sahitya Academy?
- Q4.** Write a short note on Big landed Estates Abolition act of 1950?
- Q5.** What is role of Mobile schools in the educational development of Gujjars and Bakkerwals?
- Q6** Write a short note on Naya Kashmir manifesto?
- Q7** Why cooperative failed to contribute in reviving economy of Jammu and Kashmir?
- Q8** Discuss the Kashmir chalo campaign or Bakshi government?
- Q9** What do you mean by mobile schools ?

Long Answer Questions

Q1 Discuss the role of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in the history of Jammu & Kashmir?

Q2 Discuss the results of land reformers in Kashmir?

Q3. Discuss the importance of *Naya kashmir* Manifesto in the history of J & K? What were its main objectives?

Q4. How tourism will be developed in J&K ? Explain with suitable suggestions?

Q5. How health sector will be developed in Ladakh? Explain with suitable examples?

Q6. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

With the introduction of printing it became possible to produce more and cheaper books in lesser time. Very cheap small books were brought to markets in 19th century Madrasa towns and sold at cross, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up from the early twentieth century, expanding the access to books. These libraries were located mostly in cities and towns, and at times in prosperous villages. For rich local patrons, setting up a library was a way of acquiring prestige.

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the *Maratha* pioneer of “low caste” protest movements, wrote about the injustice of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri* (1871). In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient and envisioning a new and just future.

Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called *Sachi Kavitayan*.

6(a). What was the theme of *Gulamgiri*?

6(b). How access to books expanded in 19th century?

6(c). Why Kashibaba did write and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938?

B. Geography

Chapter 1: Resource and Development

Long answer Type Questions

Q.NO.1. Suggest and explain any four ways to protect land from degradation in various states of India.

Q.NO.2. “Sustainable Development is a crucial step for the development of a country”. Explain with examples.

Q.NO.3. “Resource planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like india”. Justify this statement with relevant examples.

Q.NO.4. “There is a need for pressing use of renewable energy resources”. Justify this statement.

Q.NO.5. “Conservation of resources is vital for development”. Give examples regarding the statement.

Q.NO.6. “Degradation of land is a cause of worry”. Give reasons to support the statement.

Q.NO.7. “The availability of resources id a necessary condition for the development of any region but mere availability of resources does not ensure development of that region”. Comment.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.NO.1. Why northern plains are dominated by alluvial soil?

Q.NO.2. Elaborate the difference between Bangar and Khadar.

Q.NO.3. Write a short note on Exclusive Economic Zone.

Q.NO.4. What would be the consequences of decreasing pasture land in India?

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1. Identify the soil with the help of following features:

- a) Red to brown in colour
- b) Sandy in texture and saline in nature
- c) Lacks humus and moisture.

Q.NO.2. Soil is formed by the process of

- a. Denudation
- b. Gradation
- c. Weathering
- d. Erosion

Q.NO.4. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for everybody's greed". Who said this?

- a. Jawar Lal Nehru
- b. Sardar Patel
- c. M.K.Gandhi
- d. Sunder Lal Bahuguna

Q.NO.5. The first international Earth Summit was held in:

- a. Geneva
- b. New York
- c. Japan
- d. Rio de Janeiro

Q.NO.6. _____ is a method of growing rows of trees in arid regions to curb land degradation.

Q.NO.7. Land consisting of many gullies and ravines are called _____.

Q.NO.8. Fossil fuels are examples of recyclable resources (True/ false).

Q.NO.9. Match the following

1. Uppermost layer of soil	i. Black Soil
2. New alluvium	ii. Laterite Soil
3. Regur soil	iii. top soil
4. Intense leaching	iv. Khadar

(1 2 3 4)

- a. iv iii ii I
- b. I ii iii iv
- c. iii iv i ii
- d. ii i iii iv

Q.NO.10. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized. (One word substitution).

Chapter 4: AGRICULTURE

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1. Write a note on the cropping pattern in India.

Q.NO.2. Write any five ways of agricultural reforms in India.

Q.NO.3. Mention the geographical conditions required for the growth of maize and Tea.

Q.no.4. Establish the difference between subsistence farming and commercial farming with the help of suitable examples.

