

## Worksheet 1

## Chapter 1 : Resources and Development

Student Name : \_\_\_\_\_

School Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Q1. Resources are classified on different bases.

Complete the following table. Some meanings and examples are already given.

Fill in the remaining blanks appropriately.

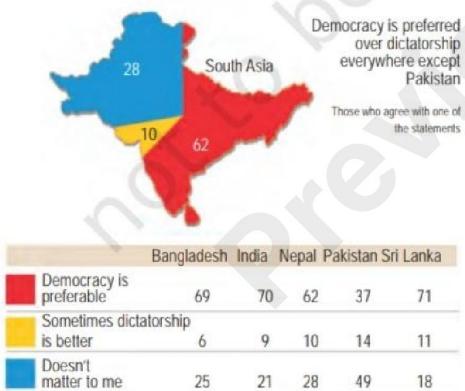
BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION	TYPE OF RESOURCE	MEANING	EXAMPLE
On the basis of Origin	Biotic Resources	Resources obtained from living organisms	
	Abiotic Resources		Minerals
On the basis of Exhaustibility	Renewable Resources		Solar energy
	Non-renewable Resources	Resources which get exhausted after use	
On the basis of Ownership	Individual Resources		Private houses

07	Political stability through regular and peaceful transfer of power.	
08	Education and awareness of citizens is promoted, leading to a more informed society.	

Q2: The table below compares Democracy, Dictatorship, and Monarchy. Some points are already provided. Fill in the remaining points based on your knowledge.

FEATURE / POINT.	DEMOCRACY	DICTATORSHIP	MONARCHY
Source of power	Power lies with the people, exercised through elected representatives.		Power is inherited and held by a single individual (king or queen).
Decision-making	Decisions are made through majority rule and discussion, ensuring public participation.	Decisions are made by a single leader or a small group without consulting the citizens.	
Decision-making and governance	Citizens enjoy fundamental rights and have the right to vote in elections.		Citizens have limited or no say in government decisions.
Examples of countries	Leaders are elected for a fixed term and can be removed through elections.	Leadership is often seized by force or maintained through repression.	

### 3. Voices for Dignity and Rights



- Democracy promotes dignity and equality of all citizens.
- Women and marginalized groups can demand equal rights legally.
- Long struggles have increased respect for women in society.
- Discrimination is completely eliminated in democratic societies.
- Minority voices are ignored in a democracy.

### 4. Balancing Social Differences

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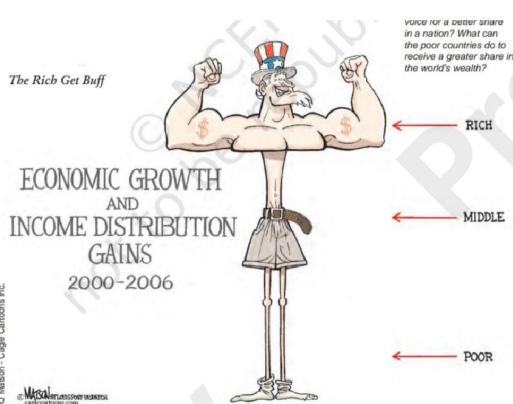


Is democracy all about coping with multiple pressures and accommodating diverse demands?

- Democracy allows peaceful negotiation among different social groups.
- Majority rule means permanent rule of one community.
- Democracy respects social and cultural diversity.
- Majority and minority must work together in a democracy.
- Social conflicts cannot be discussed democratically.

### 5. Rich and Poor Divide

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- Democracy has not fully succeeded in reducing economic inequalities.
- Political equality does not always lead to economic equality.
- Wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few rich people.
- Resources are equally distributed in all democracies.
- The poor have no role in democratic politics.

Particular	Details
Name of the Painting	Germania
Painter	Philipp Veit
Year	

06: Match the symbols/components shown in the painting with their correct meanings. Write the correct option letter from Column B against each component in Column A.

Column A: Components in the Painting	Column B – Meaning
1. 1. Crown of oak leaves	A. Heroism and courage
2. Sword held upright	B. Unity of the German nation
3. Black, Red and Gold tricolour	C. Readiness to defend the nation
4. Oak leaves	D. Strength and bravery

1801	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland formed

Q2: Match the leaders given in Column A with their correct contributions given in Column B. Write the correct option number from Column B against each leader in Column A.

Column A – Revolutionary / Leader	Column B – Contribution
1. Otto von Bismarck	A. Italian revolutionary who led the Red Shirts and unified southern Italy
2. Napoleon Bonaparte	B. Austrian statesman who opposed nationalism and restored conservative order
3. Wolfe Tone	C. Founder of the Young Italy movement and supporter of republican nationalism
4. Lord Byron	D. Prussian leader who unified Germany through wars and diplomacy
5. Count Cavour	E. French artist who visualised democratic and national ideals through paintings