

**Chapter wise  
Important Topics  
Guaranteed in Pre  
Boards**

# GEOGRAPHY

**1.**

## Resources and Development

[Expected Marks: 3 - 6 Marks]

### RESOURCE PLANNING AND LAND RESOURCES

- Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'.
- Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation
- Discuss the factors responsible for land degradation in India
- Define the following terms: (2017)
  - a. (i) Current fallow land
  - b. (ii) Other than current fallow
  - c. (iii) Culturable waste land

### SOIL AS A RESOURCE

- Describe the features of the black soil
- Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India. Explain three human activities responsible for soil erosion
- Describe about the Classification of Soils
- Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation.

**2.**

## **Forest and wildlife Resources**

[Expected Marks: 1 - 2 Marks]

### **CONSERVATION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA**

- ‘Forests and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment’. Justify the statement by giving three reasons.
- Describe the Project Tiger launched by the Indian government

### **TYPES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

- Explain the two famous programmes which have resisted deforestation and involved local communities.
- How have communities conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?
- Describe the steps taken to conserve the flora and fauna of the country.

**3.**

## **Water Resources**

**[Expected Marks: 1 - 5 Marks]**

### **WATER SCARCITY AND THE NEED FOR WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

- Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India.”  
Analyse the statement.
- Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India

### **MULTI -PURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS AND INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND RAINWATER HARVESTING**

- Analyse the importance of ‘rainwater harvesting.
- Explain the working of underground tanks as a part of rooftop rainwater harvesting system practised in Rajasthan.
- In recent years multipurpose projects and large dams have come under scrutiny and opposition”. Explain why?
- What is a multipurpose river valley project? Mention any four objectives of it
- List any three advantages and three disadvantages of multipurpose river project.
- Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed dams as the ‘temples of modern India’?  
Explain any three reasons.

**4.**

## **Agriculture**

[Expected Marks: 2 - 5 Marks]

### **TYPES OF FARMING**

- Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India.  
(5 Marks)

### **CROPPING SEASON**

- What are the different cropping seasons in India?

### **MAJOR CROPS OF INDIA**

- What conditions are required to grow a variety of food crops in India -Major Food Crops, Non Food crops and Commercial Crops?
- Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.  
(5 Marks)
- Explain any two efforts taken by government of India to modernize Agriculture?  
(2 Marks)
- Important Crops: Rice, Wheat, Tea, Coffee

### **AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

- What were the technological and institutional reforms introduced by the government to improve agriculture?

**5.**

## **Minerals and Energy Resources**

[Expected Marks: 1 - 3 Marks]

### **MINERALS AND ITS OCCURRENCE**

- “Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives”. Support this statement with examples. (2020)
- India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Explain
- How is mining activity hazardous? Explain.
- Why is it essential to use renewable sources of energy?
- Why is conservation of minerals important? How can we conserve minerals?

### **ENERGY RESOURCES**

- “Energy is required for all the activities”. Explain the statement with examples
- Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources? Explain.
- “Energy saved is Energy Produced”. Support the statement

**6.**

## **Manufacturing Industries**

[Expected Marks: 3 - 5 Marks]

- Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.
- ‘Agriculture’ and ‘Industry’ are complementary to each other.” Explain
- What is the contribution of manufacturing industry to the national economy?

### **CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES**

- Describe about the Classification of Industries

### **AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES**

- The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain”. Justify the statement
- Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years? Explain.
- The jute-textile industry is mainly concentrated in the Hooghly basin.
- Analyse any three major challenges faced by the sugar industry in India

### **MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY**

- “India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential.”
- Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy.

### **INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION**

- Explain five types of ‘industrial pollution.

# ECONOMICS

**1.**

Development

[Expected Marks: 5 - 7 Marks]

## DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

- People have conflicting development goals”. Support the statement with suitable example.
- Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.
- What may be the development for one may be the destruction for the other.” Explain the statement with appropriate examples
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## INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

- What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Why are public facilities needed for the development of a country?

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Explain the importance of sustainable development



**2.**

## **Sector of the Indian Economy**

**[Expected Marks: 3 - 8 Marks]**

### **COMPARING THE THREE SECTORS**

- Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain.
- Explain the interdependence of all three sectors
- “Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

### **PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS IN INDIA**

- Agriculture employs maximum manpower but has significantly low GDP share? Justify the statement?
- How to create more employment in Urban and rural areas?

### **DIVISION OF SECTORS AS ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED**

- How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector?
- Difference between Organised and Unorganised Sectors?
- Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Give reasons in support of your answer

### **SECTORS IN TERMS OF OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS**

- What is disguised unemployment? Suggest any two measures to reduce unemployment.
- Explain the problem of underemployment in the service sector in urban areas with examples.
- Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.
- Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

**3.**

## Money and Credit

[Expected Marks: 5 - 10 Marks]

### **LOAN ACTIVITIES OF BANKS**

- How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain Terms of credit
- Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement.
- "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation." Examine the statement

### **FORMAL SECTOR CREDIT IN INDIA**

- "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit." Support the statement with examples.
- Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.

### **SELF-HELP GROUPS FOR THE POOR**

- What are Self-Help Groups? How do they work? Explain

**4.**

## **Globalization**

**[Expected Marks: 1 - 2 Marks]**

- Examine the factors which facilitate globalization in India.
- Technology is the Vital force behind modern form of Globalization. explain the suitable examples.