Q.NO.5. “Agriculture is the main stay of Indian economy” explain the statement.

Q.NO.6. Why does Govt announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops?

Q.NO.7. “Green revolution has led to concentration of development in few selected areas in India” explain the statement with suitable examples.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1. Write any three environmental consequences of shifting cultivation.

Q.NO.2. Suggest any three measures to curb the suicide rate among farmers in India.

Q.NO.3. A crop is called a “Golden Fiber”. Mention this crop and write any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop.

Q.NO.4. Suppose you want to do business of tea in India. In which of the state in India you would like to choose this business. Why?

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1. A farming which depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crop grown is called:

- Intensive Subsistence Farming
- Commercial Farming
- Modern Farming
- Primitive Subsistence Farming

Q.NO.2. Genetic Engineering is recognised as a power supplement in inventing new:

- Agricultural Tools
- Modern Machines
- Hybrid Varieties of Seeds
- Hybrid varieties of Plants

Q.NO.3.Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land:

- a. Primitive Subsistence Farming
- b. Intensive Subsistence Farming
- c. Commercial Farming
- d. Plantations.

Q.NO.4. Rice is a subsistence crop in:

- a. Haryana
- b. Punjab
- c. Gujarat
- d. Orissa

Q.NO.5. Match the following correctly.

1. Milpa	i. Vietnam
2. Roca	ii. Indonesia
3. Ladang	iii. Brazil
4. Ray	iv. Mexico

1	2	3	4
a. iv	iii	ii	i
b. I	ii	iii	iv
c. iii	iv	i	ii
d. ii	i	iii	iv

Q.NO.6. Fill in the blank

Gram: Rabi Crop, _____: Kharif Crop, Watermelon: Zaid Crop

Q.NO.7.The _____ variety of coffee initially brought from Yemen is produced in India.

Q.NO.8. A single crop grown on a large area. (One word substitution)

Q.NO.9. Sustained use of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered pace of agricultural development. (True/ False).

Chapter 4: MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1.“Natural gas is considered as an environmental friendly fuel”. Elaborate this statement.

Q.NO.2. Why conservation of resources is the need of the hour? Explain this statement with reference to India.

Q.NO.3. Explain the hazards of mining on the life of miners and the environment.

Q.NO.4. “Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives”. Discuss.

Q.NO.5. On the given outline map of India locate and label any three of the following items with appropriate symbols.

- A. Digboi oil Field
- B. Namrup Thermal Plant
- C. Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant.
- D. Burnpur Iron and steel Plant
- E. Vishakhapatnam Port.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS.

Q.NO.1. The largest solar plant in India is located at

- a. Madhopur
- b. Bhopal
- c. Ahmedabad
- d. Thar desert

Q.NO.2. The oldest oil producing state of India is.

- a. Gujarat
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Assam
- d. Mizoram

Q.NO.3. Which one of the following is not a non-conventional source of energy.

- a. Solar Energy
- b. Wind Energy
- c. Natural gas
- d. Biogas

Q.NO.4. Match the following.

1. Mineral	i. A type of highest quality Coal
2. Ferrous mineral	ii. Homogenous naturally occurring substances.
3. Anthracite	iii. Placer Deposits
4. Gold	iv. Mineral having iron present in it

1	2	3	4
a.	iv	iii	ii
b.	i	ii	iii
c.	iii	ii	iv
d.	ii	iv	i

Q.NO.5. Arrange the following types of coal as per their carbon content in ascending order.

1. Lignite
2. Anthracite
3. Peat
4. Bituminous

a. 1, 2, 3, 4.
b. 4, 3, 2, 1.
c. 3, 1, 4, 2.
d. 2, 4, 1, 3.

Q.no.6. Offshore drilling is the drilling in the interior parts of the land. (True/False).

Q.NO.7.The heat and electricity produced by using the heat from interior of the earth (One word substitution).

UNIT 6

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1. “Agriculture and industry are not separate but complimentary to each other”. Explain.

Q.NO.2. Why is manufacturing sector considered to be the back bone of development?

Q.NO.3.The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy? Discuss.

Q.NO.4. Why are jute textile mills located in the Hugli basin?

Q.NO.5. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced?

