

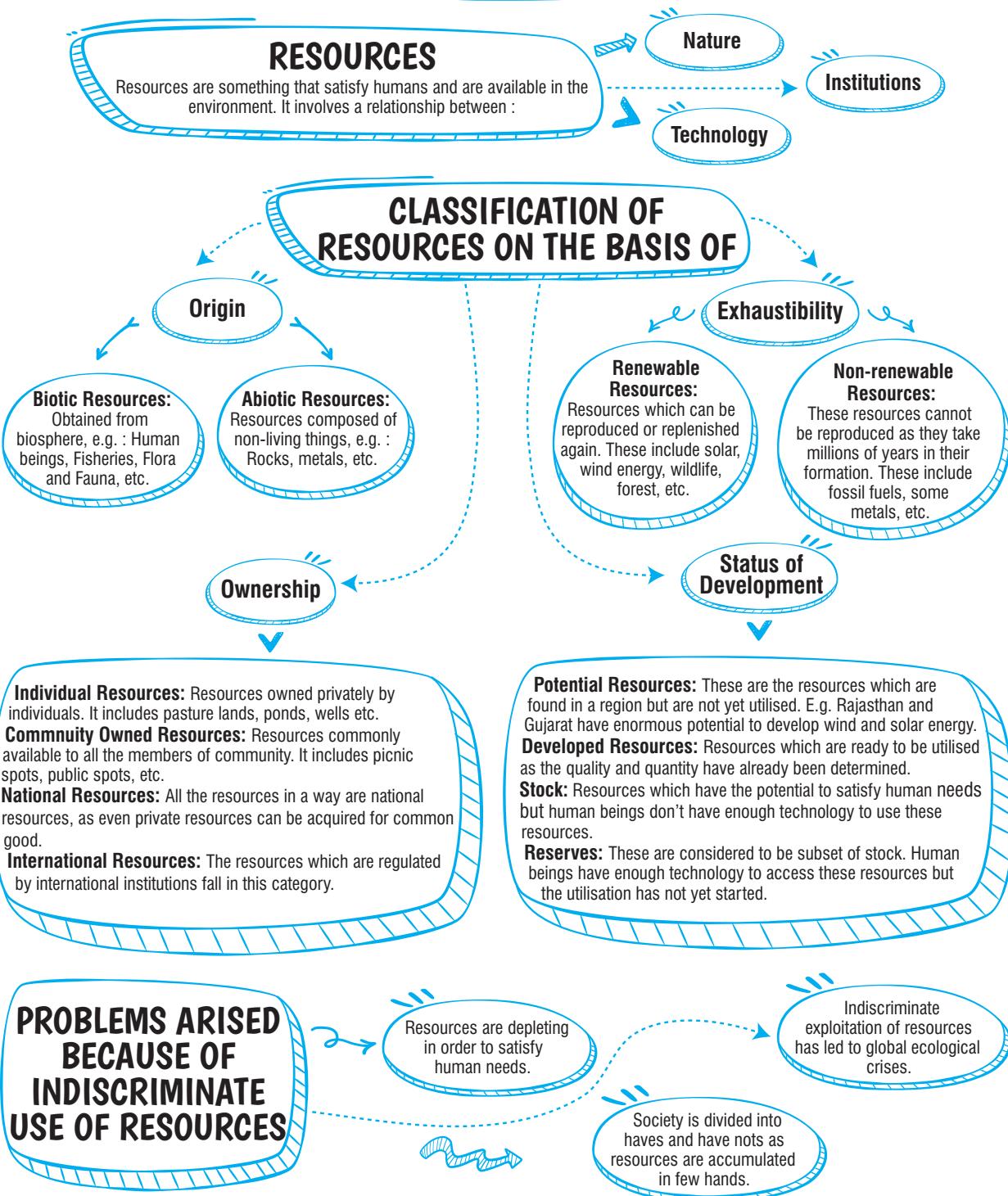
Social Science

Term-1 Syllabus

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
2. Resources and Development
3. Water Resources
4. Agriculture
5. Power Sharing
6. Federalism
7. Development
8. Sectors of the Indian Economy

CHAPTER-1 :

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER-1 : THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE IDEA OF NATION

Nationalism is the representation of same national identity of all citizens of a nation : In 1848, Frederick Sorrieu, a French artist, envisioned the development of the world based on social, democratic republics. In the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, Europe saw the dramatic rise of revolutions and nationalist movements.



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (EARLY-MID NINETEENTH CENTURY)

- Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms - duchies and cantons, having autonomous rule.
- The Industrial Revolution emerged in England between 1820 and 1840.
- After the decline of Napoleon, the European government adopted the ideals of conservatism.
- The Conservatism that dominated the European scene after 1815 gained support from Monarchy, Aristocracy and the Church.
- The revolutionaries antagonised the conservative regimes and fought for liberty and freedom.
- Giuseppe Mazzini formed 'Young Italy' for the purpose of uniting Italy.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS (1838-48)

- During this phase, liberalism developed in full swing.
- The classic statements of liberalism, 'the Declaration of Rights of Men and Citizens' surfaced.
- Brussels and Greece saw the high noon of revolutionary movements.
- Europe became the epicentre of cultural and political movements.
- The 1830s represented the turbulent years of economic hardships as Hunger Hardship and Popular Revolt emerged.
- This period marked the rise of constitutionalism and the process of national unifications.

VISUALISING THE NATION

The nation was envisioned as strong female figures, such as Marianne (France), Germania (Germany), Britannica (Britain) and Mother Russia (Russia).

Nationalism : In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism represented a parochial creed with restricted ends.

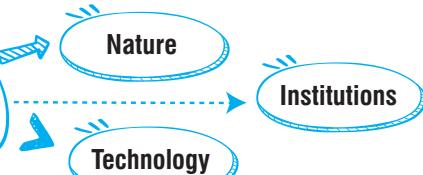
Imperialism : The big states were embroiled into the rivalries of the Balkan regions, which led to the beginning of the World War-I in the early twentieth century.

CHAPTER-1 :

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

RESOURCES

Resources are something that satisfy humans and are available in the environment. It involves a relationship between :



CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF

Origin

Biotic Resources:
Obtained from biosphere, e.g.: Human beings, Fisheries, Flora and Fauna, etc.

Abiotic Resources:
Resources composed of non-living things, e.g.: Rocks, metals, etc.

Exhaustibility

Renewable Resources:
Resources which can be reproduced or replenished again. These include solar, wind energy, wildlife, forest, etc.

Non-renewable Resources:
These resources cannot be reproduced as they take millions of years in their formation. These include fossil fuels, some metals, etc.

Ownership

Status of Development

Individual Resources: Resources owned privately by individuals. It includes pasture lands, ponds, wells etc.

Community Owned Resources: Resources commonly available to all the members of community. It includes picnic spots, public spots, etc.

National Resources: All the resources in a way are national resources, as even private resources can be acquired for common good.

International Resources: The resources which are regulated by international institutions fall in this category.

Potential Resources: These are the resources which are found in a region but are not yet utilised. E.g. Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential to develop wind and solar energy.

Developed Resources: Resources which are ready to be utilised as the quality and quantity have already been determined.

Stock: Resources which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings don't have enough technology to use these resources.

Reserves: These are considered to be subset of stock. Human beings have enough technology to access these resources but the utilisation has not yet started.

PROBLEMS ARISING BECAUSE OF INDISCRIMINATE USE OF RESOURCES

Resources are depleting in order to satisfy human needs.

Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises.

Society is divided into haves and have nots as resources are accumulated in few hands.

CHAPTER-3 : WATER RESOURCES

CAUSES OF WATER SCARCITY

Over exploitation of water resources by growing population.

Pressure exerted by growing industries on fresh water resources.

Scarcity can arise because of water pollution.

MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS

- Dams are being constructed in India for irrigation, electricity generation, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. For example : In Satluj-Beas River Basin, the Bhakra Nangal project is used for hydel power generation and irrigation.
- The construction of these dams have come under a lot of scrutiny as it affects the natural flow of river water.
- It has also been the cause of many social movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan, Tehri Dam Andolan. As construction of dams causes displacement of local people.
- It has some ecological consequences like salinisation and has also widened the gap between the rich and the poor.
- These dams were constructed to check floods but ironically they increase its chance due to sedimentation in the reservoir.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING IN ANCIENT TIMES

In ancient times, people had extraordinary tradition of water harvesting as people were well aware of rainfall regimes and soil types.

Tankas were built in every house of Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer.

In hilly regions, people built diversion channels called 'kuls' and 'guls'.

Rooftop rainwater harvesting technique was commonly used in Rajasthan.

Inundation channels were built to irrigate in Bengal. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storages.

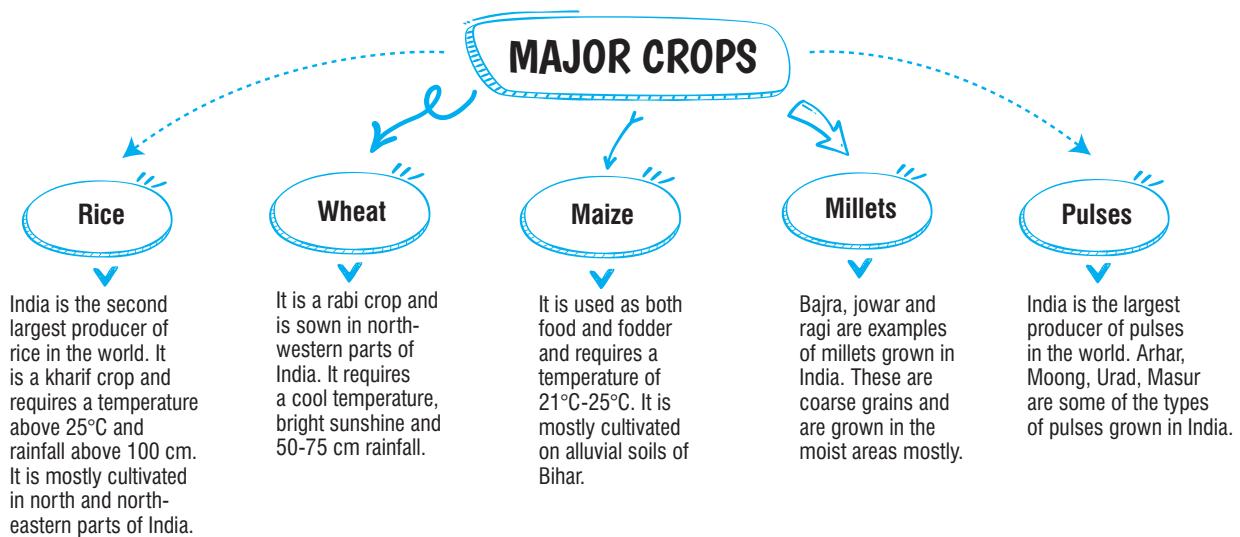
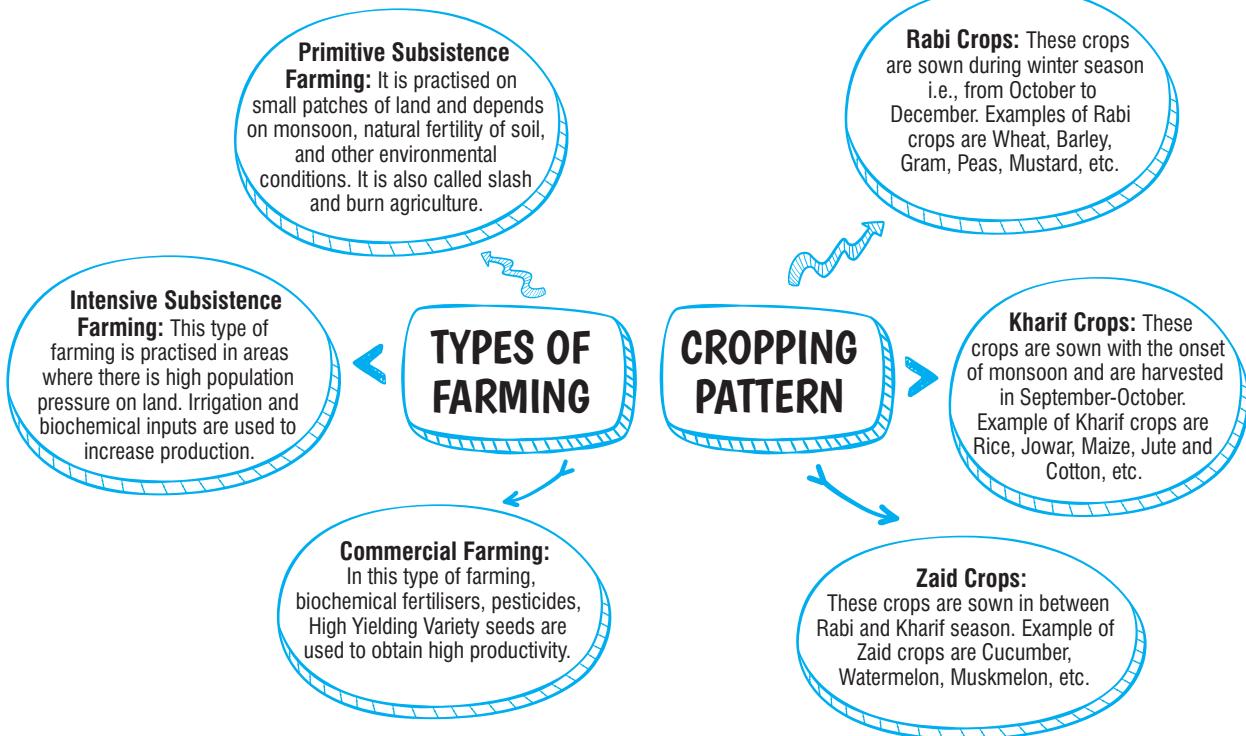
RAIN WATER HARVESTING IN PRESENT TIME

In Western Rajasthan, rooftop rainwater harvesting is on decline.

In Meghalaya, rainwater harvesting is done through bamboo drip irrigation.

In Gendathur, a village in Karnataka, rooftop rainwater harvesting is still being practiced.

CHAPTER-4 : AGRICULTURE



FOOD CROPS (OTHER THAN GRAINS)

Sugarcane: It is cultivated in hot and humid conditions and is considered a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It requires temperature between 21°C and 27°C and rainfall between 75 and 100 cm.

Tea: It is a beverage crop of India and is grown in tropical and subtropical climates. It requires fertile and well drained soil.

Coffee: Arabica variety of coffee is produced in India. It is cultivated mostly in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Horticulture Crops: In India, fruits and vegetables are cultivated in large amount. Potato, peas, cauliflower, tomatoes are some of the vegetables grown in India.

NON-FOOD CROPS

- **Fibre Crops :** Cotton, Jute, Hemp and natural silk are important fibre crops grown in India.
- India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world and it is grown on black soil, whereas jute is cultivated in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha etc.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- Indian Government introduced Green and White Revolutions to improve the condition of Indian agriculture. Land development programmes were introduced in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, Kisan Credit Card are some of the important schemes introduced by the Government of India to improve the condition of farmers.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON AGRICULTURE

- During the British period, cotton was exported as raw material to Britain. Champaran Movement was started in 1917 against forced cultivation of Indigo.
- Globalisation, particularly after 1991, exposed farmers to new challenges. Small and marginal farmers need to be protected to improve the condition of agriculture. Diversification of crops is required to compete with the developed countries.

