Telangana SSC (Class 10)

SOCIAL STUDIES

(Geography, Economics, History & Civics) – Chapter-wise Important Questions

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Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark) | Short Answer Questions (2–4 marks) | Long Answer / Big Questions (4–8 marks)

This booklet covers all 21 chapters of the Telangana SCERT Class 10 Social Studies textbook – Part 1: Geography & Economics (Chapters 1–11) and Part 2: History & Civics (Chapters 12–21), including the Telangana Statehood Movement – and is meant for quick revision before SSC public examinations. MCQ answer keys are given at the end of each chapter's MCQ section.

Table of Contents

1.	India: Relief Features	Geography
2.	Ideas on Development	Economics
3.	Production and Employment	Economics
4.	Climate in Indian Context	Geography
5.	Indian Rivers and Water Resources	Geography
6.	The Population	Geography
7.	Settlements – Migrations	Geography
8.	Rampur: A Village Economy	Economics
9.	Globalisation	Economics
10.	Food Security	Economics
11.	Sustainable Development with Equity	Economics
12.	The World Between Wars 1900–1950	History
13.	National Liberation Movements in the Colonies	History
14.	National Movement in India – Partition & Independence 1939–1947	History
15.	Making of Independent India's Constitution	Civics
16.	The Election Process in India	Civics
17.	Independent India (The First 30 Years, 1947–1977)	History
18.	Emerging Political Trends (1977–2007)	History
19.	Post-War World and India	History
20.	Social Movements in Our Times	Civics
21.	The Movement for the Formation of Telangana State	History

Chapter 1: India: Relief Features

(Geography)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The northernmost physiographic division of India is the

   (a) Northern Plains (b) Himalayas (c) Peninsular Plateau (d) Coastal Plains

2. The Himalayas were formed mainly due to the collision of which two tectonic plates?

   (a) Indian and Eurasian (b) African and Eurasian (c) Indian and African (d) Pacific and Indian

3. The Deccan Plateau was formed mainly by

   (a) Folding of rock layers (b) Volcanic activity (lava flows) (c) Glaciation (d) Wind erosion

4. The Great Himalayan range is also known as the

   (a) Shiwaliks (b) Himadri (c) Himachal (d) Trans-Himalayas

5. The largest island group of India is the

   (a) Lakshadweep Islands (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (c) Daman and Diu (d) Maldives

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Name the major physiographic divisions of India.
2. What are the Shiwaliks? Mention one of their characteristics.
3. Distinguish between the Northern Plains and the Peninsular Plateau of India.
4. What is the economic significance of the coastal plains of India?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Describe the formation and characteristics of the Himalayan mountains.
2. Explain the major physiographic divisions of India, describing the main features of each.
3. Discuss the economic significance of the Northern Plains of India.

Chapter 2: Ideas on Development

(Economics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Which of the following is commonly used by the World Bank to classify countries as rich or poor?

   (a) Per capita income (b) Literacy rate (c) Human Development Index (d) Sex ratio

2. The Human Development Index (HDI) is published by the

   (a) World Bank (b) UNDP (c) WHO (d) IMF

3. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Human Development Index?

   (a) Life expectancy (b) Education (c) Per capita income (d) Political freedom

4. Kerala has a comparatively high Human Development Index mainly due to its high

   (a) Per capita income (b) Literacy and health indicators (c) Industrial output (d) Agricultural output

5. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called

   (a) Economic growth (b) Sustainable development (c) Globalisation (d) Liberalisation

Answer Key: 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is per capita income? Mention one limitation of using it as a measure of development.

2. Define the Human Development Index (HDI).

3. Why do different people have different notions of development? Give an example.

4. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the various criteria used to measure the development of a country or state, comparing income-based and HDI-based approaches.

2. Discuss why average (per capita) income, though useful, is an inadequate measure of development. Illustrate with an example of two regions with similar per capita income but different quality of life.

3. What is sustainable development? Explain its importance with suitable examples.

Chapter 3: Production and Employment

(Economics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The three sectors of an economy are generally classified as

   (a) Primary, secondary and tertiary (b) Rural, urban and semi-urban (c) Public, private and joint (d) Formal, informal and mixed

2. Agriculture belongs to which sector of the economy?

   (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) Quaternary sector

3. Underemployment is best described as a situation where a person is

   (a) Not working at all (b) Working below their potential or capacity (c) Working overtime for extra pay (d) Employed only seasonally

4. GDP stands for

   (a) Gross Domestic Product (b) Gross Development Plan (c) General Domestic Profit (d) Global Domestic Product

5. Disguised unemployment is most commonly found in which sector in India?

   (a) Information technology (b) Agriculture (c) Banking (d) Tourism

Answer Key: 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by disguised unemployment? Give an example.

