



Social Science Question Bank

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON: 3-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:

1. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment, sources of raw material, and their role.
2. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industry. Support the statement with reasons. (Importance of Manufacturing Industry)

OR

What is the contribution of manufacturing industry to the National Economy.

3. Explain any five factors that affect the location of an industry. (Factors required to set up industry)
4. Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objective of national jute policy.
5. Suggest any five measures to control Industrial pollution in India

LESSON: 4-LIFE LINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. "Roadways still have an edge over railway in India" Support the statement with arguments

OR

Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of roadways with those of railways.

2. Explain with example the condition responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.
3. Explain Describe the major problem faced by the road transport in India.
4. How do means of transport and communication play an important role in the economics development of the country? Explain
5. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for trade"
Examine the statement.

ECONOMICS

LESSON: 3-MONEY AND CREDIT:

1. *What is the modern form of money? Why is the rupees widely accepted as a medium of exchange? Explain two reasons.*
2. *Which type of deposit with the banks is called Demand Deposit? State some important feature of Demand Deposit.*
3. *Mention three points of difference between formal sectors and Informal sectors loan.*
4. *The credit activities of the informal sectors should be discouraged” Support the statement with arguments.*
5. *How does the reserve bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?*
6. *Why are poor household still dependent on informal sources of credit.*

OR

“Poor household still depend on informal sources of credit” support the statement with example.

7. *(A) Self help group. (B) Grameen bank of Bangladesh*
8. *“Cheap and Affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development” assess the statement.*

LESSON: 4-GLOBLISATION:

1. *What is Globalization? Describe any four benefit of Globalization to the Indian economy.*
2. *Explain by giving example that multinational corporation (MNC) are spreading their production in different ways..*
3. *How has Information and communication technology stimulated globalization process? Explain with example.*
4. *“Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalization are shared better” support the statement.*
5. *Discuss the positive and negative impact of globalization.*

OR

“The impact of globalization has not been uniform” explain with the help of illustration.

6. *Describe the problem created by globalization for small producer and workers.*
7. *What is Liberalization? Describe any four effect of liberalization on Indian Economy.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

LESSON: 3-POLITICAL PARTIES:

1. Describe any three challenges do political parties have to face in India?
2. What do you understand by political parties? Explain the major function performed by a political party.
3. Suggest and explain five measures to reform political parties.

OR

"Serious efforts were made by the legal organization to reforms political parties in India"
Support the statement.

4. Why does modern democracies could not exist without political parties.

OR

Explain any five needs to have political parties in a democratic country.

5. How are political parties recognized as state and national party.

LESSON: 7-OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY:

1. How is democratic government better than the other forms of government? Discuss.
2. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.
3. How is social diversity accommodated in democracy? Explain with example.

HISTORY

LESSON 2- NATIONALISM IN INDIA:

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to called off the civil disobedience movement .Explain?
2. "Nationalism spread when people began to believe that they are all part of the same nation" support the statement.

OR

What do you mean by sense of collective belongingness? And how was it practiced in India.

3. What is meant by a the idea of satyagraha?

OR

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919?

4. Large sections of Muslims did not respond to the call for a united struggle during the civil Disobedience Movement. Explain with examples.
5. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. Explain.
6. How did the First World War help in the growth of national movement in India?

OR

How did the First World War create new political and economic situations in India? Explain with examples.

- 7. Who presided over the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929? What were the outcomes of this session?*
- 8. Why was the Rowlatt act of 1919 unpopular among the Indian?*