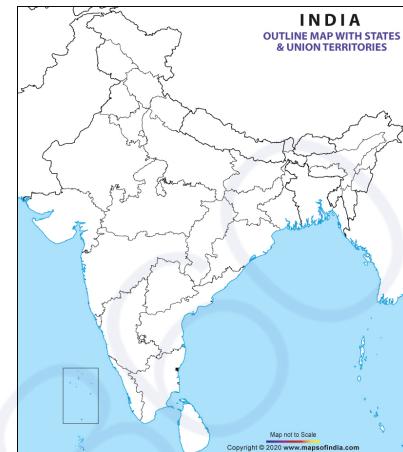
Q.NO.4. "sugar industry is seasonal in nature so it is ideally suited for cooperative sector". Explain with reasons.

Or

Why sugar industry in India is mostly in cooperative sector?

Q.NO.5. On the given outline map of India locate and label any three of the following items with appropriate symbols.

- A. Ankaleshwar Oil Field
- B. Bengaluru Software Technology Park
- C. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant.
- D. Jamshedpur Iron and steel Plant
- E. Kandla Port.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1.Which of the following does not affect the location of industries?

- a. Per Capita Income
- b. Energy
- c. Raw Material
- d. Labour

Q.NO.2. NTPC is an abbreviation of:

- a. National Textile Production Company
- b. National Technology production Company
- c. National Thermal power Corporation
- d. National tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

Q.NO.3. Match the following correctly.

Iron and steel plant state

1. Durgapur	i. Jharkhand
2. Bhilai	ii. West Bengal
3. Salem	iii. Chhattisgarh
4. Bokaro	iv. Tamil Nadu

1 2 3 4

a. i ii iii iv
 b. iv ii i iii
 c. ii iii iv i

d. ii iv i ii

Q.NO.4. Arrange the following industries in ascending order as per their year of establishment.

a. Cement 1904

b. Cotton 1854

c. Jute 1855

d. Fertilizer 1906

a. 4, 1, 3, 2

b. 2, 3, 1, 4

c. 3, 2, 4, 1

d. 1, 2, 3, 4

Q.NO.5. Which of the following is not correctly matched.

a. Public Sector Industry

1. The maximum investment is rupees one crore

b. Private sector industry

2. Operated by individuals

c. Joint sector industry

3. Jointly run by state and individuals

d. Cooperative sector industry

4. Operated by the producers

Q.NO.6. SAIL is an example of _____ industry. (Fill in the blank).

Q.no.7. Green revolution has boosted fertilizer industry in the country. (True/ False)

Q.NO.8. Production of goods in large quantities after processing raw material to more valuable products (One word substitution).

Chapter 7: LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1. Suppose you to travel Delhi from Srinagar to avail medical services in an emergency situation. Which means of transport do you think is appropriate in such a medical emergency situation and why?

Q.NO.2. Why is roadways more important than railways?

Q.NO.3. "The progress of international trade indicates the economic prosperity of the country". Justify.

Q.NO.4. How is pipelines useful? Explain any three merits of pipeline transport in India.

Q.NO.5. Explain the role of ports in the Indian economy.

Q.NO.6. On the given outline map of India locate and label any three of the following items with appropriate symbols.

A. Mumbai High oil Field

B. Pune Software Technology Park

C. Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Plant.

D. Durgapur Iron and steel Plant

E. Tunicorn Port.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.NO.1.Which of the following ports was developed in order to relieve the pressure of Kolkata Port?

- a. Paradip
- B. Tunicorn
- c. Haldia
- d. Chennia

Q.NO.2.Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays?

- a. Railways
- b. Pipelines
- c. Roadways
- d. Waterways

Q.NO.3. The railway gauge with a width of 1m is called narrow gauge. (True/False)

Q.NO.4. In India Air transport was nationalized in _____.

Q.NO.5.The largest numbers of Newspapers published in the country are in _____ language.

Q.NO.6. Match the following correctly.

Roads	Maintaining Agency
-------	--------------------

1. National Highway	i.BRO
2. State Highway	ii. Zila Parishad
3. District Roads	iii. CPWD
4. Border Roads	iv. SPWD

1	2	3	4
a. i	ii	iii	iv
b. iii	iv	ii	i
c. iv	iii	ii	i
d. ii	i	iv	iii

Q.NO.7. Arrange the following sea ports in sequence from north to south along west coast of India.