2. Distinguish between the organised and unorganised sectors of employment.

3. Define GDP. Why is it used as a measure of a country's economic performance?

4. What is meant by underemployment?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the three sectors of the economy, giving examples of activities under each.

2. Discuss the reasons for the shift of workforce from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors as an economy develops.

3. Explain the concept of disguised unemployment in Indian agriculture and suggest measures to reduce it.

Chapter 4: Climate in Indian Context

(Geography)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. India's climate is broadly classified as

   (a) Equatorial (b) Monsoon type (c) Polar (d) Desert type

2. The bursting of the monsoon over India typically begins from the

   (a) Kerala coast (b) Gujarat coast (c) Punjab plains (d) West Bengal coast

3. Winter rainfall in north-western India is mainly caused by

   (a) The southwest monsoon (b) Western disturbances (c) The northeast monsoon (d) Local convection currents

4. The southwest monsoon generally retreats from India by the month of

   (a) June (b) September–October (c) December (d) March

5. Tamil Nadu receives most of its rainfall from the

   (a) Southwest monsoon (b) Northeast monsoon (c) Western disturbances (d) Local storms

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What are the main seasons of the Indian climatic cycle?

2. Explain briefly the mechanism of the onset of the southwest monsoon.

3. What are western disturbances? What is their effect on Indian agriculture?

4. Why does Tamil Nadu receive most of its rainfall in winter rather than in the southwest monsoon season?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Describe the mechanism of the southwest monsoon and explain its importance to the Indian economy.

2. Explain the main factors affecting the climate of India.

3. Discuss the regional variations in the distribution of rainfall in India, with suitable examples.

Chapter 5: Indian Rivers and Water Resources

(Geography)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The river Ganga originates from the

   (a) Yamunotri glacier (b) Gangotri glacier (c) Amarkantak plateau (d) Mahabaleshwar hills

2. The river Godavari originates in the

   (a) Western Ghats, near Nashik (b) Himalayas (c) Vindhya range (d) Aravalli range

3. Which river is often referred to as the ‘Sorrow of Bihar’ because of its devastating floods?

   (a) Ganga (b) Kosi (c) Yamuna (d) Son

4. Which of the following is a west-flowing Peninsular river?

   (a) Godavari (b) Krishna (c) Narmada (d) Mahanadi

5. The main purpose of multipurpose river valley projects is

   (a) Irrigation alone (b) Irrigation, power generation, flood control and other uses together (c) Tourism alone (d) Fishing alone

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Classify Indian rivers into Himalayan and Peninsular rivers, giving one example of each.

2. Why are the Himalayan rivers perennial while most Peninsular rivers are seasonal?

3. What are multipurpose river valley projects? Give one example.

4. Why is Telangana dependent on the Godavari and Krishna rivers for irrigation?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Describe the Ganga river system, including its origin, main tributaries and economic importance.

2. Explain the differences between Himalayan and Peninsular rivers on the basis of origin, nature of flow and use.

3. Discuss the importance of river water sharing and the problems associated with inter-state river water disputes in India, with reference to Telangana.

Chapter 6: The Population

(Geography)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. As per Census 2011, the population density of India (persons per sq km) is approximately

   (a) 282 (b) 382 (c) 482 (d) 582

2. The sex ratio of a population refers to the number of

   (a) Males per 1000 females (b) Females per 1000 males (c) Children per 1000 adults (d) Births per 1000 population

3. As per Census 2011, the most populous state of India is

   (a) Maharashtra (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

4. The demographic transition theory mainly explains changes over time in

   (a) Literacy rates (b) Birth and death rates (c) Sex ratio (d) Migration patterns

5. The process by which population moves from rural to urban areas is called

   (a) Immigration (b) Emigration (c) Urbanisation (d) Natural increase

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Define population density. What factors affect it?

2. What is the sex ratio? What does a low sex ratio indicate about a society?

3. Distinguish between birth rate and death rate.

4. What is migration? Mention two types of migration based on direction.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the factors affecting the distribution and density of population in India.