CHAPTER-1 : POWER SHARING

POWER SHARING

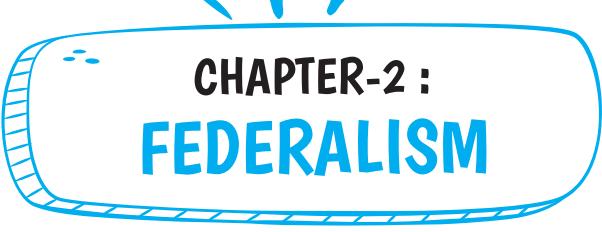
- Power sharing helps in bringing political stability in a country by minimising the probability of conflict among its social groups. Power sharing is one of the essential aspects of democracy, which involves the participation of citizens in the process of decision making.
- Proper sharing of power among the different organs of government, namely legislature, executive and judiciary enables a country to hasten the path of growth and development.
- Horizontal distribution of power involves sharing of power by different organs of government, such as legislature, executive and judiciary. In such form of power sharing, different organs of government have different powers. This avoids unnecessary clashes among their powers and brings about a balance in the system.
- Vertical distribution of power involves sharing of power at different levels of government, that is Central, State and Local governments. In this form of power sharing, Central government delegates its power to the State government, which further delegates its power to local and smaller government bodies. Power is also shared among social groups like religious groups and linguistic groups.

POWER SHARING IN BELGIUM

- Belgium is a small European country. Out of the composite population of Belgium, 59% of Belgian people speak Dutch, 40% speak French and rest 1% speak German. Whereas in Brussels, the capital city of Belgium, 80% of the people speak French while 20% speak Dutch.
- In Belgium, the French speaking community was in minority but they were economically and educationally more stable as compared to the majority community, that is, the Dutch speaking community.
- According to the Belgian model, Central government of the country has ministers from both majority and minority communities of the country. Central government has delegated a number of its powers equally to the state governments of the regions where Dutch speaking and French speaking communities reside. Brussels has a separate government wherein French speaking community and Dutch speaking community both have equal participation.
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government known as the ‘community government.’ A ‘community government’ is chosen by those people who belong to a particular language community. This type of government solves issues related to the culture, education and language. This government prevents civil war among different linguistic communities.

POWER SHARING IN SRI LANKA

- Sri Lanka got independence in 1948. Out of the total population, 74% of the people speak Sinhala and 18% speak Tamil (in which 13% are Sri Lankan Tamils and 5% are Indian Tamils). Sinhala-speaking people are primarily Buddhists, while Tamils are either Hindus or Muslims. Only 7% of Sri Lanka’s population is Christian, who speaks both Tamil and Sinhala.
- In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism was practised. Majoritarianism is a political philosophy, wherein the majority community has the right to govern the country in the way it wants. As a result, Sinhala was established as the official language of Sri Lanka in 1956. The government policies favoured Sinhala people and they got government jobs and good educational institutes. A new constitution was established for the protection and growth of Buddhism. Such activities alienated Sri Lankan Tamils.
- Sri Lankan Tamils formed parties and started struggles for establishing Tamil as an official language. They demanded equal education and employment opportunities. But Sinhala government denied this.
- By 1980s, various political organisations were established in Sri Lanka and they started demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in the northern and eastern parts of the country. Such differences between the two communities led Sri Lanka into the state of a civil war.



CHAPTER-2 : FEDERALISM

FEDERALISM

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

- The Central government is for the entire country and is responsible for the subjects of common national interest.
- The State government is responsible for looking after the day-to-day affairs of their respective states.
- Both the State and the Central governments enjoy power independent of each other.
- Originally, the constitution of India provided a two-tier system of government, the Union Government and the State Governments.
- A third tier was added in the Indian federation; with the formation of Panchayats and Municipalities.

SALIENT FEATURES OF FEDERALISM

- There are two or more than two different levels (or tiers) of government.
- Though, different tiers of government administer the same citizens, but there is specific jurisdiction of each tier in relation to legislation, taxation and administration.
- As the jurisdiction of each tier is clearly laid in the Constitution, it guarantees for the existence and authority of each tier.
- It is not possible to change the fundamental provisions of the Constitution by any one level. The change can be brought by mutual consent of both the levels.
- In case of any dispute regarding exercise of power by the different levels of government, the matter can be resolved by the highest court.
- There is clear specification regarding the sources of revenue for each level for ensuring its financial autonomy.

THE BALANCE OF POWER : TWO KINDS OF FEDERATIONS

Coming Together Federation :

- In this type of federation, several independent states join to form a big union.
- It helps in ensuring their security and maintaining their sovereignty. Here, the Centre and States have equal powers. For example: Switzerland, the USA, and Australia.

Holding Together Federation :

- In this type of federation, power is divided between the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is more powerful than the State Governments.
- Some units may have special powers and the powers of the constituent units may be unequal. For example: Spain, India, Belgium, etc.
- In this case, power is shared among various social groups to accommodate a huge diversity.
- In this type of federation, the Central Government is more powerful than the State Government.
- Different constituents of the federation may have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers, e.g. the case of Jammu & Kashmir in India.

LIST OF JURISDICTIONS

Union List

- (i) Union List has 97 subjects of national importance, like, defence, banking, foreign policy, post and telegraph, currency, atomic energy, etc.
- (ii) The Union government can pass laws related to the Union List.

State List

- (i) State List has 59 subjects of State and regional importance like trade, commerce, police, agriculture and irrigation, local government, etc.
- (ii) The State Governments can make laws related with the subjects included in the State List.

Concurrent List

- (i) Concurrent List has 47 subjects of common interest to both the Central and the State Governments like education, trade unions, marriage, forest, adoption and succession.
- (ii) Both the Central and the State Governments can make laws on the subjects included in the Concurrent List.
- (iii) In case of any dispute, the law made by the Union Government will be considered.

Residuary Subjects

- (i) Those subjects which are not mentioned in any of the above mentioned lists, are considered as Residuary subjects.
- (ii) Union Government can legislate on these subjects.

THE THREE-TIER DECENTRALISATION

Union Government

State Government

Local Government

THE REASONS FOR DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA :

- In a big country like India, it is utmost essential to bring governance at the local level as the local people are better acquainted with the local problems.
- It also helps to bring in efficiency in the system as the local people are more familiar with the area and can help in better utilisation of the resources.
- It helps in involving local people in decision making which helps in planning development as per the local needs.
- The local government can also solve the problems easily and immediately at minimal expenses.
- It helps in bringing governance at the grassroot level, hence, ensures healthy, strong and stable democratic system.

Rural

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Urban

- (i) Zila Parishad (District Level)
- (ii) Panchayat Samitis or Block (Intermediary or Middle Level)
- (iii) Gram Panchayats (Village Level)

- (i) Municipal Corporations (Large Urban Areas)
- (ii) Municipal Councils or Municipalities (Small Urban Areas)

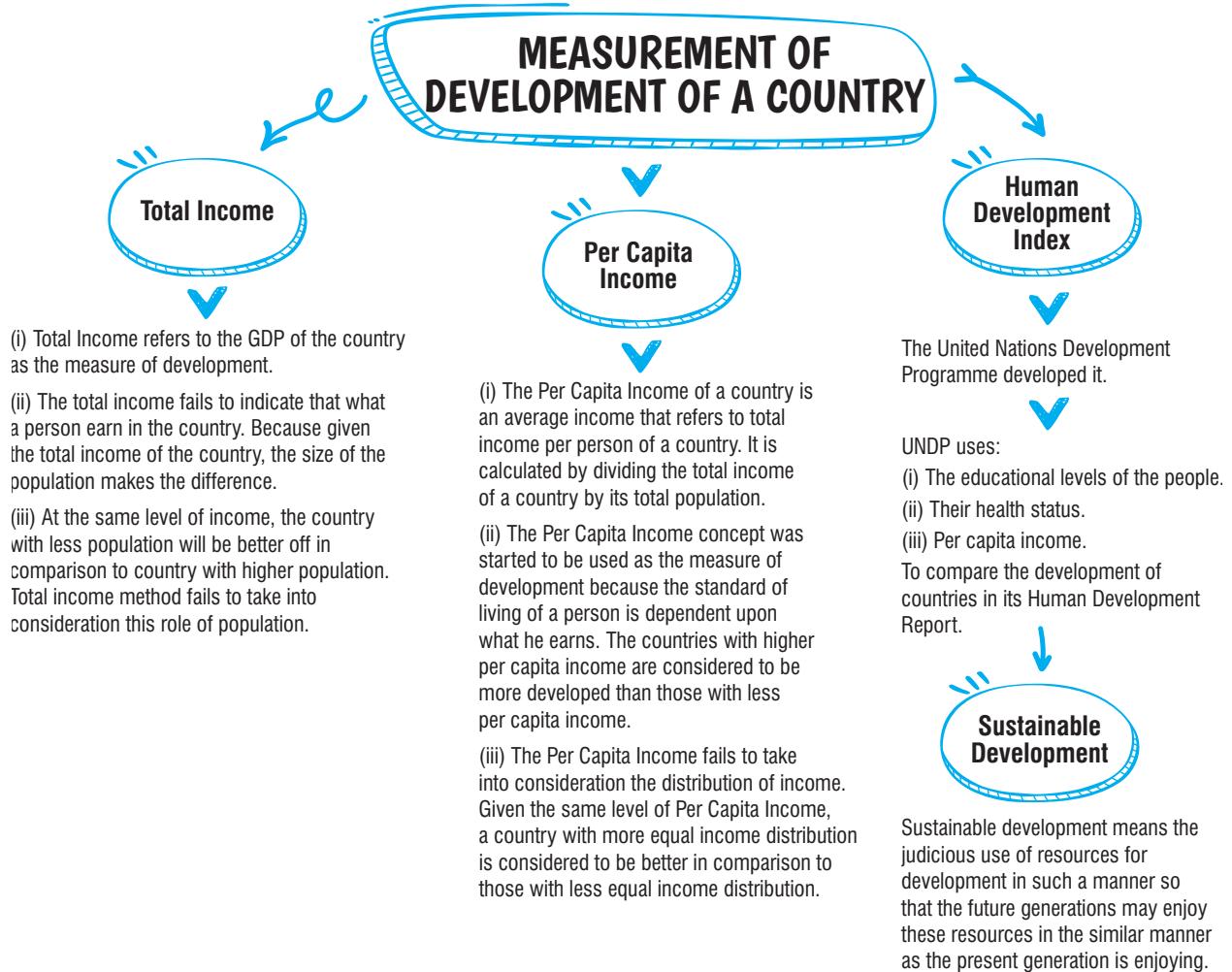
MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AMENDMENT OF 1992

- It has become mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies.
- Some seats are kept reserved for Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- One-third of total positions are kept reserved for women candidates.
- Out of the subjects included in the State List, 29 subjects were transferred to Panchayati Raj institution by the 11th schedule of the Constitution.
- A State Election Commission has been established in each State for conducting the elections of Panchayats and Municipalities.

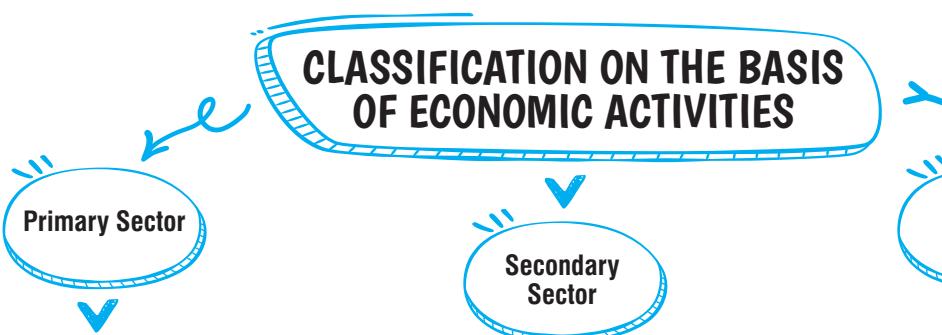
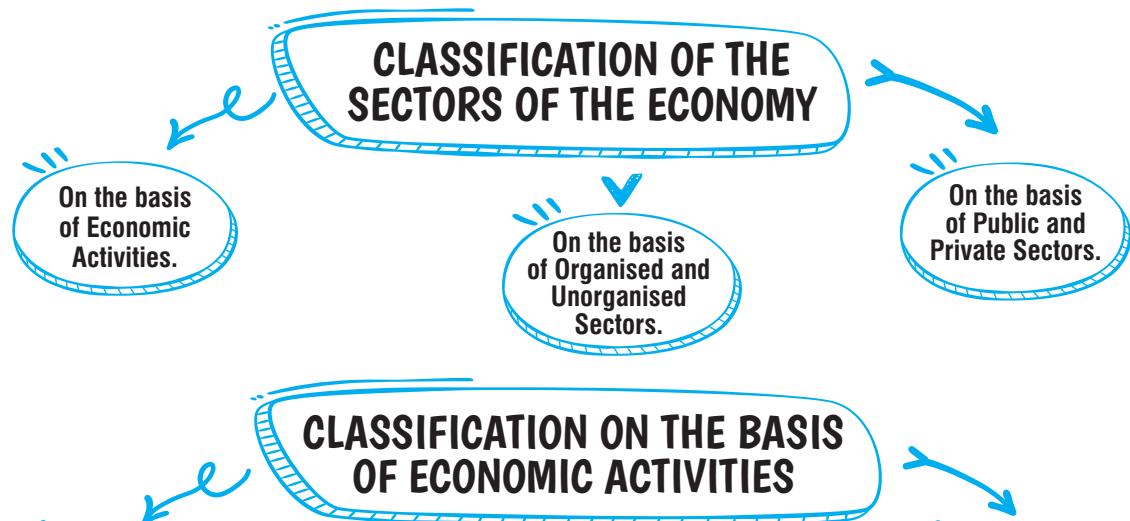
CHAPTER-1 : DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT

Development is defined as a situation in which all the aspirations of people get fulfilled.



CHAPTER-2 : SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY



This sector includes the activities which are directly associated with the exploitation of natural resources like agriculture, forestry, fisheries, poultry, animal husbandry etc. This sector is also known as Agriculture and allied sector.

In this sector, the natural products are converted into other forms through the way of manufacturing. These manufacturing activities take place with the help of machines and labour. Since this sector gradually become associated with the different kinds of industries that come up, it is also called as industrial sector.

This sector is also known as service sector. This sector includes all kind of services like telecommunication, education, medical care, transportation insurance, banking etc. Tertiary sector provides support to rest both of the sectors. This sector is very important as far as the contribution in the national income is concerned.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the sum total of money value of all the production which has taken place in all these three sectors during a particular year. GDP shows the size of the economy.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a very serious problem in India but bigger problem has been the underemployment. Underemployment is widely prevalent in primary sector. By right policies the government may tackle these problems in rural and urban areas. MGNREGA 2005 is helping the government a lot in tackling the problem of rural unemployment.

MGNREGA 2005

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was formulated in 2005 and launched by the Prime Minister on 2nd February, 2006 Later on, its name changed to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- It targets Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women suffering from poverty in the rural areas.

- It provides livelihood to the people below the poverty line. The scheme guarantees 100 days (recently amended to 150 days in drought-hit areas) of wage employment in a year to every rural household in 625 districts of the country.
- The Gram Panchayat, after proper verification, will register households and issue job cards to them.
- This Act is also called as Right to Work because if the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The type of work can be anything from road development, canal construction to any other similar work, which may increase productivity of the land.



(i) Organised sector includes those organisations or works where the terms of employment are certain and people get regular and assured work.
(ii) These organisations are registered by the government and have to follow rules and regulations framed by it such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.

(i) The unorganised sector includes those organisations or works where the terms of employment are not certain and people do not have regular and assured work.
(ii) This sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are not registered by the government and do not follow its rules and regulations.
(iii) Most of the times, the workers in this sector are exploited. Hence, appropriate government policies are required to secure the interests of the workers in this sector.