- 1. Mumbai port
- 2. Kandla port.
- 3. Kochchi port
- 4. Marmagoa port

- a. 4, 3, 2, 1.
- b. 2, 1, 4, 3.
- c. 2, 3, 1, 4.
- d. 4, 2, 3, 1

C DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II

Chapter-1 Power Sharing

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Power sharing helps to reduce the possibilities of conflict within the countries. Explain the statement with suitable examples.
2. Explain the emergence of civil war in Sri Lanka between Sinhala and Tamil communities?
3. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Comment.
4. Deliberate on the relevance of Belgian Model of power sharing in Indian Context?
5. Power sharing accommodates diversities. Discuss it in the Indian Context.
6. Why is power sharing important in democracies?
7. Democracy has led to emergence of power sharing. Comment.
8. Power sharing promotes participation of people in government. Write your opinion.
9. Federalism is a form of power sharing. Discuss it in the context of India.

Short Answer Type Questions

10. Illustrate vertical division of power sharing with an example?
11. Illustrate horizontal division of power sharing with an example?
12. What do you mean by federal government?
13. What is system of checks and balances in power sharing arrangements?
14. How social groups share power in democracies?
15. Illustrate the power sharing of pressure groups in democracies with a suitable example.
16. Illustrate the power sharing of traders and businessmen in democracies with a suitable example.
17. What is majoritarianism? Give suitable examples.

One Mark Questions

18. Capital of Belgium is _____.
19. Capital of Sri Lanka is _____.
20. Belgium shares border with
 - i) France
 - ii) India
 - iii) Netherlands
 - iv) Germany
 - v) Luxemburg
 - vi) Sri Lanka
- a) i and ii b) i, iii, iv and v c) ii and vi d) i, ii and iii
21. Tamil natives of the Sri Lanka are called _____.
22. Indian Tamils have origin from _____.

Chapter-2

Federalism

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the main features of federalism?
2. Federal system of government promotes unity in diversity. Discuss it with suitable example.
3. How is Indian federal system different from USA federal system of government?
4. Indian constitution did not mention the word federal, still India is federal in nature. Write your opinion.
5. Formation of linguistic states had strengthened the unity of country. Comment.
6. Linguistic diversity is threat to federalism of India. Discuss.

Short Answer Type Questions

7. What do you mean by decentralisation?
8. Mention the reasons for decentralisation in India.
9. Define local government with an example from your locality.

One Mark Questions

10. Rural local government is also called _____.
11. Gram Sabha works at _____ Level.
12. Gram Samiti works at _____ level.
13. Zilla Parishad works at _____ Level.
14. Panch and Sarpanch are elected by _____.

Chapter:

Gender, Religion and Caste

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention few prevalent perceptions about women in your society?
2. What do you mean by gender discrimination? Give few examples.
3. What is the relationship between religion and politics?
4. Write short note on communalism.
5. Write short note of communal politics.
6. Political mobilisation on religious lines is a threat to democracy. Do you agree?
7. Communalism and secularism cannot go side by side in democracy. Comment.
8. Write short note on caste in politics.
9. Politicising caste is a threat to Indian democracy. Comment.
10. Do you find any relationship between caste and voter behaviour in Indian politics.
11. Write your opinion on role of caste in Indian politics.

Multiple Choice Type Questions

12. Gender division is based on _____ differences.
 - a) Biological
 - b) Social

- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

13. Feminist believes in

- a) Equal rights of men and women
- b) Superiority of men over women
- c) Inferiority of women
- d) All of these

14. Patriarchal society is

- a) Women dominated
- b) Male dominated
- c) Society , where both men and women have equal status
- d) None of these

15. In India, _____ of seats are reserved for women.

- a) State Assembly
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Rajya Sabha
- d) Local government bodies

16. Constitution of India prohibits _____ on the grounds of religion.

- a) Equality
- b) Progress
- c) Development
- d) Discrimination

17. Read the following poetry stanzas quoted from your textbook.

We remain strangers
Even after so many meetings
Blood stains remain
Even after so many rains

Identify the Poet, who have written these lines

- a) Galib
- b) Iqbal
- c) Faiz
- d) Mir Taqi Mir

18. Which of the following is correct about caste system in India?

- a) It is based on hereditary occupation
- b) Divides the society into divisions
- c) Marriage restrictions
- d) Untouchability is not associated with caste.