2. Discuss the theory of demographic transition with reference to changes in India's population growth.

3. Explain the causes and consequences of migration from rural to urban areas in India.

Chapter 7: Settlements – Migrations

(Geography)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. A settlement in which houses are closely built together in clusters is called a

   (a) Dispersed settlement (b) Nucleated settlement (c) Linear settlement (d) Isolated settlement

2. Rural settlements are mainly dependent on

   (a) Manufacturing (b) Agriculture and other primary activities (c) Services (d) The IT industry

3. Migration from one country to another is called

   (a) Internal migration (b) International migration (c) Seasonal migration (d) Rural–urban migration

4. 'Push factors' in migration refer to

   (a) The attractions of the destination place (b) Factors that compel people to leave their place of origin (c) Government policy on migration (d) The climate of the destination

5. Which of the following is a metropolitan city in India?

   (a) Warangal (b) Mumbai (c) Karimnagar (d) Nizamabad

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Distinguish between rural and urban settlements.
2. What are push and pull factors in migration? Give one example of each.
3. What is meant by a metropolitan city? Give two examples.
4. Explain briefly why Hyderabad has grown as a major urban centre in Telangana.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the different types of rural settlement patterns, with examples.
2. Discuss the causes and consequences of rural-to-urban migration in India.
3. Explain the problems associated with rapid and unplanned urbanisation in Indian cities.

Chapter 8: Rampur: A Village Economy

(Economics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. In the study of a village economy like Rampur, the main source of livelihood is

   (a) Industry (b) Agriculture (c) Tourism (d) Mining

2. Farming that uses high-yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers and irrigation is called

   (a) Traditional farming (b) Modern farming (c) Subsistence farming (d) Shifting cultivation

3. Which of the following is an example of fixed capital used in farming?

   (a) Seeds (b) Fertilisers (c) Tractors and wells (d) Wages paid to labourers

4. Small farmers in villages often borrow money mainly from

   (a) Banks alone (b) Large farmers or moneylenders (c) The government alone (d) Cooperative societies alone

5. Labourers who are paid in the form of a fixed share of the crop over a period of time are engaged under the

   (a) Wage labour system (b) Attached labour system (c) Casual labour system (d) Contract farming system

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What are the main factors of production used in farming, as illustrated by a village economy?

2. Distinguish between fixed capital and working capital in farming, with examples.

3. Why do small farmers need credit? What are the sources of credit available to them?

4. What is meant by non-farm activities in a village economy? Give two examples.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Describe the organisation of production in a village economy, explaining the role of land, labour, capital and enterprise.

2. Explain the differences between small and large farmers in terms of capital, irrigation facilities and use of modern inputs.

3. Discuss the diversification of economic activities in rural areas beyond agriculture, and their importance for rural employment.

Chapter 9: Globalisation

(Economics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Globalisation refers to

   (a) The isolation of national economies from each other (b) The integration of a national economy with the world economy (c) Trade in goods alone (d) The movement of people alone

2. Which international organisation regulates trade among its member countries?

   (a) IMF (b) World Bank (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO) (d) UNDP

3. Foreign trade allows producers to

   (a) Sell only in domestic markets (b) Reach markets beyond their own country (c) Reduce their production (d) Avoid competition altogether

4. Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) are companies that

   (a) Operate in only one country (b) Control production in more than one country (c) Are owned entirely by the government (d) Do not employ local labour

5. Liberalisation, in the context of trade policy, refers to

   (a) Removing trade barriers imposed by the government (b) Increasing import duties (c) Banning foreign investment (d) Nationalising industries

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is globalisation? Mention two factors that have enabled it.

2. What is the role of Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) in the process of globalisation?

3. Distinguish between liberalisation and privatisation.

4. What is the World Trade Organisation (WTO)? State one of its functions.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the factors that have enabled globalisation, especially the role of technology and liberalisation of trade and investment policies.

2. Discuss the impact of globalisation on Indian producers and workers, mentioning both positive and negative effects.

3. Explain the role of trade and investment barriers, how their removal facilitates globalisation, and the concerns raised regarding fair globalisation.

Chapter 10: Food Security

(Economics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Food security means the availability, accessibility and affordability of food to

   (a) Rich people only (b) All people at all times (c) Farmers only (d) Urban population only

2. The Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is mainly implemented through

   (a) Private shops (b) Fair price shops (ration shops) (c) Supermarkets (d) Online portals

3. The buffer stock of foodgrains in India is maintained mainly by the

   (a) Private traders (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) (c) NABARD (d) Reserve Bank of India

4. A situation of persistent hunger due to low income and the inability to buy enough food is called

   (a) Seasonal hunger (b) Chronic hunger (c) A famine (d) A natural calamity

5. The National Food Security Act was enacted in the year

   (a) 2010 (b) 2013 (c) 2016 (d) 2020

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is food security? What are its three main components?