(i) This sector includes the organisations that are owned and operated by the government for providing goods and services to the people.
(ii) The primary objective of this sector is the maximisation of welfare of the people.
(iii) There are many goods and services which are provided by public sector to the public and industry while the private sector is not able to provide either due to higher cost or long gestation period.

(i) This sector includes the industrial organisations that are owned and operated by the private entrepreneurs for providing goods and services to the people.
(ii) The primary objective of this sector is the maximisation of profit for the organisations.



Social Science

Multiple Choice Questions

History



1. Choose the correctly matched pair who speaks about the people and their ideas about the world.

- (a) Frederick Sorrieu — Democratic and social Republic
- (b) Ernst Renan — Culture can be found in common people
- (c) Napoleon — A common past and present
- (d) Johann Gottfried — Democratic countries

Ans. (a) Frederick Sorrieu — Democratic and social Republic

2. Choose the correctly matched pair that tells about the revolts, the year, and the concerned country.

- (a) 1830 — England
- (b) 1845 — Germany
- (c) 1848 — Paris
- (d) 1849 — Silesia

Ans. (c) 1848 — Paris

3. Choose the correctly matched pair about the year and important events that took place in Balkan countries.

- (a) 1914 — Idea of nationalism swept over Balkan area
- (b) 1902 — European countries wanted to control Balkan area
- (c) 1892 — The cause of First World War
- (d) 1871 — Became the source of tension in Europe.

Ans. (d) 1871 — Became the source of tension in Europe.

4. Choose the correctly matched pair about the country and its allegory.

- (a) Marianne — France
- (b) Germania — Armenia
- (c) Mother Hayastan — Argentina
- (d) Effray of the Republic — Germany

Ans. (a) Marianne — France

5. Choose the correctly matched pair about the year, and the action the revolutionaries took in the unification of Italy.

- (a) 1831 - Efforts of Mazzini failed

- (b) 1859 — Italy unified

- (c) 1817 — Italy fragmented in seven States

- (d) 1863 — Cavour through diplomacy allied France to defeat Austria

Ans. (a) 1831 — Efforts of Mazzini failed

6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the year and unification of various countries.

- (a) 1855-1961 — Unification of Britain
- (b) 1859-1870 — Unification of Italy
- (c) 1789-1801 — Unification of Germany
- (d) 1866-1871 — Unification of France

Ans. (b) 1859-1870 — Unification of Italy

7. Choose the correctly matched pair about leaders of unification and their country.

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi — Britain
- (b) Napoleon — France
- (c) Bourbon King — Spain
- (d) Otto von Bismarck — Germany

Ans. (d) Otto von Bismarck — Germany

8. In 1848 who tried to unite the regions of the German confederation into a nation state by an elected parliament?

- (a) Conservatives
- (b) Middle — class
- (c) Otto von Bismarck
- (d) Kaiser William I

Ans. (b) Middle — class

9. **Assertion:** In 1707 the 'UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN' was formed .

Reason: The Act of Union between Scotland and England.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is true but R is false.

- (d) R is true but A is false.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct

explanation of A.

10. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List - I (Year)	List - II (Activity)
(a)	1804	Greek Independence for struggle
(b)	1815	Treaty of Vienna
(c)	1717	Napoleon Wars
(d)	1821	Civil War

Ans. (b) 1815 – Treaty of Vienna

11. Which incident shows that the army (conservatives) can be the architect of a nation?

- (a) 1848 July revolution
- (b) Frankfurt Parliament
- (c) Unification of Germany
- (d) War of Waterloo

Ans. (c) Unification of Germany

12. Who suppressed the liberal initiative of nation-building?

- (a) Military of monarch of Prussia and Junkers
- (b) Louis Philippe
- (c) Louis XV
- (d) Victor Emmanuel

Ans. (a) Military of monarch of Prussia and Junkers

13. What is the meaning of Junker?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) Big Farmer | (b) Minister |
| (c) Large landlord | (d) Feminist |

Ans. (c) Large landlord

14. Which country took on the leadership of the movement for national unification?

- (a) Poland
- (b) Austria
- (c) Russia
- (d) Prussia

Ans. (d) Prussia

15. Who was the architect of German unification?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Kaiser William I
- (c) King George
- (d) Von Roon

Ans. (a) Otto von Bismarck

16. The unification of Germany was possible with the help of and

- (a) French army and King
- (b) Bismarck and France
- (c) Bureaucracy and Prussian army
- (d) Austria and Denmark

Ans. (c) Bureaucracy and Prussian army

17. wars over years ended in Prussian victory.

- (a) 3 and 7
- (b) 7 and 3
- (c) 3 and 6
- (d) 10 and 6

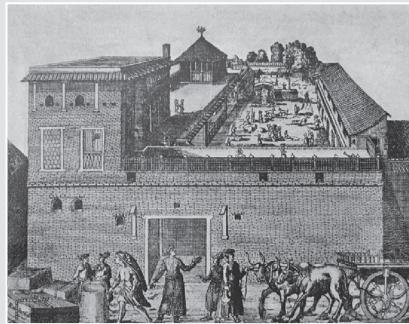
Ans. (a) 3 and 7

18. Identify the correct statement with regard to the Treaty of Vienna from the following options:

- (a) The right to vote and to get elected was granted to property owning person.
- (b) The European powers drew up a settlement for Europe.
- (c) A landed aristocracy became the dominant class.
- (d) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

Ans. (d) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

19. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects best signifies the image given above?

- (a) Romanticism
- (b) Conservatism
- (c) Federalism
- (d) Feminism

Ans. (a) Romanticism

20. Assertion: Austrian forces were defeated in 1859 by the Sardinia - Piedmont.

Reason: Courvo made a tactful diplomatic alliance with France.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) R is true but A is false.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

21. Name the countries that were defeated by Prussia in the seven years war.

- (a) Austria, France and Germany
- (b) Austria, France and Poland
- (c) Austria, Italy and Germany
- (d) Austria, Denmark and France

Ans. (d) Austria, Denmark and France

22. Who was proclaimed the head of the new German Empire held in the Palace of Versailles?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Kaser William II
- (c) Anton Von Werner
- (d) Kaiser William I

Ans. (d) Kaiser William I

23. What was the real intention of Prussia behind the unification of Germany?

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Unity maintenance
- (c) Nationalism
- (d) Political dominance over Europe

Ans. (d) Political dominance over Europe

24. When was the Prussian king proclaimed the German Emperor?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 18 July 1871 | (b) 18 January 1871 |
| (c) 18 June 1871 | (d) 18 April 1871 |

Ans. (b) 18 January 1871

25. Where was Kaiser William I declared as the king of German Empire?

- (a) Hall of Mirrors
- (b) Palace of Mirrors
- (c) Hall of Prussians
- (d) Hall of Germania

Ans. (a) Hall of Mirrors

26. What was newly modernized in Germany?

- (a) Music and Drama
- (b) Allegory
- (c) Currency, banking, legal and judicial system
- (d) Currency, banking, legal, monarchical rule and judicial system

Ans. (c) Currency, banking, legal and judicial system

27. Who had prepared the proclamation of the German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles?

- (a) Frederic Sorrieu
- (b) Philip Veit
- (c) Otto Von Bismarck
- (d) Anton von Werner

Ans. (d) Anton von Werner

28. Which of the following was a multi-national empire?

- (a) Sardinia - Piedmont
- (b) Kingdom of both Sicilies
- (c) Papal State
- (d) Austrian Habsburg Empire

Ans. (d) Austrian Habsburg Empire

29. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into states.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 3 | (b) 4 |
| (c) 6 | (d) 7 |

Ans. (d) 7

30. How many empires were originally Italian in Italy during mid 19th century?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 2 | (b) 1 |
| (c) 0 | (d) 7 |

Ans. (b) 1

31. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List -I (Term)	List - II (Explanation)
(a)	Suffrage	The right to vote and get elected
(b)	Zollverein	A direct vote by people to accept or reject.
(c)	Plebiscite	An extract idea.
(d)	Allegory	A customs union formed in 1834.

Ans. (a) Suffrage – The right to vote and get elected

32. Who was the chief minister of Sardinia - Piedmont?

- (a) Count Camillo de Cavour
- (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (c) Otto von Bismarck
- (d) Philip Veut

Ans. (a) Count Camillo de Cavour

SOURCE 1.

From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasized, the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tri colour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

33. What was the idea of *la patrie* and *le citoyen*? (Choose the most appropriate answer)

- (a) A united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (b) Use of common language
- (c) A centralized administrative system
- (d) Use of French as it was spoken and written in Paris

Ans. (a) A united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

34. What were measures and practices introduced by the French Revolutionaries?

- (a) All citizens have equal rights
- (b) Uniform laws for all citizens
- (c) Centralized Administrative system
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.



35. Fill in the blank from the given options

A centralized system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) legislative | (b) executive |
| (c) judiciary | (d) administrative |

Ans. (d) Administrative

36. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. The ideas of la patrie and le citoyen was emphasized.
- II. Centralized administrative system did not formulated uniform laws for all citizens.
- III. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) II Only |

Ans. (d) II Only

37. The Estate General was elected _____.

- (a) By the rulers.
- (b) By the body of active citizens
- (c) By the National Assembly.
- (d) By all of these.

Ans. (b) By the body of active citizens

38. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Reason (R): The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized, the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

39. Which state was ruled by an Italian princely house?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Papal state | (b) Sardinia-Piedmont |
| (c) South Italy | (d) Habsburg Empire |

Ans. (b) Sardinia-Piedmont

40. Northern Italy was ruled by the

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Bourbon kings of Spain | (b) Habsburg Empire |
| (c) Papal state | (d) Prussia |

Ans. (b) Habsburg Empire

41. Central Italy was ruled by the

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Monarch | (b) Pope |
| (c) Duke Metternich | (d) Victor Emmanuel II |

Ans. (b) Pope

42. Which part of Italy was ruled by the Bourbon kings of Spain?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) North | (b) East |
| (c) South | (d) West |

Ans. (c) South

43. Who was the ruler of Sardinia - Piedmont?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) King Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Otto von Bismarck
- (d) Wolfe Tone

Ans. (b) King Victor Emmanuel II

44. In the eyes of the ruling elites, what did a unified Italy offer them?

- (a) Decline
- (b) Political dominance and economic development
- (c) Freedom and Liberty
- (d) Revolution and empowerment of Liberals

Ans. (b) Political dominance and economic development

45. Most of the Belgians speak which language?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) French | (b) German |
| (c) English | (d) Irish |

Ans. (a) French

46. Which language was widely spoken among the Italian elites?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Italian | (b) French |
| (c) German | (d) Russian |

Ans. (b) French

47. In which year were the Austrian forces defeated by Sardinia - Piedmont?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1858 | (b) 1848 |
| (c) 1832 | (d) 1859 |

Ans. (d) 1859

48. In which year did Giuseppe Garibaldi and his troops march into southern Italy?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1859 | (b) 1860 |
| (c) 1862 | (d) 1861 |

Ans. (b) 1860

49. With whose support did Garibaldi succeed in driving out the Spanish rulers from southern Italy?

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II
- (b) Peasants
- (c) Rich Merchants
- (d) Young soldiers of Spanish army

Ans. (b) Peasants



62. Fill in the blank from the given options

Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people..... It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) das volk | (b) volksgeist |
| (c) dasgeist | (d) volkdas |

Ans. (a) das volk

63. Read the following statements and identify the INCORRECT one from the given options.

- Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people-dasvolk.
- It was not through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.
- The ideas of la patrie and le citoyen were emphasized.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) II Only |

Ans. (d) II Only

64. How was true German culture to be discovered among the common people?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) By folk songs | (b) By folk poetry |
| (c) By folk dances | (d) By all of these. |

Ans. (d) By all of these.

65. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people-dasvolk.

Reason (R): So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

66. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List -I (Leaders)	List -II (Country)
(a)	Otto von Bismarck	Italy
(b)	Giuseppe Bismarck	Greece

(c)	Lord Byron	Germany
(d)	Giuseppe Garibaldi	Italy

Ans. (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi – Italy

67. The British Parliament was dominated by its

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) English members | (b) Scottish members |
| (c) Irish members | (d) Welsh members |

Ans. (a) English members

68. What was the language spoken by the Scottish people?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Polish | (b) French |
| (c) Magyar | (d) Gaelic |

Ans. (d) Gaelic

69. The Catholic clans of Scotland were the inhabitants of the

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) Scottish Plains |
| (b) Scottish coast |
| (c) Scottish Highlands |
| (d) Scottish primitive villages |

Ans. (c) Scottish Highlands

70. What were the two Christian divisions in Ireland?

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| (a) New testament and Old testament |
| (b) Catholic and Protestants |
| (c) Catholics and Scottish church |
| (d) None of the above |

Ans. (b) Catholic and Protestants

71. Which was the community that received the help of the English in Ireland?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Catholics | (b) Protestants |
| (c) Irish Church | (d) English merchants |

Ans. (b) Protestants

72. Name the Irish catholic who revolted against British dominance?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Garibaldi | (b) Grimm Brothers |
| (c) Wolfe Tone | (d) Cavour |

Ans. (c) Wolfe Tone

73. In which year was Ireland fully incorporated into the United Kingdom?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1701 | (b) 1707 |
| (c) 1801 | (d) 1807 |

Ans. (c) 1801

74. Who was responsible for the forcible incorporation of Ireland into United Kingdom?

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| (a) King Victor Emmanuel II |
| (b) Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen |
| (c) Cavour |
| (d) Garibaldi |

Ans. (b) Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen



75. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List I (Word)	List II (Meaning)
(a)	das Volk	Common people
(b)	la Patrie	The citizens
(c)	le citoyen	Nation
(d)	volksgesetz	The fatherland

Ans. (a) das Volk – Common people

SOURCE 3.

Following the defeat of Napoleon 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society –like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family –should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

In 1815, representatives of the European powers –Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria –who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was setup in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.

76. Which traditional institutions of state and society did the Conservatives want to preserve?

- (a) The monarchy.
- (b) The Church
- (c) Social hierarchies, property and the family
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these

77. Which dynasty was restored to power after the defeat of Napoleon?

- (a) The Bourbon
- (b) Austrian
- (c) France
- (d) Germany

Ans. (a) The Bourbon

78. Fill in the blank from the given options

The kingdom of the , which included..... was setup in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.

- (a) Belgium, Netherlands
- (b) Netherlands, Bourbon
- (c) Netherlands, Belgium
- (d) Bourbon, Netherlands

Ans. (c) Netherlands, Belgium

79. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. European governments were not driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- II. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
- III. Most conservatives realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) I Only |

Ans. (d) I Only

80. Why most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days?

- (a) Modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.
- (b) It could make state power more effective and strong.
- (c) A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.
- (d) By all of these.

Ans. (d) By all of these.

81. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): In 1815, representatives of the European powers –Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria –who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

Reason (R): The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

82. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism?

