

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**  
**SUBJECT – DEMOCRATIC POLITICS**  
**CLASS – X**

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**Popular Struggles and Movements (Chapter-5)**

- Q.1. State three points of similarity and two points of difference between Bolivian water war crisis and Nepal's people struggle?
- Q.2. Mention 3 points of difference between issue specific and permanent movement.
- Q.3. Explain sectional interest groups and public interest groups.
- Q.4. Describe the forms of relation between political parties and pressure groups.
- Q.5. What is the difference between a pressure groups and political party?
- Q.6. How do pressure groups and movement influence politics? State any two points of difference between them.
- Q.7. Is the influence of pressure groups and movement healthy?
- Q.8. State three features that we can draw from both the movements.

**Political Parties (Chapter-6)**

- Q.9. State the criteria for any party to be recognized as a state and a national party.
- Q.10. Suggest efforts taken and suggestions given to reform political parties.
- Q.11. What are the challenges to political Parties?
- Q.12. What is a Political Party?
- Q.13. Explain any five functions of Political Parties.
- Q.14. What special privileges are enjoyed by a recognized national party?
- Q.15. State the advantages and disadvantages of Uni-party, Bi-party and multi-party system.

**HOTS**

- Q.16. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Justify.

**Outcomes of Democracy (Chapter-7)**

- Q.17. Why is democracy a better form of government? Write in three points.
- Q.18. How does democracy provide an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
- Q.19. What are the conditions under which democracy accommodate social diversities?

**Challenges to Democracy (Chapter-8)**

Q.20. What is a challenge? Explain a challenge faced by non-democratic country?

Q.21. Explain challenges of expansion and deepening of democracy.

Q.22. Explain various ways and measures for political reforms in India.

## **HISTORY**

### **Rise of Nationalism in Europe (Chapter-1)**

Q.1. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Q.2. Write five provisions of the Napoleonic code.

Q.3. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Q.4. Explain three beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815.

Q.5. What were the various clauses of Treaty of Versailles?

Q.6. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

Q.7. Why were 1830s called the years of great economic hardships in Europe? Give any three reason.

Q.8. Explain Frankfurt Parliament.

Q.9. Describe four stages of unification of Germany.

Q.10. Describe the unification of Italy.

Q.11. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

Q.12. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Q.13. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Q.14. How did national tension emerge in the Balkans?

Q.15. Write short notes on (a) Bismarck (b) Mazzini

Q.16. Explain Zollverein.

Q.17. Explain the events leading to the formation of the French Republic in 1848.

### **Nationalism in India (Chapter-3)**

- Q.18. Write is short about three individual satyagrah movements launched by Gandhiji.
- Q.19. Explain Gandhi's idea of satyagrah in three points.
- Q.20. Explain any three effects of Non Cooperation movements on the economy of India.
- Q.21. State three reason for the slowdown of non-cooperation movement in the cities.
- Q.22. List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement. Then choose any three & write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.
- Q.23. Write three points of difference between Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Q.25. Why did rich peasants (farmer) and industrialists join civil disobedience movement.
- Q.26. How did B.R. Ambedkar try to improve the condition of the Depressed Classes?
- Q.27. Explain any three reasons for lukewarm response of Muslims in organizing Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Q.28. How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongings in India? Explain in four points.
- Q.29. How did Gandhiji try to integrate the Depressed classes into society?
- Q.30. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
- Q.31. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- Q.32. How did the First World War help in the growth of National Movement?
- Q.33. Write short notes on:
- (a)The Simon Commission
  - (b)Gandhi-Irwin Pact
  - (c)Jalianwala Bagh

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