2. Who are the people most vulnerable to food insecurity in India?

3. What is the role of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in ensuring food security?

4. What is a buffer stock? Why is it maintained by the government?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the various measures taken by the Government of India to ensure food security for the poor.

2. Discuss the role and functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, along with the problems associated with it.

3. Explain the causes of chronic and seasonal hunger in India, with reference to the sections of the population most affected.

Chapter 11: Sustainable Development with Equity

(Economics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Sustainable development aims at balancing the development needs of

   (a) Only the present generation (b) The present and future generations (c) Only urban areas (d) Only industrial growth

2. Overuse of groundwater beyond its rate of recharge is an example of

   (a) Sustainable use of resources (b) Unsustainable use of resources (c) Resource conservation (d) Resource regeneration

3. Which of the following practice promotes sustainability in agriculture?

   (a) Excessive use of chemical fertilisers (b) Organic farming and crop rotation (c) Monocropping alone (d) Large-scale deforestation

4. Equity in development mainly refers to

   (a) Equal distribution of income and opportunity among all sections of society (b) Maximising GDP alone (c) Increasing exports alone (d) Reducing population growth alone

5. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy that promotes sustainability?

   (a) Coal (b) Solar energy (c) Petroleum (d) Natural gas

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by sustainable development? Give one example relevant to agriculture.

2. Why is groundwater considered an example of a resource facing a crisis of sustainability?

3. What is equity? Why is it important in the process of development?

4. Suggest two measures for the sustainable use of natural resources.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the concept of sustainable development, with suitable examples from agriculture, industry and the use of natural resources.

2. Discuss the crisis of groundwater depletion in India and suggest measures for its sustainable use.

3. Explain why equity is considered an essential aspect of sustainable development, with suitable examples.

Chapter 12: The World Between Wars 1900–1950

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The First World War began in the year

   (a) 1912 (b) 1914 (c) 1918 (d) 1920

2. The immediate cause of the First World War was the assassination of

   (a) Adolf Hitler (b) Archduke Franz Ferdinand (c) Kaiser Wilhelm II (d) Tsar Nicholas II

3. The treaty that formally ended the First World War was the Treaty of

   (a) Versailles (b) Paris (c) Vienna (d) Lausanne

4. The Great Depression began in the year

   (a) 1919 (b) 1929 (c) 1939 (d) 1945

5. The Second World War ended in the year

   (a) 1943 (b) 1945 (c) 1947 (d) 1950

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What were the main causes of the First World War?

2. What was the Great Depression? Mention its impact on the world economy.

3. What was the League of Nations? Why did it fail to prevent the Second World War?

4. Name any two consequences of the Second World War.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the First World War.

2. Explain the causes of the Great Depression of 1929 and its impact on different countries.

3. Describe the causes of the Second World War and its major consequences for the world.

Chapter 13: National Liberation Movements in the Colonies

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The process by which colonies gained freedom from colonial rule is called

   (a) Globalisation (b) Decolonisation (c) Industrialisation (d) Urbanisation

2. Ho Chi Minh led the national liberation movement in

   (a) India (b) Vietnam (c) Egypt (d) Indonesia

3. Which African leader led the independence movement of Ghana?

   (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Kwame Nkrumah (c) Jomo Kenyatta (d) Julius Nyerere

4. Apartheid, a policy of racial segregation, was practised in

   (a) India (b) South Africa (c) Vietnam (d) Egypt

5. Nelson Mandela became the President of South Africa in the year

   (a) 1990 (b) 1994 (c) 1998 (d) 2000

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by decolonisation? Name any two countries that gained independence after World War II.

2. What was apartheid? How was it dismantled in South Africa?

3. Write a short note on the role of Ho Chi Minh in the Vietnamese liberation struggle.

4. What was the Non-Aligned Movement? Name any two of its founding leaders.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Describe the process of decolonisation in Asia and Africa after World War II, with suitable examples.