97. Consider the following statements regarding Britain as it is considered to be a strange case of unification and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. It was the result of a long drawn revolution.
- II. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones..
- III. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a large catholic country.
- IV. England was able to impose its influence over Scotland.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (b) II, III and IV**98.** In which year was 'Germania' painted?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1848 | (b) 1851 |
| (c) 1852 | (d) 1850 |

Ans. (a) 1848**99.** Who painted the 'The fallen Germania'

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Philip Veit | (b) Julius Hubner |
| (c) Lorenz Clasen | (d) None of the above |

Ans. (b) Julius Hubner**100.** The painter who painted the Germania guarding the Rhine was _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Philip Veit | (b) Julius Hubner |
| (c) Lorenz Clasen | (d) None of the above |

Ans. (c) Lorenz Clasen**101.** The painting of Germania protecting the Rhine was painted in the year _____.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1840 | (b) 1860 |
| (c) 1855 | (d) 1880 |

Ans. (b) 1860**102.** Which country isn't a part of Balkan region?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Greece | (b) France |
| (c) Albania | (d) Bulgaria |

Ans. (b) France**103.** Identify the empire that controlled a large part of the Balkan region.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Roman Empire | (b) Ottoman Empire |
| (c) Byzantine Empire | (d) French Empire |

Ans. (b) Ottoman Empire**104.** Who was the chief commander of the Prussian army?

- | |
|------------------------------|
| (a) Kaiser William I |
| (b) General Anton von Werner |
| (c) Otto von Bismarck |
| (d) General Von Roon |

Ans. (d) General Von Roon**105.** In which year did the United Irishmen revolt?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1797 | (b) 1801 |
| (c) 1798 | (d) 1799 |

Ans. (c) 1798**Geography****106.** Choose the correctly matched pair about the types of soil erosion and its explanation.

- | |
|--|
| (a) Denudation – Uncultivable land in Chambal |
| (b) Gullies – Forming of the channels due to running water |
| (c) Badland – Wearing away of Earth's surface |
| (d) Ravines – Land is unfit for cultivation |

Ans. (b) Gullies – Forming of the channels due to running water.**107.** Choose the correctly matched pair about soil and its colour.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Arid soil – Red to brown |
| (b) Laterite soil – Red to yellow |
| (c) Black soil – Grey |
| (d) Red soil – Brown |

Ans. (a) Arid soil – Red to brown**108.** Choose the correctly matched pair about soil and areas covered by it.

- | |
|---|
| (a) Red and yellow soil – Western Rajasthan |
| (b) Laterite soil – Chhattisgarh and Odisha |
| (c) Arid soil – Kerala and Tamil Nadu |
| (d) Forest soil – Hills and mountains |

Ans. (d) Forest soil – Hills and mountains**109.** Choose the correctly matched pair about soil and minerals found in it.

- | |
|--|
| (a) Alluvial – Calcium and sodium |
| (b) Arid – Potash, phosphoric acid and lime |
| (c) Laterite – Aluminium and manganese |
| (d) Black – Calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. |

Ans. (d) Black – Calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.**110.** Choose the correctly matched pair about Land degradation and the areas where this is found.

- | |
|------------------------------|
| (a) Over grazing – Haryana |
| (b) Over irrigation – Orissa |



- (i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Tehri Dam
- (b) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- (c) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (d) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

Ans. (d) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

- (ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a type of soil. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Alluvial soil
- (c) Arid soil
- (d) Laterite soil

Ans. (a) Black soil

120. Choose the correctly matched pair about resources and its examples.

- (a) Renewable – Public Park
- (b) Community – Coal
- (c) International – Ocean
- (d) Non-renewable – Solar energy

Ans. (c) International – Ocean

121. Choose the correctly matched pair about type of soils and their characteristics.

- (a) Red soil – Very fertile
- (b) Alluvial soil – Low humus content
- (c) Laterite soil – Igneous rocks
- (d) Black soil – Regur soil.

Ans. (d) Black soil – Regur soil.

122. Choose the correctly matched pair about steps taken for sustainable development and its year.

- (a) Club of Rome – 1968

- (b) Gandhian philosophy – 1964

- (c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit – 1992

- (d) Our Common Future – 1974

Ans. (c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit – 1992

123. Consider the following statements on the term 'Resource' and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. It is technological acceptable.
- II. It is economically feasible.
- III. It is culturally acceptable.
- IV. It is present in large quantity.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

124. Consider the following statements regarding classification of resources on the basis of ownership and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Resources can be owned by Individuals
- II. Resources can be owned by Community
- III. Resources can be owned by tribal people.
- IV. Resources can be owned by internationally.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

125. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Classification of resources)	List-II (Types)
(a)	On the basis of origin	biotic and abiotic
(b)	On the basis of exhaustibility	potential and reserves
(c)	On the basis of ownership	National and international
(d)	On the basis of development	renewable and non-renewable

Ans. (a) On the basis of origin biotic and abiotic

126. Sustainable development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present, should not compromise with the needs of the future generations. After reading this definition of Sustainable development, Rekha wondered why countries are not making an effort at the international level. Help her identify the year of the first International Summit at Rio de Janeiro.

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1993

Ans. (c) 1992

- 127.** According to data, land features of India are as follows:
- Plains 43%
 - Mountains 30%
 - Plateaus 27%

Out of three land features, plains occupy the highest surface area of India. What is the significance of this?

Select the most suitable option from the following :

- (a) It supports perennial flow of rivers
- (b) It possesses rich reserves of minerals
- (c) It provides opportunities for agriculture and industry
- (d) It supports growth of forests.

Ans. (c) It provides opportunities for agriculture and industry

- 128.** A man works in mine where they extract manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian Ocean. This area lies in the oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone. This is an example of resource .

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Biotic | (b) Abiotic |
| (c) National | (d) International |

Ans. (d) International

- 129.** Choose the correct option from the following.

List-I (Classification of resources)	List- II (Subtypes)
(a) individual resources	Community
(b) Renewable resources	Continuous or flow
(c) Potential resources	National
(d) Biotic resources	Stock

Ans. (b) Renewable resources – Continuous or flow

- 130.** Identify the types of resources on the basis of status of development:

- (a) Individual Resources
- (b) Biotic Resources
- (c) Potential Resources
- (d) International Resources

Ans. (c) Potential Resources

- 131.** Reserves are the subset of the _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Resources | (b) Technology |
| (c) Development | (d) Stock |

Ans. (d) Stock

- 132.** Identify the type of farming where all the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

- (a) Primitive Subsistence farming
- (b) Non-commercial farming
- (c) Commercial farming
- (d) Intensive Subsistence Farming

Ans. (c) Commercial farming

- 133. Assertion (A):** The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

Reason (R): The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (a) A country can have skewed data of income level, i.e., certain sections of the society are extremely rich; however, a majority of the people are poor. In such a case, the average income is likely to be high for the nation, but the nation cannot be called developed as the income is not distributed in an equitable manner.

- 134. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i)** Which according to you is one of the parameter to assess the education level of the population?

- (a) Infant Mortality Rate.
- (b) Literacy rate
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (b) Literacy rate

- (ii)** According to the given passage, the role of health and education is equally important as money in our life is evident based on which one of the following statements?

- (a) What we need is a small number of the most important things.
- (b) UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- (c) Level of income is an inadequate measure.
- (d) There can be many other criterion like education and health

Ans. (b) UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

(iii) By publishing HDR, UNDP wants to:

- (a) Emphasis on the role of education and health.
- (b) Publishes balance development report
- (c) Not rely on money as a important aspect of life.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

(iv) What according to you, among the options given below, should also be considered in HDR?

- (a) Number of holidays given to employees.
- (b) Clean and safe environment.
- (c) Closeness to market.
- (d) Number of bridges and flyovers.

Ans. (b) Clean and safe environment.

135. On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



(i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Tehri Dam
- (b) Tungabhadra Dam
- (c) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- (d) Koyna Dam

Ans. (a) Tehri Dam

(ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a type of soil. Identify it from the following options:

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Laterite soil
- (d) Black soil

Ans. (a) Alluvial soil

SOURCE 2.

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.

In Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

136. What are the issues relating to as addressed in the extract above?

- (a) Land degradation
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Air pollution
- (d) Noise pollution

Ans. (a) Land degradation

137. Which of these human activities is responsible for the deteriorating quality of land?

- (a) Mining
- (b) Land degradation
- (c) Mineral processing
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Mining

138. Fill in the blank from the given options

The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere.

- (a) Ceramic
- (b) Cement
- (c) Oil
- (d) Minerals

Ans. (a) Ceramic

139. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.
- II. In Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- III. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over grazing is alkalinity in the soil.

Options

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) III Only
- (d) III Only

Ans. (d) III Only

140. Which of these has led to land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Over irrigation
- (b) Mining
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (a) Over Irrigation.



141. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.

Reason (R): In Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

142. Choose the correctly matched pairs referring to the months and cropping season.

- (a) October to December / April to June – Zaid
- (b) Onset of monsoon / September-October – Kharif
- (c) Onset of winters – Rabi
- (d) April to May – Summer

Ans. (b) Onset of monsoon / September-October - Kharif

143. Choose the correctly matched pairs referring to the cropping season and harvest season related to it.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Kharif – monsoon | (b) Summer – winter |
| (c) Rabi – summer | (d) Zaid – autumn |

Ans. (c) Rabi – summer

144. Choose the correctly matched pairs referring to crops and the largest producing state.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Tea – Assam | (b) Coffee – Odisha |
| (c) Groundnut – Gujarat | (d) Pulses – Assam |

Ans. (c) Groundnut – Gujarat

145. Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Types of farming)	List-II (Explanation)
(a)	Primitive subsistence	Practiced on small patches of land
(b)	Intensive subsistence	Single crop grown on large area
(c)	Commercial	Practiced on area of high population
(d)	Plantation	Use of high doses of modern input

Ans. (a) Primitive subsistence Practiced on small patches of land

146. Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Agricultural reforms)	List-II (Type of reforms)
(a)	Collectivization	Institutional reforms
(b)	Grameen Bank	Institutional reforms
(c)	Crop insurance	Institutional reforms
(d)	Radio, TV programs	Institutional reforms

Ans. (a) Collectivization – Institutional reforms

147. Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Crops)	List-II (Type of crops)
(a)	Rubber	Plantation food crop
(b)	Fruit	Non- food crop
(c)	Tea	Horticulture crop
(d)	Pulses	Grain food crop

Ans. (d) Pulses – Grain food crop

148. According to 2019-20 data, production of important crop and largest producing states was

- Rice – West Bengal, UP, Punjab
- Wheat – UP, MP, Punjab
- Maize – Karnataka, MP, Telengana

Out of three crops why rice is grown in West Bengal, UP and Punjab. Select the most suitable option from the following:

- (a) Because here temperature is above 25 degree and rainfall is above 100 cm
- (b) Because here temperature is between 21-27 degree and rainfall is between 50-75 cm
- (c) Because here temperature is above 25 degree and rainfall is above 100 cm
- (d) Because here temperature is between 21-30 degree and rainfall is between 50- 100 cm

Ans. (a) Because here temperature is above 25 degree and rainfall is above 100 cm

149. On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



- (i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.



- (a) Periyar Dam
- (b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- (c) Tehri Dam
- (d) Koyna Dam

Ans. (b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

- (ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major sugarcane producing state. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Bihar

Ans. (a) Uttar Pradesh

150. Consider the following statements that are reasons to change cultivation methods and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Depends upon the physical environment
- II. Technological know-how.
- III. Socio-cultural practices
- IV. Use of modern machines

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

151. Consider the following statements that are characteristic of commercial farming and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Use of higher doses of modern input.
- II. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.
- III. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- IV. Due to division of land among successive generations, land-holding size has become uneconomical

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

152. Consider the following statements that are characteristics of wheat and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. This is the most important cereal crop.
- II. It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- III. There are two important wheat growing zones in the country.
- IV. It is a rabi crop.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (b) II, III and IV

153. On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



- (i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- (c) Tehri Dam
- (d) Salal Dam

Ans. (c) Tehri Dam

- (ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a type of soil. Identify it from the following options:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Forest soil | (b) Arid soil |
| (c) Alluvial soil | (d) Laterite soil |

Ans. (b) Arid soil

SOURCE 3.

You have studied the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping seasons – rabi, kharif and zaid.

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.

154. Which of these crops are produced in Zaid season?
(Choose the most appropriate answer)

Ans. (d) All of these

155. Which crop has recently become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana ?

Ans. (d) Paddy.

156. Fill in the blank from the given options:

Rabi crops are sown in winter from to and harvested in summer from April to June.

- (a) September to November
 - (b) October to November
 - (c) September to December
 - (d) October to December

Ans. (d) October to December

157. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a long season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
 - II. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.
 - III. Sugarcane takes six months to grow.

Options

Ans. (a) I and III

158. How are the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India reflected?

- (a) Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country.

- (b) India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid.
 - (c) In agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country.
 - (d) By all of these.

Ans. (d) By all of these.

159. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north- western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.

Reason (R): Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.

160. On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.





- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Arid soil | (b) Alluvial soil |
| (c) Forest soil | (d) Red soil |

Ans. (c) Forest soil

- 161.** Consider the following statements that are characteristics of cotton plant and write the answer using the codes given below:
- India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant.
 - It grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.
 - It requires low temperature, high rainfall or irrigation.
 - Major cotton-producing States are- Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (d) I, II and IV

- 162.** Agriculture is the favorite topic of Reeta. When she goes to her grandmother's place she asks many questions regarding agriculture. Most of the time she is confused about number of cropping seasons in India. Her grandmother told her that there are no of cropping seasons in India.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 2 | (b) 4 |
| (c) 3 | (d) 5 |

Ans. (c) 3

- 163.** Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Cropping season)	List-II (Crops)
(a)	Rabi	Wheat
(b)	kharif	Tur
(c)	Zaid	Soybean
(d)	Summer	Watermelon

Ans. (a) Rabi — Wheat

- 164.** Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Crop)	List-II (rainfall required)
(a)	Jowar	50 to 75 annual rainfall
(b)	Pulses	Rain- fed crop
(c)	Wheat	Low rainfall
(d)	Rice	Annual rainfall above 100 cm.

Ans. (d) Rice — Annual rainfall above 100 cm.

- 165.** Choose the correct option from the following:

	List-I (Examples)	List -II (Types of resources)
(a)	Iron	Reserves
(b)	Forest	Stock
(c)	Water	Developed
(d)	Solar power	Potential

Ans. (d) Solar power — Potential

- 166.** Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Examples)	List-II (Types of resources)
(a)	Grazing ground	International resource
(b)	Forest	International resource
(c)	Pasture land	Individual resource
(d)	Oceans	Community resource

Ans. (b) Pasture land — Individual resource

- 167.** Choose the correct option from the following

	List-I (Types of soil conservation)	List-II (Area)
(a)	Terrace farming	Plains
(b)	Contour ploughing	Hill slopes
(c)	Shelter belt	Western India
(d)	Strip cropping	Central Himalayas

Ans. (c) Shelter belt — Western India

- 168. Assertion (A):** Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

Reason (R): More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- Assertion is false but Reason is true.

Ans. (c) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. If the students were going to other states for higher education, the total students available in the state would go down and the net attendance ratio would not be so low. The low net attendance ratio is indicative of students dropping out of elementary school.

SOURCE 4.

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is a subsistence crop. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

169. Name the main characteristic of Commercial farming that is practiced in order to obtain higher productivity. (Choose the most appropriate answer)

- (a) High yielding variety (HYV) seeds
- (b) Use of Chemical fertilisers
- (c) Use of insecticides and pesticides
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

170. Name the factor that plays an important role in the development of plantations.

- (a) A well developed network of transport
- (b) A well developed network of communication
- (c) Processing industries and markets
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

171. Fill in the blank from the given options:

..... in Assam and North Bengal, in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Rubber, Sugarcane | (b) Tea, Coffee |
| (c) Rubber, Tea | (d) Tea, Sugarcane |

Ans. (b) Tea, Coffee

172. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- II. Plantations cover small tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- III. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) II Only |

Ans. (b) II Only

173. Give an example of a crop that is a subsistence crop in one area and commercial crop in another.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Sugarcane |
| (c) Banana | (d) Wheat |

Ans. (a) Rice

174. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.