19. Which of the following factors lead to change in caste system.

- I) Urbanisation
- II) Caste based marriages
- III) Education
- IV) Occupational Changes

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

Chapter 3: **Political Parties**

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did political parties become as omnipresent in democracies all over the world?
2. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Comment.
3. Differentiate single party system from multiple party system with suitable examples.
4. Why India has opted for multiparty system?
5. Multiparty system suits India than single party system. Justify?

One Mark Questions

6. Consider the following statements about political parties.
 - i. Political party is a politically motivated group.
 - ii. Political party reflect political division in society.
 - iii. Political party is disorganised group of people to create hurdles in governance.
 - iv. Political party play vital role in modern democracies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct about the political party?

- a) Only iv b) i, ii and iii c) i and ii d) i ,ii, and iv
7. Which of the following is not a function of political party?
 - i. Contesting election
 - ii. Strengthening the foundations of monarchy
 - iii. Form and run the government
 - iv. Shaping of public opinion
8. Political parties are registered groups. These are registered with
 - a) Lok sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Election Commission of India
 - d) All of these
9. Match the column A with the column B

Column A	Column B
1. China	a) Multiparty system
2. Alliance	b) Two party system
3. India	c) Single party system
4. USA	d) Several parties join to form and run government

- a) 1 - b, 2- a, 3 – c, 4 - d
- b) 1 - c, 2- d, 3 – a, 4 - b
- c) 1 - d, 2- a, 3 – b, 4 - c
- d) 1 - b, 2- c, 3 – d, 4 - a
10. Consider the statements about All India Trinamol Congress (AITC).
 - I) Launched on 1st January 1998.
 - II) Recognised as national party in 2016.

III) Party's symbol is elephant.
IV) Founded under the leadership of Mamta Bamerjee.

Which of these statements is/are incorrect about AITC?

a) i and iii b) Only iii c) iii and iv d) i and iv

11. Consider the statements about All India Trinamol Congress (AITC).

V) Launched on 1st January 1998.
VI) Recognised as national party in 2016.
VII) Party's symbol is elephant.
VIII) Founded under the leadership of Mamta Bamerjee.

Which of these statements is/are incorrect about AITC?

b) i and iii b) Only iii c) iii and iv d) i and iv

12. BSP stands for _____

13. Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in

a) 1920
b) 1925
c) 1985
d) 1955

14. Indian national Congress (INC) was formed in the year

a) 1885
b) 1945
c) 1985
d) 1965

Chapter 4: Outcomes of democracy

One Mark Questions

1. Consider the following statements.
 - I) Accountable Government
 - II) Responsive Government
 - III) Legitimate Government
 - IV) Conflicts and violence
 - V) People's participation in Government

Which of the above statements include Expected outcomes of democracy?

2. Democracy is based on
 - a) Social equality
 - b) Political equality
 - c) Economical Equality
 - d) All of these

Addendum:

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019

One Mark Questions

1. Instrument of Accession with Union of India was executed by _____.
2. The Instrument of Accession with Union of India was executed on _____.
 - a) Oct 26, 1947
 - b) Oct 26, 1954
 - c) Oct 26, 1930
 - d) Oct 26, 1947
3. Under the IOA, Indian parliament used to have the power to legislate only in matters related to
 - I) Education and Health
 - II) Defence
 - III) Agriculture
 - IV) Communication and External affairs
 - a) I and II
 - b) I, II, IV
 - c) II and IV
 - d) Only IV
4. Prior to Abrogation of Article 370, J and K state used to have
 - a) Separate Constitution
 - b) State flag
 - c) Autonomy over internal affairs
 - d) All of these
5. Article _____ used to define the status of Permanent Resident of J and K state.
6. PRC stands for _____.
7. The J and K Reorganisation Act 2019 came into effect on:
 - a) 31st of October 2019
 - b) 5th August 2019
 - c) 9th August 2019
 - d) 31st December 2019
8. Under the J and K Reorganisation Act 2019, erstwhile J and K state was divided into
 - a) 3 UTs ; Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh
 - b) 4 UTs: Jammu, Kashmir, kargil and Ladakh
 - c) 2 UTs: J and K and Ladakh
 - d) None of these
9. Consider the following statements about Ladakh UT.
 - I) UT Ladakh will be without legislature
 - II) Will function under the direct control of President of India
 - III) Will include 2 districts of Kashmir
 - IV) Will be administered through a Lieutenant Governor.