2. Explain the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the role played by Nelson Mandela.

3. Discuss the significance of the Non-Aligned Movement in world politics during the Cold War era.

Chapter 14: National Movement in India – Partition & Independence 1939–1947

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The Quit India Movement was launched in the year

   (a) 1930 (b) 1942 (c) 1945 (d) 1947

2. The Indian National Army (INA) was led by

   (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Subhas Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Patel

3. India attained independence on

   (a) 15 August 1947 (b) 26 January 1950 (c) 2 October 1947 (d) 15 August 1950

4. The Muslim League's demand for a separate nation was formally put forward in the

   (a) Lahore Resolution, 1940 (b) Poona Pact, 1932 (c) Cripps Mission, 1942 (d) Cabinet Mission, 1946

5. India's first Governor-General after independence was

   (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) C. Rajagopalachari (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Rajendra Prasad

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-a

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What were the main reasons for launching the Quit India Movement?
2. Write a short note on the Indian National Army (INA) and Subhas Chandra Bose.
3. What was the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946?
4. What were the main causes leading to the partition of India in 1947?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the causes, course and significance of the Quit India Movement of 1942.
2. Discuss the role of Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army in India's freedom struggle.
3. Explain the circumstances that led to the partition of India in 1947, and discuss its consequences.

Chapter 15: Making of Independent India's Constitution

(Civics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The Constituent Assembly of India was formed in the year

   (a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1950 (d) 1935

2. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was

   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel

3. The Constitution of India came into effect on

   (a) 15 August 1947 (b) 26 November 1949 (c) 26 January 1950 (d) 2 October 1950

4. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a

   (a) Monarchy (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic (c) Unitary state (d) Military state

5. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?

   (a) Part II (b) Part III (c) Part IV (d) Part V

Answer Key: 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is a Constituent Assembly? Who presided over the Constituent Assembly of India?

2. State any two features borrowed by the Indian Constitution from other countries.

3. What is the significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

4. Name any four Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Describe the process followed in drafting the Constitution of India.

2. Explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

3. Discuss the importance of Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

Chapter 16: The Election Process in India

(Civics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies in India are conducted by the

   (a) Supreme Court (b) Election Commission of India (c) Parliament (d) President

2. The minimum age required to vote in India is

   (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 16 years

3. The system of election in which the candidate with the highest number of votes wins is called the

   (a) Proportional representation system (b) First-past-the-post system (c) Indirect election system (d) Nomination system

4. The Model Code of Conduct during elections is enforced by the

   (a) Government (b) Election Commission (c) Political parties (d) Judiciary

5. EVM stands for

   (a) Electronic Voting Machine (b) Election Verification Method (c) Electoral Voting Model (d) Electronic Vote Monitor

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is the role of the Election Commission of India?

2. What is universal adult franchise? Why is it important for democracy?

3. What is the first-past-the-post system of election?

4. What is the Model Code of Conduct? Why is it necessary during elections?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India.

2. Describe the various stages involved in the conduct of general elections in India.

3. Discuss the challenges faced in ensuring free and fair elections in India, and the reforms suggested to address them.

Chapter 17: Independent India (The First 30 Years, 1947–1977)

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The first General Elections in independent India were held in the year

   (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1952 (d) 1957

2. States in India were reorganised on a linguistic basis under the States Reorganisation Act of

   (a) 1950 (b) 1956 (c) 1960 (d) 1966

3. The Green Revolution in India is mainly associated with an increase in

   (a) Industrial output (b) Foodgrain production (c) Service sector growth (d) Urban development

4. India followed a policy of Non-Alignment during the Cold War, mainly under the leadership of

   (a) Sardar Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

5. The National Emergency in India was declared in the year

   (a) 1971 (b) 1975 (c) 1977 (d) 1980

Answer Key: 1-c, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What was the significance of the first General Elections held in India in 1952?

2. What was the basis of the reorganisation of states in India in 1956?

3. What is the Green Revolution? Mention one positive and one negative effect.

4. What were the main reasons for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Discuss the process and significance of the linguistic reorganisation of states in India.

2. Explain the Green Revolution in India: its features, achievements and limitations.

3. Describe the circumstances that led to the imposition of the National Emergency in 1975 and its impact on Indian democracy.

Chapter 18: Emerging Political Trends (1977–2007)

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The first non-Congress government at the Centre was formed in the year

   (a) 1971 (b) 1977 (c) 1980 (d) 1984

2. The Mandal Commission mainly dealt with

   (a) Linguistic reorganisation of states (b) Reservations for backward classes (c) Economic reforms (d) Foreign policy

3. Economic liberalisation reforms in India were introduced in the year

   (a) 1985 (b) 1991 (c) 1996 (d) 2000

4. Coalition governments at the Centre became increasingly common in India from the

   (a) 1950s (b) 1970s (c) 1990s (d) 1960s

5. Telangana became a separate state of India in the year

   (a) 2009 (b) 2012 (c) 2014 (d) 2016

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-c, 5-c

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What were the main features of the Janata Party government formed in 1977?