Reason (R): All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

175. On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



(i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Tungabhadra Dam | (b) Koyna Dam |
| (c) Sardar Sarovar Dam | (d) Periyar Dam |

Ans. (a) Tungabhadra Dam

(ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major coffee cultivating state. Identify it from the following options.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Karnataka | (b) Tamil Nadu |
| (c) Maharashtra | (d) Kerala |

Ans. (d) Kerala

176. Choose the correctly matched pairs about crops and their other names.

- (a) Jute – Golden Fibre
- (b) Millets – Brown Fibre
- (c) Coffee – Coarse grains
- (d) Cotton – Fibre crop

Ans. (a) Jute – Golden Fibre



177. Choose the correctly matched pairs about crops and temperature required for its growth.

- (a) Maize – 21-27°C
- (b) Rice – 20-28° C
- (c) Sugarcane. – Above 25°C
- (d) Rubber – Above 25°C

Ans. (d) Rubber – Above 25°C

178. Choose the correctly matched pairs about crops and its leading producing states.

- (a) Mango – Maharashtra
- (b) Banana – Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Grapes – Kerala
- (d) Apple – Mizoram

Ans. (a) Mango – Maharashtra

179. Choose the correctly matched pairs about other names for slash and burn agriculture and the concerned places.

- (a) Roca – Andhra Pradesh (b) Milpa – Mexico
- (c) Podu – Jharkhand (d) Kuruwa – Brazil

Ans. (b) Milpa – Mexico

180. Choose the correctly matched pairs regarding cultivation and associated terms.

- (a) Sericulture – Production of silk
- (b) Plantation – Production of vegetables
- (c) Pesciculture – Production of milk
- (d) Monoculture – Production of flowers

Ans. (a) Sericulture – Production of silk

181. On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



- (i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (b) Hirakud Dam
- (c) Tungabhadra Dam
- (d) Loyna Dam

Ans. (b) Hirakud Dam

(ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major wheat producing state. Identify it from the following option.

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Haryana

Ans. (d) Haryana

182. Choose the correctly matched pairs about Revolution related to agriculture and its main features.

- (a) Green Revolution – Onion
- (b) Bloodless Revolution – Introduction of technology.
- (c) Pink Revolution – Bhoojan and Grandam
- (d) White Revolution – Production of milk

Ans. (d) White Revolution – Production of milk

183. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Type of soil)	List -II (Area)
(a)	Black soil	Kerala
(b)	Alluvial soil	Himalayan river system
(c)	Arid soil	Deccan trap
(d)	Laterite soil	Western Rajasthan

Ans. (b) Alluvial soil – Himalayan river system

184. A woman, while walking through a field, noticed a difference in the color of the soil. At most places, the color was black, and at some places, dark brown. The area where she works lies in the Deccan trap and is best for cotton cultivation. Find out the type of soil of the field where she is working?

- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Black
- (c) Laterite
- (d) Arid

Ans. (b) Black

185. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Type of soil)	List -II (Crop)
(a)	Alluvial soil	Ragi
(b)	Laterite soil	Tea
(c)	Black soil	Cotton
(d)	Red and yellow soil	Sugarcane

Ans. (c) Black soil – Cotton

186. Consider the following statements regarding resource planning and write the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country, which involves surveying, mapping, and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

- II. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill, and institutional setup for implementing resource development plans.
 - III. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
 - IV. The mere availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.

- (a) Conservation
- (b) Up gradation
- (c) Degradation
- (d) Decontamination

Ans. (c) Degradation

- 191.** On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.

Options

Ans. (a) I, II and III

- 187.** Consider the following statements regarding use of resources that has led to the problems and write the answer using the codes given below:

 - I. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals
 - II. Various types of pollution.
 - III. Accumulation of resources in few hands.
 - IV. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources.

Options

Ans. (d) I, II and IV

- 188.** Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Type of soil)	List-II (Fertility type)
(a)	Red and yellow soil	Very fertile
(b)	Laterite soil	Fertile
(c)	Black soil	Not very fertile
(d)	Alluvial soil	Very fertile

Ans. (d) Alluvial soil – Very fertile

- 189.** Why is organic farming much in vogue today?
Identify the apt reason.

 - (a) It is practiced with factory made chemicals
 - (b) It is practiced with factory made fertilizers
 - (c) It avoids the practical use of factory made chemicals
 - (d) It avoids the practical use of human beings

Ans. (c) It avoids the practical use of factory made chemicals

- 190.** Identify the problem caused by human activities that have led to _____ due to :

 - Deforestation
 - Mining
 - Overgrazing
 - Over irrigation

Select the appropriate option from the following



Map not to Scale

- (i) On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as the state where wheat is a subsistence crop. Identify it from the following options.

Ans. (b) Odisha

- (ii) On the same map, 'B' is also marked as the state where primitive subsistence farming is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya'. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Jharkhand
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Odisha

Ans. (c) Madhya Pradesh

- 192.** Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Abbreviation related to agriculture)	List-II (full form)
(a)	KCC	Kisan Credit Card
(b)	HYV	Indian council of agricultural research
(c)	MSP	High yielding variety
(d)	ICAR	Minimum support price

Ans. (a) KCC = Kisan Credit Card

193. Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Name of paddy crops)	List-II (Areas)
(a)	Aus, Aman, Boro	Assam, Haryana, Orissa
(b)	Aus, Aman, Boro	West Bengal, Haryana, Orissa
(c)	Aus, Aman, Boro	Assam , West Bengal, Orissa
(d)	Aus, Aman, Boro	Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana

Ans. (c) Aus, Aman, Boro – Assam, West Bengal, Orissa

194. Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Crop)	List-II (Time period to mature)
(a)	Rice	2-4 months
(b)	Cotton	6-8 months
(c)	Pulses	5-8 months
(d)	Watermelon	4-8 months

Ans. (b) Cotton – 6-8 months

195. Choose the correct option for the following:

	List-I (Crop)	List-II (India's position in world regarding its production)
(a)	Rice	First
(b)	Tea	Fourth
(c)	Sugarcane	Second
(d)	Wheat	Third

Ans. (b) Sugarcane – Second

196. A man saw large-scale farming of one crop resembling the factory production, using capital investment and application of modern science and technology in cultivation, processing and marketing the final product. Find out type of agriculture this man saw.

- (a) Intensive agriculture
- (b) Slash and burn agriculture
- (c) Extensive agriculture
- (d) Plantation agriculture.

Ans. (d) Plantation agriculture

197. Many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. Of which type resource is this an example?

- (a) Bhoojan - Gramdan
- (b) Gramdan
- (c) Gram swarajya
- (d) Blood-less revolution

Ans. (a) Bhoojan- Gramdan

Political Science



198. Choose the correctly matched pair about the people living in Belgium and the language they speak.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Walloon – French | (b) Wilsonia – German |
| (c) Flemish – Dutch | (d) Brussels – English |

Ans. (c) Flemish – Dutch

199. Choose the correctly matched pair about the government of Belgium and its elected body.

- (a) Central government – People living in state
- (b) State government – People living in particular area
- (c) Community government – People belonging to one language community.
- (d) Local government - People living in whole country

Ans. (c) Community government – People belonging to one language community.

200. Choose the correctly matched pair about Power sharing and its benefits.

- (a) Government – All are treated equally
- (b) Political parties – Upholds spirit
- (c) Democracy – Ensure instability
- (d) Social groups – Reduces the possibility of conflict

Ans. (d) Social groups – Reduces the possibility of conflict

201. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (forms of power sharing)	List-II (Organs)
(a)	Horizontal government	Legislative, executive, Judiciary
(b)	Vertical government	Coalition government and political alliance.
(c)	Social group	Union, state and local
(d)	Political parties	Social, religious and linguistic

Ans. (a) Horizontal government Legislative, executive, Judiciary

SOURCE 1.

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year, we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power,



they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

202. What is Power Sharing among different organs of the government called?
(Choose the most appropriate answer)

- (a) Horizontal distribution of power.
- (b) Vertical distribution of power.
- (c) Power sharing among Social groups.
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Horizontal distribution of power.

203. Why is power sharing in different organs of the government system is called checks and balances?

- (a) Ministers and government officials exercise power but they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- (b) Judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.
- (c) Both the factors
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Both the factors

204. Fill in the blank from the given options:

Power is shared among different of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Parts | (b) Organs |
| (c) Sections | (d) Levels |

Ans. (b) Organs

205. Consider the following statements on most common arrangements on Power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Power is shared among different organs of the government.
- II. Power can be shared among governments at different levels.
- III. Power sharing arrangement can be seen in political parties pressure groups and movements.
- IV. 'Community government' is not an example of power sharing.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

206. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. Horizontal distribution of power does not allow different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

- II. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others.
- III. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) I Only |

Ans. (d) I Only

207. What results in a balance of power among various institutions?

- (a) Horizontal distribution of power
- (b) Vertical distribution of power.
- (c) Power sharing among Social groups.
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Horizontal distribution of power.

208. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Reason (R): Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

209. Read carefully the conversation between these two friends, and then select the most appropriate answer from the given options.

Rahul and Rhea are discussing about the pros and cons of power sharing.

- A. Rahul: power sharing is good it can possibly decrease the difference of opinions between social groups.
- B. Rhea: power sharing is good but there will be conflicts between the parties.
- A. Rahul: it is a good way to protect the stability of the political party.
- B. Rhea: Imposing the will of the majority community over others looks like an attractive option in the short run.
- A. Rahul: Yes, but it will ruin the unity of the nation in the long run.
- B. Rhea: I don't agree. Why should it?
- A. Rahul: Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well.

Whom would you agree with?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Only A | (b) Only B |
| (c) Partially A | (d) Partially B |

Ans. (a) Only A

210. Some States in India enjoy a special status. The powers enjoyed by the state are in relation to the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples. Their culture and also preferential employment in government services.

It falls under the provisions of _____ of the Constitution of India

Choose the correct option

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 323 | (b) Article 317 |
| (c) Article 351 | (d) Article 371 |

Ans. (a) Article 371

211. Choose the correctly matched pair about type of government and areas that it covers.

- | |
|--|
| (a) Federal government – Entire country |
| (b) Centre Government – Regional area |
| (c) Community government – Third level of government |
| (d) State Government – Particular area of country |

Ans. (a) Federal government – Entire country

212. Choose the correctly matched pair about countries and reasons of conflict.

- | |
|---|
| (a) Belgium – State was protecting and fostering Buddhism |
| (b) Sri Lanka – Dutch were in minority in capital city |
| (c) Belgium – Due to economic disparity |
| (d) Sri Lanka – Dutch community was in majority in the whole country. |

Ans. (c) Belgium – Due to economic disparity

213. Choose the correctly matched pair about Sri Lanka and its main events.

- | |
|--|
| (a) 1948 – Dominance of Sinhala speaking |
| (b) 1980 – Sri Lanka got its independence |
| (c) 1956 – Demand of independent Tamil Eelam |
| (d) 2009 – End of civil war |

Ans. (d) 2009 – End of civil war

214. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Sri Lankan population)	List-II (Areas)
(a)	Christian	South and West
(b)	Sinhala	South and East
(c)	Buddhist	North and West
(d)	Sri Lankan Tamils	North and East

Ans. (d) Sri Lankan Tamils – North and East

215. Choose the correctly matched pair about power sharing and its component in Belgium.

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Equal power sharing – In Brussels |
|---------------------------------------|

- | |
|--|
| (b) Separate government – In central government |
| (c) Community government – In State Government |
| (d) Equal representation – Dutch and French in central government. |

Ans. (d) Equal representation – Dutch and French in central government.

216. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List -I (Government)	List-II (Problem faced by them)
(a)	Local government	Elections are not held regularly
(b)	Union government	No party gets support from state government.
(c)	State government	No party gets 2/3 majority
(d)	Centre Government	No party gets more than 50% votes.

Ans. (a) Local government – Elections are not held regularly

217. Assertion (A): There was tensions between the Dutch and French speaking communities in Belgium.
Reason (R): The Dutch speaking community got educational and economic benefit much later, in Belgium.

- | |
|---|
| (a) Both are correct and R explains A correctly |
| (b) Both A and R are correct but R do not explain A |
| (c) A is true but R is false |
| (d) R is true but A is false |

Ans. (a) Both are correct and R explains A correctly

218. In Trincomalee district which ethnic group dominates?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (a) Sinhalese | (b) Indian Tamils |
| (c) Muslim | (d) Srilankan Tamils |

Ans. (d) Srilankan Tamils

219. What is the core feature of an ethnic group?

- | |
|--|
| (a) A common nationality and shared culture |
| (b) Some religions and a common nationality |
| (c) Common descent, similar culture and only one nation |
| (d) Common descent, similarity in physical and cultural view |

Ans. (d) Common descent, similarity in physical and cultural view

220. The term ethnic suggest?

- | |
|--|
| (a) A social division based on shared culture |
| (b) A racial division based on physical features |
| (c) A religious division based on castes |
| (d) None of the above |

Ans. (a) A social division based on shared culture

221. Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation?



- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (a) India | (b) Pakistan |
| (c) USA | (d) Sri Lanka |

Ans. (c) USA

222. Choose the correct statement regarding language policy of the Indian Government.

- (a) English is our national language
- (b) Citizens are free to choose any language as national language
- (c) Hindi is our national language
- (d) Constitution of India did not declare any language as national language

Ans. (d) Constitution of India did not declare any language as national language

223. Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Foreign affairs | (b) Currency |
| (c) Banking | (d) Law and order |

Ans. (d) Law and order

224. Which of the following governments has two or more levels?

- (a) Community Government
- (b) Coalition Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) Unitary Government

Ans. (c) Federal Government

225. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- (a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
- (b) States are dependent for revenue or funds on the central government.
- (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (d) States have no financial autonomy.

Ans. (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

226. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

- (a) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government
- (b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government
- (c) A state government is answerable to central government
- (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution

Ans. (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution

227. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (List in Constitution)	List-II (Subject)
(a)	State list	Defence
(b)	Union list	Education
(c)	Concurrent list	Commerce
(d)	Residuary list	Subject not included in any list

Ans. (d) Residuary list — Subject not included in any list

228. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- (a) Horizontal division of power
- (b) Vertical division of power
- (c) Division of power among various communities
- (d) Sharing of power among political parties

Ans. (b) Vertical division of power

229. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Level of government in democracy)	List-II (Advantages)
(a)	Centre Government	Resolve issues at National level
(b)	State government	Resolved issues all over country
(c)	Community government	Resolve issues at Central level
(d)	Panchayats	Resolve issues at Grass root level.

Ans. (d) Panchayats — Resolve issues at Grass root level.

SOURCE 4.

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. If you look at the political map of India when it began its journey as a democracy in 1947 and that of 2019, you will be surprised by the extent of the changes. Many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

230. Why was the creation of linguistic states the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country?
(Choose the most appropriate answer)

- (a) India is a vast country
- (b) Some leaders feared it would lead to the disintegration of the country
- (c) Leaders wanted that India should have English as the main language for the whole country.
- (d) All the above

Ans. (b) Some leaders feared it would lead to the disintegration of the country

231. Which state name has been changed after 1947?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Hyderabad | (b) Cochin |
| (c) Mysore | (d) All of these |

Ans. (d) All of these

232. Fill in the blank from the given options

- The resisted linguistic States for some time.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Provincial Government | (b) Central Government |
| (c) Leaders | (d) People |

Ans. (b) Central government

233. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.
- II. The State Government resisted linguistic States for some time.
- III. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) II Only |

Ans. (d) II Only

234. Why many old States have vanished and many new States have been created after 1947?

- (a) This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.
- (b) Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Both of these

235. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.