Which of the above statements are correct about UT ladakh?

b) I, II and III b) I , II, and IV c) III and IV d) III and IV

10. Consider the following statements about Ladakh UT.

- I) It removed the special status of erstwhile state of J and K.
- II) It came into effect on 31st October, 2019
- III) It divided J and K into two UTs
- IV) It restricted the implementation of central laws in J and K.

Which of the above statements are correct about UT Ladakh?

c) I, II and III b) I , II, and IV c) I and IV d) II and IV

11. Which of the below mentioned statements are correct about the Legislative Assembly of J and K UT after J and K Reorganisation Act 2019

- a) Legislative Assembly shall have 107 seats.
- b) Out of 107 seats, 24 seats shall be reserved for Residents of POJK.
- c) The working period of Legislative Assembly shall be 5 years.
- d) Lieutenant Governor cannot nominate any member to the assembly.

Which of the above statements are correct about J and K UT?

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

D Economics and Disaster Management

Understanding the Erstwhile State of J & K:

Economy and Service Sector

Q1. The main supplies from J&K include wood, timber, herbs, gums and resins. These are

1. Forest based raw materials
2. Machine made fine goods
3. Manufactured goods
4. Mine based goods

Q2. Kashmiri **walnuts** are **delicious** and help to reduce cholesterol level, maintain blood pressure and boost immunity. Should the ban on cutting of walnut trees in Kashmir be lifted or continued?

Q3. Identify the image

1. Namda
2. Shawl
3. Chain work
4. Willow work



Q4. Kashmiri fruits are in great demand all around the world. Write about qualities of major fruits produced in J&K?

Q5. Handicraft and handloom industry are regarded as the backbone of economy of J&K. Write a short note in support of this statement.

Q6. Identify five each metallic and non-metallic mineral resources found in J&K.

Q7. What is the role of service sector in the economic development of Jammu and Kashmir?

Q8. Identify major agricultural crop grown in J&K. Distribute these crops according to kharif and Rabi seasons.

Q9. Write down the basic objectives of forest policy of J&K?

Q10. What is copper ore? Write down the names of places where copper ore is found in J&K.

Q11. What are the major reasons of slow growth of handicraft and handloom industry in J&K?

Chapter-2

Employment Generation

Q1. Match the following

Religious place	Situated in
Hazratbal shrine	Baderwah
Chare-Sharief	Jammu
Amaranth cave	Ladakh
Mata vaishno Devi shrine	District Budgam
Hemis Gumpa	District Anantnag
Shahdara Sharif	Srinagar

Q2. Write down the main principles of PPP.

Q3. Explain how handicraft sector contributes in employment generation in J&K?

Q4. Write a short note on micro scale and macro industries in employment generation?

Q5. Suggest the ways to increase employment potential in J&K?

Q6. Discuss the role of tourism in generating employment in J&K?

Q7. Write down the sectorial initiative by the government to generate employment in J&K?

Protecting Ourselves From Disasters and Road Safety Education.

Short Answer Type Questions

Qno1:-First aid is prerequisite thing to save live of people during disasters. Explain?

Qno2:-To prevent heat stroke when working outside. Illustrate?

Qno3:-In case of dog bite, what do'es should be adopted immediately?

Qno4:-First aid is a best procedure. What are the objectives of a first aid?

Qno5:-Rescuer plays an important role during disasters. Name the equipment need for a rescuer?

Qno6:-To save the victim from extra bleeding. What measures should be taken to stop bleeding?

Qno7:-What disasters are prone to the J & k state now UT?

Qno8:-What are the objectives of search and rescue team?

Qno9:-What do's should we follow to face unconsciousness patient?

Qno10:-To help a snake bitten person at first instance. Comment.