2. What was the Mandal Commission? What were its main recommendations?

3. What is meant by economic liberalisation? When was it introduced in India?

4. What is a coalition government? Why did coalition politics become common in India in the 1990s?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Discuss the political developments in India after the Emergency, leading to the formation of the Janata Party government.

2. Explain the economic reforms of 1991 (liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation) and their impact on the Indian economy.

3. Trace the emergence of coalition politics in India from the 1990s onwards, with suitable examples.

Chapter 19: Post-War World and India

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The Cold War was primarily a rivalry between

   (a) India and Pakistan (b) The USA and the USSR (c) The UK and France (d) China and Japan

2. The United Nations Organisation was established in the year

   (a) 1919 (b) 1945 (c) 1950 (d) 1965

3. India played a leading role in founding which of the following during the Cold War?

   (a) NATO (b) The Warsaw Pact (c) The Non-Aligned Movement (d) The European Union

4. The Cold War formally came to an end with the

   (a) Formation of NATO (b) Disintegration of the Soviet Union (c) Formation of the UN (d) Korean War

5. SAARC stands for

   (a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (b) South African Association for Regional Cooperation (c) South Asian Alliance for Reconstruction and Cooperation (d) South Asian Agreement on Regional Commerce

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What was the Cold War? Name the two major power blocs involved.

2. What is the Non-Aligned Movement? What was India's role in it?

3. What are the main objectives of the United Nations Organisation?

4. What is SAARC? Name any three of its member countries.

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the origin and course of the Cold War between the USA and the USSR.

2. Discuss India's foreign policy of Non-Alignment and its significance during the Cold War period.

3. Describe the role and functions of the United Nations Organisation in maintaining world peace.

Chapter 20: Social Movements in Our Times

(Civics)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. A movement seeking better prices and loan waivers for agricultural produce is an example of a

   (a) Women's movement (b) Farmers' movement (c) Environmental movement (d) Labour movement

2. The Chipko Movement was primarily concerned with

   (a) Women's rights (b) Forest and tree conservation (c) Labour rights (d) Dalit rights

3. Movements that work for the rights and dignity of Dalits are known as

   (a) Farmers' movements (b) Dalit movements (c) Environmental movements (d) Trade union movements

4. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is an example of a

   (a) Students' movement (b) Movement against displacement caused by a dam project (c) Trade union movement (d) Movement led by a political party

5. Trade unions are mainly formed to protect the rights and interests of

   (a) Farmers (b) Workers and labourers (c) Students (d) Women

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is a social movement? Give one example relevant to Telangana.

2. What was the Chipko Movement? Why is it significant?

3. What are the main demands of Dalit movements in India?

4. What is a trade union? What role does it play in protecting workers' rights?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Explain the causes and objectives of environmental movements in India, with reference to the Chipko Movement and the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

2. Discuss the role of Dalit movements in India in the struggle for social justice and equality.

3. Explain the significance of farmers' movements and trade union movements in protecting the rights of farmers and workers.

Chapter 21: The Movement for the Formation of Telangana State

(History)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Telangana became the 29th state of India in the year

   (a) 2013 (b) 2014 (c) 2015 (d) 2016

2. The agitation for a separate Telangana state was historically influenced by the

   (a) Jai Andhra Movement (b) Mulki Rules issue (c) Green Revolution (d) Quit India Movement

3. The Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) party was formed in the year

   (a) 1969 (b) 2001 (c) 1985 (d) 1956

4. Which committee was formed by the Government of India to examine the demand for a separate Telangana state?

   (a) Mandal Commission (b) Srikrishna Committee (c) Sarkaria Commission (d) Justice Wanchoo Committee

5. The first Chief Minister of the newly formed Telangana state was

   (a) N. Chandrababu Naidu (b) K. Chandrashekar Rao (c) Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy (d) N. Kiran Kumar Reddy

Answer Key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What were the main historical grievances that led to the demand for a separate Telangana state?

2. What was the Mulki Rules issue? Why was it significant to the Telangana movement?

3. What was the role of the Srikrishna Committee in the Telangana statehood movement?

4. When and how was the state of Telangana formally created?

C. Long Answer / Big Questions

1. Trace the history of the Telangana movement from the 1969 agitation to the formation of the separate state in 2014.

2. Discuss the role of students, employees and political parties in the Telangana statehood movement.

3. Explain the socio-economic and political factors that led to the demand for a separate Telangana state.