Reason (R): The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

236. religion is majority in Sri Lanka?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Hindu | (b) Muslim |
| (c) Christian | (d) Buddhism |

Ans. (d) Buddhism

237. Which country adopted a series of majoritarian steps secure Sinhala Super?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) India | (b) Sri Lanka |
| (c) France | (d) Belgium |

Ans. (a) Sri Lanka

238. Sri Lanka was declared as an independent nation in which year?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1946 | (b) 1848 |
| (c) 1948 | (d) 1947 |

Ans. (c) 1948

239. Majority of the Sri Lankan people speak?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Tamil | (b) Sinhala |
| (c) Kannad | (d) Hindi |

Ans. (b) Sinhala

240. Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called as

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Indian Tamils | (b) Sinhala Tamils |
| (c) Cylon Tamils | (d) Sri Lankan Tamils |

Ans. (a) Sri Lankan Tamils

241. A violent conflict within a country between two opposing groups, which appear like a war is called?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Civil war | (b) War |
| (c) Debate | (d) Plebiscite |

Ans. (a) Civil war

242. Which Indian state is compared to Belgium in this textbook?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Haryana | (b) Delhi |
| (c) Kerala | (d) West Bengal |

Ans. (a) Haryana

243. Assertion (A): Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for recognition of Tamils as an official language

Reason (R): Belgium is a neighbour of India

- (a) Both are correct and R explain A
- (b) Both are correct but R do not explain A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) Both are incorrect

Ans. (d) Both are incorrect

**SOURCE 2.**

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

255. How did the idea of power-sharing emerge? (Choose the most appropriate answer)

- (a) In opposition to the notions of undivided political power.
- (b) All power of a government must reside in one person
- (c) All power of a government must reside in group of persons.
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) In opposition to the notions of undivided political power.

256. Why is democracy considered a good government?

- (a) People are the source of all political power.
- (b) People rule themselves through institutions of self-government.
- (c) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

257. Fill in the blank from the given options:

In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of

- (a) Political Party
- (b) Pressure group
- (c) Self-government
- (d) Government

Ans. (b) Self-government

258. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in support of the notions of undivided political power.
- II. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place.
- III. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) I Only | (d) III Only |

Ans. (c) I Only

259. Which power in a democracy should be distributed among as many citizens as possible?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Political | (b) Social |
| (c) Legislative | (d) Executive |

Ans. (a) Political

260. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government.

Reason (R): In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

261. Consider the following statements regarding federalism and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- II. Federation and unitary governments are one and same.
- III. In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.
- IV. Federalism has two levels of government.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (c) I, III and IV

262. Consider the following statements regarding federalism in India and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Constitution declared India as a union of States
- II. The constitution provides three tier system of government.
- III. The third tier of federalism was added in the form of panchayats and municipalities.
- IV. Union list, state list and concurrent list does not make India a federal country.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III



- 263.** Consider the following statements regarding decentralisation in India and select the answer using the codes given below:
- The third tier of government is called local government.
 - Major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1990.
 - When power is taken away from Central and state government it is called decentralisation.
 - The rural local government is popularly known by the name and Panchayati Raj.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (c) I, III and IV

- 264.** Consider the following statements about main features of federalism and select the answer using the codes given below:
- There are only two levels of government.
 - Different tiers of government govern the citizens.
 - Courts have the power to interpret the constitution.
 - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (b) II, III and IV

- 265.** Shagun wants to contest the election in Gram Sabha. How many reservation seats are there for the woman in Panchayati Raj bodies that give her a chance of winning the seat?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) One fourth | (b) One sixth |
| (c) One third | (d) Half |

Ans. (c) One third

- 266.** Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Term)	List-II (Definition)
(a)	Jurisdiction	The Area over which someone has legal authority.
(b)	Residuary subject	Supervisory body working for Gram Panchayat
(c)	Gram Sabha	Chairperson of Municipal Corporation
(d)	Mayor	Subjects not included in all three list.

Ans. (a) Jurisdiction – The Area over which someone has legal authority.

- 267.** Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Schedule in Constitution)	List-II (Subject)
(a)	14	Directive principles
(b)	8	Scheduled Language
(c)	18	Income tax
(d)	10	Fundamental rights

Ans. (b) 8 – Scheduled Language

- 268.** A student read that this policy was the second test for the Indian federation. Find out which type of test this student saw?

- Linguistic State
- Language Policy
- Centre- State Relations
- Decentralisation of India

Ans. (b) Language Policy

- 269.** According to a data speakers of Scheduled Languages of India are

- Assamese 1.26%
- Bengali 8.03
- Hindi 43.63

Out of three languages why Hindi is not taken National language despite its speakers are the largest. Select the most suitable option from the following:

- Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
- Hindi was identified as the official language.
- There were many safeguards to protect other languages.
- There are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

Ans. (d) There are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

- 270.** Anil wants to go to USA because all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. Of which type Federal government is this an example?

- Coming Together
- Holding Together
- Democratic
- Socialist

Ans. (a) Coming Together

- 271.** Most of the Tamils of Sri Lanka are

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Hindus | (b) Muslims |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) Christians |

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

- 272.** What is the percent of Christians, in Sri Lanka who are both Tamil and Sinhala?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 10% | (b) 78% |
| (c) 7% | (d) 6% |

Ans. (c) 7%

273. In which year the act that recognising Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka was passed?

- (a) 1953
- (b) 1959
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1957

Ans. (c) 1956

274. What is the percentage of Tamil speakers in Sri Lanka?

- (a) 16%
- (b) 17%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 19%

Ans. (c) 18%

275. Which of the following social group is divided into two sub-groups?

- (a) Telugu
- (b) Tamils
- (c) Kannad
- (d) Malayalam

Ans. (b) Tamils

276. Which of the following wasn't part of the act passed in 1956 in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhala was the only official language
- (b) The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala in government jobs
- (c) Tamil will have their own separate local government that will not sub-ordinate to the central one
- (d) The state would protect and foster Buddhism only

Ans. (c) Tamil will have their own separate local government that will not sub-ordinate to the central one

277. Which language was disregarded in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhala
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Dutch
- (d) Hindi

Ans. (b) Tamil

278. Whose forefather's come from India as plantation workers during colonial period?

- (a) Indian Malya
- (b) Indian Tamils
- (c) Indian Telugu
- (d) Kannad

Ans. (b) Indian Tamils

279. Assertion (A): Belgium amended its constitution 4 times between 1970- 1993

Reason (R): The ethnic composition of this country is quite complex.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A, R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) R is true but A is false

Ans. (b) Both A, R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A

280. What is the duration of Sri Lankan civil war?

- (a) 23 July 1983 – 18 May 2009
- (b) 21 August 1981 – 14 May 2009
- (c) 20 July 1981 – 18 May 2008
- (d) 20 July 1981 – 18 July 2008

Ans. (a) 23 July 1983 – 18 May 2009

281. During 1950s and 60s , what was the major problem in Belgium?

- (a) Christians were in majority
- (b) Dutch were in minority in capital
- (c) French were in minority in capital who were majority in country
- (d) Tensions between Dutch speaking people and French speaking people

Ans. (d) Tensions between Dutch speaking people and French speaking people

282. Which of the Indian state is closest to Sri Lanka?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Lakshwadeep
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar

Ans. (b) Tamil Nadu

283. Belgium was a part of which of its neighbour at a time?

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Luxembourg
- (d) Netherlands

Ans. (d) Netherlands

284. Majority of Belgium population lives in

- (a) Brussels
- (b) Flemish region
- (c) German area
- (d) Wallonia

Ans. (b) Flemish region

285. The system of Panchayat Raj involves:

- (a) Village, block and district levels
- (b) Village and state levels
- (c) Village, district and state levels
- (d) Village, state and union levels

Ans. (a) Village, block and district levels

286. Which is the nearest state of India from Sri Lanka?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerela
- (c) Lakshwadeep
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (a) Tamil Nadu

287. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called:

- (a) Distribution
- (b) Centralisation
- (c) Reorganisation
- (d) Decentralisation

Ans. (d) Decentralisation



289. Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language
- (b) Buddhism was to be protected by the state
- (c) Provinces were given autonomy
- (d) Sinhalas were favoured in government jobs

Ans. (c) Provinces were given autonomy

290. Who among the following is called head of the state at the state level?

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Governor
- (d) Mayor

Ans. (c) Governor

296. Which of the following is not one of the key features of federalism?

- (a) There are two or more levels of governments
- (b) Each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration
- (c) The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed
- (d) The Constitution can be unilaterally changed by any one level of government

Ans. (d) The Constitution can be unilaterally changed by any one level of government

291. Which one is not the part of 3 tier system of Panchayat Raj?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Municipalities | (b) Village Panchayat |
| (c) Block Samiti | (d) Zila Parishad |

Ans. (a) Municipalities

292. Which of the following subjects falls under the Concurrent list?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Defence | (b) Agriculture |
| (c) Marriage | (d) Currency |

Ans. (c) Marriage

293. Who administers the whole district?

- (a) Sarpanch
- (b) Mayor
- (c) District Magistrate or Collector
- (d) Sessions Judge

Ans. (c) District Magistrate or Collector

294. Which are the basic objectives of a federal system?

- (a) To safeguard and promote unity of the country
- (b) To accommodate regional diversity
- (c) To share powers among different communities
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

SOURCE 3.

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

295. A federation haslevels of government.

(Choose the most appropriate answer)

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| (a) Two | (b) Three |
| (c) Four | (d) All of these. |

Ans. (a) Two

296. Which government can pass on orders to the local government?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Provincial | (b) Community |
| (c) State | (d) Central |

Ans. (d) Central

297. Fill in the blank from the given options:

Under the unitary system, either there is level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) One | (b) Two |
| (c) Three | (d) Four |

Ans. (a) One

298. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- II. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
- III. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power interdependent of the other.

Options

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) I and III | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) I Only |

Ans. (c) III Only

299. In which sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments?

- (a) Under the unitary system, there is only one level of government.
- (b) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (c) Both of these.
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Both of these.

300. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.

Reason (R): State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

301. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Heads)	List-II (Organs of government)
(a)	Prime Minister	State
(b)	Chief Minister	Centre
(c)	Governor	Panchayat
(d)	Mayor	Municipal Corporation

Ans. (d) Mayor — Municipal Corporation

302. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Year)	List-II (Language policy of India)
(a)	2013	States changed their language
(b)	1956	Use of Hindi was promoted
(c)	1947	Three new languages were added
(d)	1965	Use of English for official purpose to be stopped

Ans. (d) 1965 — Use of English for official purpose to be stopped

303. Anita realizes that the Judiciary is asking the government to do many things, even if there are no such existing cases in the court. Of which type checking of government by the Judiciary is an example?

- (a) Horizontal distribution of power.
- (b) Government of different level
- (c) Among different social groups.
- (d) Among different political parties

Ans. (a) Horizontal distribution of power.

304. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Modern democracies)	List-II (Type of system)
(a)	Legislative, Executive, Judiciary	Check and balance
(b)	Among different pressure groups	Vertical power
(c)	Among different social groups	Check and balance
(d)	Central Government, State Government, local Bodies	Horizontal power

Ans. (a) Legislative, Executive, Judiciary — Check and balance

305. Meena likes to read the history of various countries. She gets to know that Sri Lanka got its independence in the year 1948. But an Act was passed which recognized Sinhala as the official language of Sri Lanka. Help her in finding out the correct year of the passing of the Act.

- (a) 1955
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1957
- (d) 1958

Ans. (b) 1956

306. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Ethnic groups)	List-II (Percentage of Ethic composition)
(a)	Flemish	59
(b)	Belgium	20
(c)	Wilsonia	1
(d)	Dutch	20

Ans. (a) Flemish — 59

307. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Reasons to have power sharing)	List-II (Types of power sharing)
(a)	Avoid conflict	Prudential
(b)	Spirit of democracy	Prudential
(c)	Majority cannot rule over minority	Moral
(d)	Political stability	Moral

Ans. (a) Avoid conflict — Prudential

308. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (States)	List-II (Base of creation)
(a)	Nagaland	Culture
(b)	Assam	Language
(c)	Jharkhand	Linguistic
(d)	Uttarakhand	Geography

Ans. (a) Nagaland — Culture

309. Which of the following wasn't a part of demands of Sri Lankan Tamils?

- (a) Tamil should be an official language
- (b) Regional autonomy
- (c) Right to vote
- (d) Opportunities in securing education and jobs

Ans. (c) Right to vote

310. What does "Eelam" means?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) District | (b) Continent |
| (c) State | (d) Empire |

Ans. (c) State

311. Belgium is a nation of which continent?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Asia | (b) Eurasia |
| (c) Africa | (d) Europe |

Ans. (d) Europe

312. How many times did the Belgium government amend its constitution between 1970 and 1993?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) 3 times | (b) 4 times |
| (c) 6 times | (d) 10 times |

Ans. (b) 4 times

313. Which ethnic group is in majority in northern Sri Lanka?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Muslim | (b) Sri Lankan Tamils |
| (c) Sinhalese | (d) Muslim or Hindu |

Ans. (a) Sinhalese

314. In Jaffna district which ethnic group is in majority?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| (a) Srilankan Tamils | (b) Sinhala |
| (c) Hindu | (d) Muslim |

Ans. (a) Srilankan Tamils

315. What is the percentage of Sri Lankan Tamils in Sri Lanka?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 13% | (b) 15% |
| (c) 30% | (d) 14% |

Ans. (a) 13%

316. Which ethnic group in Belgium got economic and educational development soon?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) French | (b) German |
| (c) Dutch | (d) Polish |

Ans. (a) French

317. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries. What does 'general pattern' mean? Select the correct choice.

- (a) Shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries.
- (b) Shift from primary to tertiary sector in developed countries.
- (c) Shift from secondary to primary sector in developed countries.

(d) Shift from primary to secondary sector in developed countries.

Ans. (a) Shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries.

318. Belgium shares boundary with which of the following

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Netherlands | (b) France |
| (c) Germany | (d) All of the above |

Ans. (d) All of the above

319. Which one of the following is not a feature of federalism?

- (a) Two or more levels of government
- (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens
- (c) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution
- (d) The centre government can order the state government

Ans. (d) The centre government can order the state government

320. Which one of the following countries has the federal form of government?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Egypt | (b) Sri Lanka |
| (c) Australia | (d) England |

Ans. (d) England

321. How many other languages are recognised as Scheduled Languages by the constitution, besides Hindi?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 20 | (b) 21 |
| (c) 18 | (d) 19 |

Ans. (b) 21

322. Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Banking | (b) Trade |
| (c) Police | (d) Education |

Ans. (d) Education

323. Rural local government is popularly known as:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Panchayati Raj | (b) Zilla Parishad |
| (c) State Government | (d) Gram Panchayat |

Ans. (a) Panchayati Raj

324. In local self-government institutions at least one-third of all positions are reserved for _____.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) men | (b) women |
| (c) children | (d) scheduled tribes |

Ans. (b) women

325. Which one of the following countries is an example of holding together federation?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) India | (b) USA |
| (c) Australia | (d) Switzerland |

Ans. (a) India

326. Which among the following states in India has a special status?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (c) Jammu and Kashmir

327. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. Which are they?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
- (b) Second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

328. The Constitution of India originally provided for:

- (a) a two-tier system of government.
- (b) a three-tier system of government.
- (c) a single-tier system of government.
- (d) a four-tier system of government.

Ans. (a) a two-tier system of government.

329. Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form in 1993
- (b) Belgium shifted from a federal form to a unitary form of government in 1993
- (c) Sri Lanka continues to be a unitary system
- (d) Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system

Ans. (b) Belgium shifted from a federal form to a unitary form of government in 1993

330. A student read that the Sinhala community of Sri Lanka dominated Tamil people. The State also protected and promoted Buddhism. Find out the type of Power-sharing this man saw?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Accommodation | (b) Horizontal |
| (c) Vertical | (d) Majoritarianism |

Ans. (d) Majoritarianism

331. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Power sharing)	List-II (Benefits of power sharing)
(a)	Government	Are treated equally
(b)	Political parties	Upholds spirit
(c)	Democracy	Ensure instability
(d)	Social groups	Reduce the possibility of conflict.

Ans. (d) Social groups — reduce the possibility of conflict.

332. According to data, the ETHNIC composition of Belgium country is as follows:

- 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
- Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
- Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German.

Out of these three features, what could have been the impact if 56% people wanted to have only their control over country.

- (a) Belgium must have followed the policy of Majoritarianism
- (b) Belgium must have followed the policy of Accommodation
- (c) Belgium must have followed the policy of Power sharing
- (d) Belgium must have followed the policy of different level of government

Ans. (a) Belgium must have followed the policy of Majoritarianism

333. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List -I (Year)	List-II (Features of federalism in India)
(a)	1950	Constitution recognised Hindi and 21 languages as scheduled language
(b)	1957	Boundaries of old states changed.
(c)	1990	Formation of Coalition government at the centre.
(d)	1995	Formation of third tier of government.

Ans. (a) 1990 – Formation of Coalition government at the centre.

334. Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in which part of Sri Lanka?

- (a) The north of the country
- (b) The east of the country
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) The north of the country

335. The Tamil Eelam was demanded in which region of Srilanka?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) South west | (b) South east |
| (c) North west | (d) North east |

Ans. (d) North east

336. In the city of Kandy which ethnic group is in domination?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Muslim | (b) Sinhalese |
| (c) Indian Tamils | (d) Telugu |

Ans. (b) Sinhalese



337. In Batticaloa, the major ethnic group is

- (a) Sri Lankan Tamils
- (b) Indian Tamils
- (c) Moors
- (d) Christians

Ans. (a) Sri Lankan Tamils

338. Which of the following is not an ethnic group of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhalese
- (b) Muslim
- (c) Sri Lankan Tamil
- (d) Parasi/zorostro

Ans. (d) Parasi/zorostro

339. Which of the following is neighbour of Belgium?

- (a) Norway
- (b) UK
- (c) France
- (d) Spain

Ans. (c) France

340. What is the population of Belgium?

- (a) 11.59 million
- (b) 100.61 million
- (c) 20.71 million
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) 11.59 million

341. How much of Belgium population lives in Flemish region?

- (a) 68%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 41%
- (d) 59%

Ans. (d) 59%

342. In the Wallonia region which linguistic group in majority?

- (a) French
- (b) German
- (c) Dutch
- (d) English

Ans. (a) French

343. is the least spoken language of the Belgians.

- (a) French
- (b) Spanish
- (c) Dutch
- (d) German

Ans. (d) German

344. What is the name of the capital city of Belgium?

- (a) Paris
- (b) Brussels
- (c) Bern
- (d) London

Ans. (b) Brussels

345. 80% of the population of Brussels speaks

- (a) Dutch
- (b) German
- (c) French
- (d) English

Ans. (c) French

346. 20% of the population of speaks Dutch.

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Brussels

Ans. (d) Brussels

347. Which one of the following countries is good examples of 'holding together federations'?

- (a) USA
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Australia
- (d) India

Ans. (d) India

348. Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?

- (a) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
- (b) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
- (c) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
- (d) State Election Commission looks after these elections.

Ans. (a) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.

349. Which is not true regarding changes in power-sharing arrangement between the centre and the states?

- (a) The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.
- (b) Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses with at least two-thirds majority.
- (c) Then, it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states.
- (d) The Parliament alone has the power to amend the provisions regarding power-sharing.

Ans. (d) The Parliament alone has the power to amend the provisions regarding power-sharing.

350. Rural local government is popularly known as:

- (a) Zila Parishad
- (b) Panchayat Samiti
- (c) Panchayati Raj
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Panchayati Raj

351. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Country)	List-II (Type of federation)
(a)	India	Coming together
(b)	Spain	Holding together
(c)	Belgium	Coming together
(d)	USA	Holding together

Ans. (b) Spain – Holding together

352. Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?

- (a) Period after 1990
- (b) Period after 2000
- (c) Period after 1980
- (d) Period after 1970

Ans. (a) Period after 1990

353. Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?

- (a) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
- (b) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.

friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.

365. What do people resent? (Choose the most appropriate answer)

- (a) Regular work
- (b) Equal treatment
- (c) Security
- (d) Discrimination

Ans. (d) Discrimination

366. Our quality of life depends on non-material things also. Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following:

- (a) Friends
- (b) Respect
- (c) Equal treatment
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

367. Fill in the blank from the given options:

There are many things like that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives.

- (a) Regular work
- (b) Better wages
- (c) Decent price for the crops
- (d) Friends

Ans. (d) Friends

368. There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- (a) Regular work
- (b) Friendship
- (c) Better wages
- (d) Decent price for crops

Ans. (b) Friendship

369. What are important goals of people? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.

- (a) To earn material things
- (b) To get non-material things
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Either A or B

Ans. (c) Both A and B

370. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives.

Reason (R): It will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.

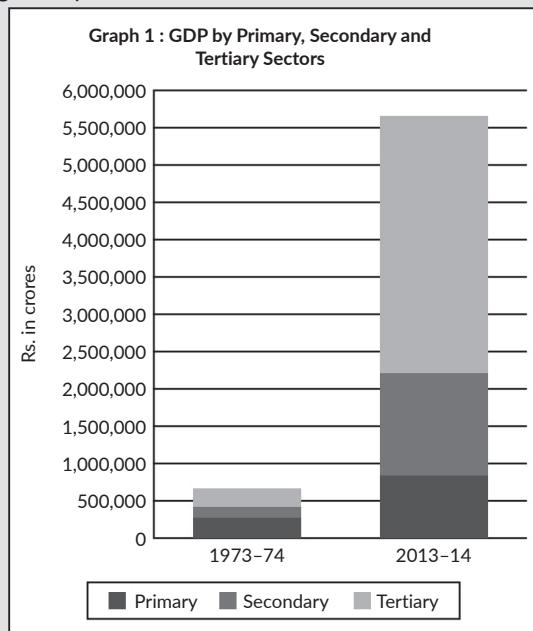
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

371. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:



The teacher tells Minal to study the depicted graph showing the production of goods and services in the three sectors. This graph is shown for two years, 1973-74 and 2013-14. She needs to compare the total production of growth over the past forty years and answer the following question. Can you say which sector has grown the most over forty years?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) All sectors developed equally.

Ans. (c) Tertiary

372. The following image shows the sector of an economic activity.

Identify the sector from the following options.



- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) Industrial sector

Ans. (c) Secondary sector

373. Consider the following statements on creating employment and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. Improving irrigation.

- II. Improving tourism will lead to an increase in employment.
- III. Locating industries in semi rural areas will also help in creating employment.
- IV. Organised sector will help in creating more jobs.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (d) I, II and IV

- 374.** Consider the following statements regarding GDP and select the answer using the codes given below:
- I. It stands for gross domestic product.
 - II. It only includes production of primary sector not of secondary and tertiary
 - III. It includes value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
 - IV. It shows how big the economy is.

Options

- | |
|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III |
| (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV |
| (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (c) I, III and IV

- 375.** Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Sector)	List-II (Example)
(a)	Primary	Yarn
(b)	Secondary	Transportation
(c)	Tertiary	Fishing
(d)	Primary	Forestry

Ans. (d) Primary – Forestry

- 376.** Choose a correctly matched pair about category of person and their developmental goal.
- (a) An adivasi from Narmada valley – Higher support price for their crop
 - (b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab – Regular wages
 - (c) Landless rural labourers – More days of work and better wages
 - (d) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops – To fulfill livelihood

Ans. (c) Landless rural labourers – More days of work and better wages

- 377.** Consider the following statements regarding development goals and select the answer using the codes given below:
- I. People have different perspectives on development.
 - II. Development is same everyone.
 - III. What may be development for one may not be development for the other person.
 - IV. Development may be destructive for the other.

Options

- | |
|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III |
| (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV |
| (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (c) I, III and IV

- 378.** Consider the following statements regarding comparing different countries or states and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. For comparing countries their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- II. The income of the country, is the income of all rich residents of the country.
- III. For comparison between countries, income is not very useful measure
- IV. The average income is also called per capita income.

Options

- | |
|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III |
| (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV |
| (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (c) I, III and IV

- 379.** Consider the following statements regarding sustainable development and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. It is defined as development that needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations.
- II. A number of scientist have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable.
- III. Consequences of environmental degradation respect national or state boundaries.
- IV. It is a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

Options

- | |
|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III |
| (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV |
| (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (c) I, III and IV

- 380.** Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Per capita income)	List-II (countries name)
(a)	Rich	USA
(b)	Middle	Sri Lanka
(c)	Lower	India
(d)	Middle lower	Pakistan

Ans. (a) Rich – USA



381. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Features)	List-II (Country)
(a)	Capita income is low	Developed
(b)	Capital formatting is high	Developing
(c)	Efficiency and productivity is low	Developed
(d)	Standard of living is high	Developed

Ans. (c) Standard of living is high – Developed

382. Which is the most common method of measuring economic development?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Profit loss | (b) Income |
| (c) Sales | (d) Import-export |

Ans. (b) Income

383. What are the developmental goals of landless rural labourers?

- (a) More days of work and better wages
- (b) Acquisition of land for self-tilling
- (c) More hours of work
- (d) Self-reliance

Ans. (a) More days of work and better wages

384. What brings about stable income?

- (a) Better wages
- (b) Work opportunities
- (c) Regular work
- (d) Decent price for their crops or other products

Ans. (c) Regular work

385. Fifty years from now what would be the most promising source of energy and why?

- (a) Petroleum energy, because it is obtained from fossil fuels.
- (b) Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.
- (c) Coal based energy, because it is pollution-free.
- (d) Forest product based energy, because India has abundant forests.

Ans. (b) Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.

386. Pick out the cause (from below) that enhances environmental degradation:

- (a) Planting of trees.
- (b) Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water.
- (c) Ban on use of plastic bags.
- (d) Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.

Ans. (d) Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.

387. Assertion (A): Kerala has better net attendance ratio than Bihar

Reason (R): Kerala has less female children than Bihar hence the attendance ratio is better.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (c) Assertion (A) correct but Reason (R) is wrong.

- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (c) Assertion (A) correct but Reason (R) is wrong.

388. Assertion (A): Groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country.

Reason (R): About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (c) Assertion (A) correct but Reason (R) is wrong.

- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

389. Which of the Asian country is lower in HDI?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) Myanmar | (b) Pakistan |
| (c) India | (d) Bangladesh |

Ans. (b) Pakistan

390. Which of the following resources are renewable but excessively used?

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Air
- (d) Trees

Ans. (d) Trees

391. Give an example of an intermediate good.

- (a) Woven basket
- (b) Chair production from wood
- (c) Wheat flour
- (d) Biscuits

Ans. (c) Wheat flour

392. In the data given of GDP, which was the most productive sector in 1974?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Primary | (b) Tertiary |
| (c) Secondary | (d) Public |

Ans. (a) Primary

393. Which sector has grown the most over forty years?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Primary | (b) Tertiary |
| (c) Secondary | (d) Public |

Ans. (b) Tertiary



394. Employment figures of a country are based on data collected from 5-yearly survey on employment and unemployment. Which organisation conducts this survey?

- (a) NSSO – National Sample Survey Organisation
- (b) NREGA 2005 – National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
- (c) ILO – International Labour Organisation
- (d) Census of India

Ans. (b) NREGA 2005 – National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

395. Assertion (A): There is also a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector.

Reason (R): Workers in an unorganised sector get paid really less and are heavily exploited.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

396. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason? Find the correct answer from the following:

- (a) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because all the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a new-born child.
- (b) Because most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.
- (c) Because Kerala has very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
- (d) Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.

Ans. (c) Because Kerala has very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.

SOURCE 2.

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

397. Sustainability of development is considered a new area of knowledge. Which one of the following is the prominent reason?

- (a) Our future is linked together
- (b) This subject is perennial
- (c) It includes other scientists also
- (d) We do not know our goal.

Ans. (c) It includes other scientists also

398. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. In general, the question of development or progress is not perennial.
- II. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we should not ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are.
- III. So the debate on development continues.

Options

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II | (b) II and III |
| (c) III Only | (d) II Only |

Ans. (a) I and II

399. According to information given above, at all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. Identify the reason.

- (a) The question of development or progress is perennial.
- (b) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries
- (c) Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge
- (d) This issue is no longer region or nation specific.

Ans. (a) The question of development or progress is perennial.

400. So the debate on development continues. What do you understand by 'debate' from the context?

- (a) The question of development or progress is perennial.
- (b) At all times as a member of society we need to ask where we want to go and what our goals are.
- (c) As an individual we need to ask what we wish to become and what our goals are.
- (d) Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge.

Ans. (a) The question of development or progress is perennial.

401. This issue is no longer region or nation specific. Identify the issue which is at prominent level from the following.

- (a) Sustainable development
- (b) Environmental degradation
- (c) Development
- (d) All of these

Ans. (b) Environmental degradation



402. Why is it said 'Our future is linked together'? Select the correct option referring to the context.

- (a) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
- (b) Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge.
- (c) The question of development or progress is perennial.
- (d) The debate on development continues.

Ans. (a) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.

403. Choose a correctly matched pair about Economics Term and its explanation.

- (a) GDP — Goods that are ready to use
- (b) Final goods — Activities that contribute to the flow of goods and services
- (c) Economic activity — Value of all final goods and services.
- (d) Intermediate goods — Goods used up during the production process.

Ans. (d) Intermediate goods — Goods used up during the production process.

404. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Human development index)	List-II (Development goal)
(a)	Literacy rate	Equal treatment
(b)	Body mass index	Income
(c)	Health facilities	Security
(d)	Life expectancy	Respect

Ans. (b) Body mass index — Income

405. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Development goal)	List-II (Aspect of development)
(a)	Equal treatment	Differ from person to person
(b)	Security	Differ from person to person
(c)	Ample opportunities	Differ from person to person
(d)	Respect	Differ from person to person

Ans. (c) Ample opportunities — Differ from person to person

406. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Type of degradation)	List-II (Example)
(a)	Dirty rivers	Air
(b)	Deforestation	Water
(c)	Soil erosion	Air
(d)	Ozone depletion	Environmental.

Ans. (d) Ozone depletion Environmental.

407. Consider the following statements regarding Public Facilities and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. These are the services provided by the government to the citizens.
- II. Sanitation, public transport, health care etc are some of the important public facilities.
- III. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of medical material goods and services.
- IV. Money in pocket can buy all the goods and services that one person may need to live well.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

408. Rita living on a hill station has to walk about 4 Km every day to attend her school, whereas her cousin living in Delhi uses the bus to go to school, which is only 2 Km away. Find out which type of facilities are lacking for Rita?