Qno11:-What safety measures should be taken to prevent collapse of building?

Qno12:-What should be done to avoid polythene?

Qno13:-How to communicate during and after a disaster?

Qno14:-What is the role of local and state bodies during disaster?

Qno15:-What is the role of individuals for disaster management preparedness?

Qno16:-Plastic bags are harmful to the environment. Explain with suitable example?

Qno17:-Accidents occurred due to ours and others faults. Comment?

Qno18:-Why do children have accidents? Give suitable examples.

Qno19:-Who can prevent accidents?

Qno20:-What documents are required while driving motor vehicle?

Qno21:-Define road safety education?

Qno22:-Name the services provided by R.T.O?

Qno23:-Explain the 4 E's in the prevention of accidents?

Qno24:-What issues are focused in the proposed amendment to MVA 1998?

Multiple Choice Questions

Qno25:-How many plastic bags are used every year in the United States of America?

(I) About 300 billion	(ii) About 100 billion
(iii) About 500 billion	(iv) About 900 billion
(A)i and iv (b) i, ii, and iii (c) I , iii and iv (d) ii only	

Qno26:-How many years takes plastic bags for its decomposition?

(A) 200 years	(B) 500 years
(c) 400 years	(D) 100 years

Qno27:- The devastating earthquake hit Muzaffarabad area of the state of J & K in:-

(A) October 2005	(B) January 2010
(C) May 2004	(D) None of the above

Qno28:- How many heart compressions per minute are given in the centre of chest to make the heart function well till medical help is made available?

(A) Around 80 to 100	(B) Around 90 to 110
(C) Around 50 to 80	(D) None of the above

Qno29:-The point where earthquake originates is called as:-

(A) Seismic point	(B) Epicenter
(C) Focus	(D) None of the above

Qno30:- The state of Jammu and Kashmir fall in which seismic zone:-

(A) I and II	(B) II and III
(C) III and IV	(D) IV and V

Qno31:- Which of the following are the Ultra Modern search equipments?

(A) Infrared Cameras	(B) Acoustic Devices
(C) Bio Radars and life locators	(D) All of the above

Qno32:- India has the _____ largest road network in the world after United states of America.

(A) Third	(B) Fourth
(C) Second	(D) Six

Qno33:- How much road accidents are reported in India every year?

(A) 5 Lakh	(B) 8 Lakh
------------	------------

(C) 9 Lakh (D) 12 Lakh

Qno34:- What is the cause of accident?

(A) Speeding while driving (B) Reckless driving
(C) Use of mobile phone while driving (D) All of the above

Qno35:- Maximum penalty for driving without a valid license.

1. RS 200/ and or imprisonment for 3 months.
2. RS 500/and or imprisonment of 3 months.
3. RS 100/ and or imprisonment of 6 months.
4. None of the above

Fill in the blanks

Qno36:- Plastic bags are _____.

Qno37:- Snake have _____ types of venoms.

Qno38:- About _____ billion plastic bags are used every year in the United States alone.

Qno39:-The _____ is the head of village Disaster Management Committee.

Qno40:- _____ should be added in water to compensate the mineral loss in burns.

Qno41:-Road safety MVA Bill was approved by the Indian Govt. in _____.

Qno42:- India has the _____ largest road network after USA.

Qno43:- In India on an average _____ lakh people lose their lives due to road accidents every year
True / False

Qno44:- Give water to unconscious patient for his betterment. True/False

Qno45:- BLS stands for Basic Life Support. True/ False

Qno46:- All snakes are poisonous. True/ False

Qno47:- Plastic bags are not harmful. True/ False

Qno48:- India has the fourth largest road network after USA. True/ False

Qno49:- Use of mobile phone while driving is one of the cause of accidents. True/ False

Qno50:- In India every year 5 lakh road accidents are reported. True/ False

ABBREVIATIONS

Qno51:- MVA = Stands for _____.

Qno52:- What is the full form of RTO?

Qno53:- What is full form of WHO?

Qno54:- What is the full form of NDM?

Qno55:- What is the full form VDM?

Qno56:- What does the picture given below depicts? Please comment



Qno57:- What does the picture given below depicts? Please comment



CAREERS