# HISTORY: INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD - II

1.

## The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

[Expected Marks: 6 - 7 Marks]

### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

- Explain Frederic Sorrieu Dream in context of Democratic and social republic in France during 1848
- How did the French Revolution play an important role in creating the Idea of Nation state? Explain
- Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with arguments.

### THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848

- Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century.
- How did the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognize Greece as an Independent Nation? Explain
- “Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Examine the statement. 7. Explain Romanticism as Cultural Movement in Europe
- Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardships in Europe? Explain. (2020, 19, 17, 16,)
- Describe steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? (2017, 16, 12, 10)
- How did Greek War of independence mobilise nationalists feeling among the educated elite across Europe?
- What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals, in Europe?

### UNIFICATION GERMANY, ITALY AND BRITAIN

- Analyze the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy.
- Describe the process of unification of Germany
- Describe the process of Unification of Britain. (2015)
- How did nationalism align with imperialism to become the cause of the First World War? Explain

**2.**

## **Nationalism in India**

**[Expected Marks: 4 - 7 Marks]**

### **THE FIRST WORLD WAR, KHILAFAT AND NON-COOPERATION**

- Analyse the Implication of First world war on Economic and Political Situation of India
- Explain any three effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the Indian economy.
- How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India? Explain with three examples.
- Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain.
- “Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently.” Justify the statement.
- Describe the incident of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- How did Gandhi apply the idea of Satyagraha in our country?
- Why did Mahatma Gandhi support Khilafat movement?

### **TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT**

- Describe the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920
- What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India?
- Explain the importance of the ‘Salt March’ of Gandhi ji as a symbol to unite the nation
- Evaluate the role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’.
- Analyse the role of the business classes in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

### **SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING**

- How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain.
- Analyse the Role of Folklore and symbols in the revival of Nationalism in India during Late 19th century.

**3.**

## The Making of a Global World

[Expected Marks: 2 - 3 Marks]

### **SILK ROUTE**

- The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre -modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.’ Elaborat
- "Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in the light of silk routes. [2021]

### **DISEASES**

- “The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.” Justify the above statement by giving two reasons
- Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas? (2018)

### **FOOD**

- “Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange.” Support your answer with three examples. [CBSE 2016-17,2018]
- In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange? Explain. [Term-I, 2018-19]

**4.**

## **Print Culture and the Modern World**

[Expected Marks: 4 - 5 Marks]

### **EMERGENCE OF PRINT/ IMPACT OF PRINT**

- How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain.
- How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain.
- Examine any three effects of Print Culture on the French revolution.
- What is manuscript? Mention any two limitations of it, during nineteenth century.
- What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19th century? Explain.
- Martin Luther remarked Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one. Explain this remark in the light of the religious reforms that took place in Europe in the 16th century

### **PRINT IN INDIA**

- What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1879? How did it affect the vernacular newspaper?
- Explain how print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India.
- Explain The Implication of Print Culture On the Religious Reforms in India During 19th Century
- Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.” Examine the statement

# CIVICS: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS- II

**1.**

## Power Sharing

[Expected Marks: 4 - 6 Marks]

### BELGIUM AND SRI LANKA

- Explain with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony.
- How is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? Explain.
- Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated? Explain three measures taken by Sri Lanka, according to an Act passed in 1956.

### WHY POWER SHARING IS DESIRABLE

- Write one prudential and one moral reason for power sharing.
- In modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain.
- “Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.” Justify this statement with three suitable points.
- How can power be shared among governments at different levels? Explain.



**2.**

## **Federalism**

**[Expected Marks: 6 - 7 Marks]**

### **FEDERALISM**

- Describe any three features of ‘federal government’.

### **WHAT MAKES INDIA A FEDERAL COUNTRY?**

- Why has Federalism succeeded in India? Which were the policies adopted by India that ensured this success? Explain.

### **DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA**

- What is the meaning of Decentralisation? Explain any five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the Third Tier of Government in India
- Which five provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1992 really strengthened the third tier of democracy in India? Explain.
- “Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties”. Explain.

**3.**

## **Gender, Religion and Caste**

[Expected Marks: 2 - 3 Marks]

### **FEMINIST MOVEMENTS**

- What was the feminist movements? Explain the political demands of the feminist movements in India.

### **GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR**

- “Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.”  
Support the statement

### **DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

- Describe the different ways in which the women are discriminated in the Indian society.

### **COMMUNALISM**

- What is communalism? How does it affect the political life of the people?
- “Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country.” Examine the statement

### **CASTE**

- Mention the problem of ‘Casteism’ in Indian politics.
- Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India. Justify the statement

**4.**

## **Political Parties**

**[Expected Marks: 3 - 7 Marks]**

- What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
- What is meant by a regional party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party
- Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.
- What is a political party?
- Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with examples. What is a multiparty system? Why has India adopted a multiparty system? Explain
- Describe any five major functions of political parties
- What are the challenges faced by political Parties
- How political parties can be Reformed?

**5.**

## Outcomes of Democracy

[Expected Marks: 2 - 7 Marks]

- “Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable.” Support the statement with arguments.
- How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with an example. [2020]
- “Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities”. Justify the statement.
- How is social diversity accommodated in democracy? Explain with examples
- “Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Justify this statement. (2021, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16,15)