- (a) Unequal income distribution
- (b) Less Per capita income
- (c) Lack of public facilities
- (d) Lack of education

Ans. (c) Lack of public facilities

409. Mamta realizes that India lies in Low Income countries. So, Per Capita Income of India would be less than

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) US \$955 | (b) Us \$ 1200 |
| (c) US \$ 1205 | (d) US \$ 1800 |

Ans. (a) US \$ 955

410. The data survey showing the proportion of undernourished adults in India for the year 2000.

State	Male%	Female%
Karnataka	38	36
Kerala	23	20
Madhya Pradesh	43	41
All states	37	40

- (a) The nutritional level of people of both male and female in Madhya Pradesh is higher than the people of Kerala.
- (b) The nutritional level of both male and female in Madhya Pradesh is Highest than the people of Karnataka.
- (c) The nutritional level of both male and female in Madhya Pradesh is the lowest than the people of all states.
- (d) The nutritional level of both male and female of all states is lower than in Madhya Pradesh. The Teacher asks the students to compare the nutritional level of the people in Madhya Pradesh with the other states by choosing from the above. What is your reply?

Ans. (c) The nutritional level of both male and female in Madhya Pradesh is the lowest that the people of all states.

411. Rita is a teacher in a public school and has a fixed timing from 8 am to 1 pm from Monday to Saturday. She gets a monthly salary and provident fund and benefits such as medical and other allowances laid down by the government. She received an appointment letter stating all terms and conditions of work. Identify the sector she works in

- (a) Primary Sector
- (b) Service Sector
- (c) Organized Sector
- (d) Unorganized Sector

Ans. (c) Organized Sector

412. What are the rules and regulations to be followed by the organized sector given in various laws of the government? Identify the incorrect one.

- (a) Daily wages
- (b) Minimum wages
- (c) Provident fund
- (d) Medical allowances

Ans. (a) Daily wages

413. How is the statement "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person" relevant to development? Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following:

- (a) Resources need to be used judiciously.
- (b) Over exploitation of resources will lead to better development and rise in economy.
- (c) The development could be sustainable in nature and exhaustive and over exploitative.
- (d) The time for replenishment of resources shouldn't be allowed for the practice of 'green economic development'.

Ans. (a) Resources need to be used judiciously.

414. Fill in the blanks choosing the apt option.

The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of _____

- (a) The nature of the economic activity.
- (b) Employment conditions
- (c) Ownership of enterprises
- (d) Benefits for workers employed.

Ans. (c) Ownership of enterprises

415. How would you compare different countries or states? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- (a) On the basis of per capita income and gross national income.
- (b) Per capita income is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.
- (c) On the basis of GDP of the country.
- (d) A country with low per capita income is more developed than others with high per capita income.

Ans. (b) Per capita income is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.

416. Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. With reference to this infer the appropriate option.

- (a) Money cannot buy pollution-free environment.
- (b) Money cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
- (c) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- (d) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

Ans. (c) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

417. Besides seeking more income, there is something people resent, what is it?

- (a) Getting fewer wages for more work
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) No work
- (d) Poverty

Ans. (b) Discrimination

418. What is the one factor on which our life depends?

- (a) Employment
- (b) Security of work
- (c) Money, or material things that one can buy with it
- (d) Freedom

Ans. (c) Money, or material things that one can buy with it

419. If women are engaged in paid work, what difference does it make?

- (a) Their dignity in the household and society decreases
- (b) No difference
- (c) No dignity
- (d) Their dignity in the household and society increases

Ans. (d) Their dignity in the household and society increases

420. Name one type of classification of the economy.

- (a) Urban
- (b) Rural
- (c) Public/private
- (d) State/national

Ans. (c) Public/private

421. Where are the employment and non-employment figures taken from to study the data?

- (a) Real-Time Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.
- (b) National Statistical Office (NSO)
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Statistics information bureau

Ans. (b) National Statistical Office (NSO)

422. What are the groups of classification of an economy called?

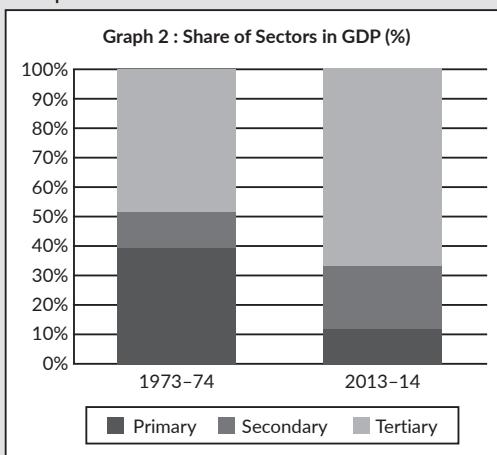
Ans. (a) Sectors

423. Match the following sectors in column A with their status given in column B:

	Column A (Sectors)		Column B (Status)
(a)	Public sector	1.	Service sector
(b)	Primary sector	2.	Regular employment
(c)	Tertiary sector	3.	Government owns it
(d)	Organised sector	4.	Exploits natural resources

Ans. (a) 3, (b) 4, (c) 1, (d) 2.

424. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:



Seema, a student of class 10, was reading the chapter- Sectors of Indian Economy. While studying various sectors and their contribution to the Indian economy, the following bar diagram was discussed. She was told by the teacher that in the primary sector a large number of people are involved. She was confused while analyzing the graph.

- (a) 100% and 100% (b) 55% and 65%
(c) 45% and 75% (d) 50% and 50%

Ans. (a) 100% and 100%

SOURCE 3.

Generally, it has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produced much more food than before. Many people could now take up other activities. There were increasing number of craft persons and traders. Buying and selling activities increased many times. Besides, there were also transporters, administrators, army etc. However, at this stage, most of the goods produced were natural products from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector.

Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. They were forced to do so. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed.

In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

425. Over the years, there have been changes in the pattern of working of the people. Which one of the following is the ideal one?

- (a) Shift of people from primary sector to secondary sector.
 - (b) Shift of people from secondary sector to tertiary sector
 - (c) Shift of people from one sector to another
 - (d) Shift of people from primary sector to tertiary sector.

Ans. (c) Shift of people from one sector to another

426. Read the following statements and identify the incorrect option.

- I. Over a long time and because of new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding.
 - II. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in small numbers.
 - III. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates.

Options

Ans. (d) II Only

427. According to the information, identify the reason why people who had earlier worked on farms began to work in factories in large numbers?

- (a) Because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding.
 - (b) Because people began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates.
 - (c) Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.
 - (d) Over time, a shift had taken place and the importance of the sectors had changed.

Ans. (a) Because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding.

428. The extract refers to the economic sector. Identify the main issue that it is referring to.

- (a) Shift of job from one sector to another
- (b) Historical change in sector
- (c) People working in primary sector
- (d) People working in secondary sector

Ans. (b) Historical change in sector

429. As the methods of farming changed and the agriculture sector began to prosper. What do you infer from this? Choose the correct option which best refers to the context.

- (a) Agriculture produced much more food than before.
- (b) Many people could now take up other activities.
- (c) There were increasing number of craft persons and traders. Buying and selling activities increased many times.
- (d) There were also transporters, administrators, army etc.

Ans. (a) Agriculture produced much more food than before.

430. In Kerala, 12 Infants died before the age of one year as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year. Of which type is this an example?

- (a) Literacy rate
- (b) Infant mortality rate
- (c) Net attendance ratio
- (d) PDS

Ans. (b) Infant mortality rate

431. According to 2012-13 data, Per capita income of few states is as follows

- Maharashtra - ₹ 1,07,670
- Kerala - ₹ 88,527
- Bihar - ₹ 28,774

Out of three states why Maharashtra will have better living condition as compared to other states. Select the most suitable option from the following:

- (a) Due to better PDS
- (b) Due to high literacy rate
- (c) Money can buy things that will make life comfortable
- (d) Material and non-material things can be bought from money.

Ans. (c) Due to better PDS.

432. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Abbreviation)	List-II (Full form)
(a)	MR	Medical Representative
(b)	IMR	Indian Medical Resources
(c)	HDI	Human Development Index
(d)	NAR	National Aeronautical Research

Ans. (c) HDI – Human Development Index

433. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

Crude Oil Reserves

Region/ Country	Reserves(2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	No. of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United States of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3

Reena wants to buy a car for herself. When she read the above-given table and data given there, she dropped her idea of buying a car that runs on petrol. Now, she is planning to buy an electric car. Help her to calculate the difference between reserves of The USA and the Middle East.

- (a) 1,634.6
- (b) 879.4
- (c) 764.3
- (d) 876.6

Ans. (c) 764.3

434. A person is willing to work at prevailing wages that are given by the government. But he couldn't find work. Find out what he should do?

- (a) Wait till he gets work
- (b) Ask for allowance under MGNREGA
- (c) Take loan from bank
- (d) Take loan from his relatives/friends.

Ans. (b) Ask for allowance under MGNREGA

435. According to 2019-20 data, people working in unorganized sector are as follows

- Primary Sector – 68%
- Secondary – 22%
- Tertiary – 10%

Out of the three sectors, why do people from the primary sector work in the unorganized sector? Select the most suitable option from the following:

- (a) Primary sector is not registered.
- (b) Low job opportunities in other sectors
- (c) Less labour is required in other sectors
- (d) Unemployment rate is very high.

Ans. (a) Primary sector is not registered.

436. A man uses sugarcane as raw material and makes sugar or gur. Of which type of sector is this an example?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Organised

Ans. (b) Secondary

437. Different persons could have notions of a country's development.

- (a) different as well as conflicting
- (b) same



- (c) indifferent
- (d) no

Ans. (a) different as well as conflicting

438. What is considered to be one of the most important attributes when we compare countries at the level of development?

- (a) Industrial development
- (b) Resources of the country
- (c) Income
- (d) Import-export

Ans. (c) Income

439. More income means

- (a) average out of needs of people.
- (b) more of all things that human beings need.
- (c) no effect on the common man.
- (d) more business

Ans. (b) more of all things that human beings need.

440. is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Per capita income | (b) Gross income |
| (c) Net income | (d) Total income |

Ans. (a) Per capita income

441. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, which criterion is used in classifying countries?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Total income | (b) Gross income |
| (c) Per capita income | (d) Net income |

Ans. (c) Per capita income

442. Which of the following neighbouring country has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Bangladesh | (b) Sri Lanka |
| (c) Nepal | (d) Pakistan |

Ans. (b) Sri Lanka

443. Countries with per capita income of US\$ per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 12,126 | (b) 11,246 |
| (c) 12,056 | (d) 10,056 |

Ans. (c) 12,056

444. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources it is called

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) tertiary sector | (b) primary sector |
| (c) service sector | (d) public sector |

Ans. (b) primary sector

445. Which activities come under the agriculture and related sectors?

- (a) Dairy
- (b) Mineral excavation

- (c) Using cotton fiber from the plant
- (d) Selling agricultural products in the market

Ans. (a) Dairy

446. What is the secondary sector?

- (a) Production of a good by exploiting natural resources
- (b) Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- (c) Activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- (d) Mineral excavation

Ans. (b) Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.

447. Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Primary | (b) Private |
| (c) Industrial | (d) Tertiary |

Ans. (c) Industrial

448. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

Workers in different Sectors (In Millions)

Sectors	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475
Total in Percentage			100%

Students of the class-IX collected an estimated number of workers in India in the organized and unorganized sectors. They had to find out the percentage of people in the unorganized sector in agriculture? Choose the correct answer from the following.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 99% | (b) 48% |
| (c) 54% | (d) 78% |

Ans. (a) 99%

449. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on

Fill in the blanks with one of the following options:

- (a) life expectancy
- (b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling
- (c) national income
- (d) all the above

Ans. (d) all the above

450. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following things money cannot buy?

- I. Full protection from infectious diseases
 - II. High quality education
 - III. A luxury home
 - IV. A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country
- (a) I and II (b) II and III
 (c) I, II and III (d) II and IV

Ans. (d) II and IV

451. How can we find out if we are properly nourished?

- (a) Through good weight and scale
 (b) Body mass index
 (c) Nutrient table
 (d) Height and weight table

Ans. (b) Body mass index

452. Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that

- (a) health and nutrition is declining.
 (b) per capita income is unstable.
 (c) levels of resources are not sustainable.
 (d) levels of development are not sustainable.

Ans. (d) levels of development are not sustainable.

453. Groundwater is an example of resources.

- (a) renewable (b) non-renewable
 (c) protected (d) reserve

Ans. (a) renewable

454. Where in India the overuse of groundwater particularly found?

- (a) Assam (b) Shillong
 (c) Punjab (d) Karnataka

Ans. (c) Punjab

455. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.

- (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
 (b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
 (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
 (d) The average income includes the value of property held.

Ans. (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.

456. Those activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process, are called

- (a) Primary (b) Private
 (c) Industrial (d) Tertiary

Ans. (d) Tertiary

457. Name one functioning activity of the tertiary sector.

- (a) Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
 (b) This sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
 (c) Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 (d) Produce a good by exploiting natural resources

Ans. (a) Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops

458. Which sector is also called the service sector?

- (a) Primary (b) Public
 (c) Industrial (d) Tertiary

Ans. (d) Tertiary

459. The sum of production in the three sectors gives, what is called the of a country?

- (a) gross income
 (b) gross domestic product
 (c) net domestic product
 (d) net income

Ans. (b) gross domestic product

460. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the

- (a) average production of the sector for that year.
 (b) net production of the sector for that year.
 (c) total production of the sector for that year.
 (d) gross production of the sector for that year.

Ans. (c) total production of the sector for that year.

461. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

Place of work	Nature of employment	% of working people
In offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15
Own shops, office, clinics in marketplaces with formal license	Organised	15
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers	Unorganised	20
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	Unorganised	50

Sia was working in a shop as a helper. She was paid only for the days when she was present in the shop. She was not paid even for Sundays. She has to work for 12 hours to get one day salary. She wants to take up a job in an office which belongs to the Organised sector. Find the percentage of workers like Sia who are working in the unorganized sector in this city?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 35%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 70%

Ans. (d) 70%

SOURCE 4.

Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors could be on the basis of who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Railways or post office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies. The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it. Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities.

462. Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors is on these bases. Which one of the following is the ideal basis of classification economic activities?

- (a) On the basis who is responsible for the delivery of services.
- (b) On the basis of who owns assets.
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Both of these.

463. Read the following statements and identify the INCORRECT statements from the given options

- I. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
- II. Railways or post office is an example of the private sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.
- III. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.

Options

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) III Only
- (d) II Only

Ans. (d) II Only

464. According to information given above, identify how does the governments raise money.

- (a) From individuals and companies.
- (b) Through taxes and other ways.
- (c) By spending on a whole range of activities.
- (d) From RBI

Ans. (a) Through taxes and other ways.

465. Modern-day governments spend on a whole range of activities. What do you understand by 'the whole range of activities' in this statement?

- (a) Health facilities and education facilities
- (b) Iron and steel company
- (c) Transportation and Communication.
- (d) Sports and electricity.

Ans. (a) Health facilities and education facilities

466. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. Identify one such prominent company from the following:

- (a) Indian Airlines
- (b) TISCO
- (c) Indian Post office
- (d) Indian Railways

Ans. (b) TISCO

467. gradually became the most important in total production and employment.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Secondary sector | (b) Tertiary sector |
| (c) Public sector | (d) Primary sector |

Ans. (a) Secondary sector

468. Which one is a primary occupation?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Tailor | (b) Basket weaver |
| (c) Flower cultivator | (d) Milk vendor |

Ans. (c) Flower cultivator

469. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the to get the total production.

- (a) values of goods and services in production
- (b) final goods and services
- (c) adding up the actual numbers of goods
- (d) goods and services in the three sectors

Ans. (b) final goods and services

470. It has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, sector was the most important sector of economic activity.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) public | (b) tertiary |
| (c) secondary | (d) primary |

Ans. (d) primary

471. Choose the correctly matched option from the following:

	Column A (category of person)	Column B (Development goal)
(a)	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	1. More days of work and better wages
(b)	Landless rural labourers	2. Higher support prices for their crops
(c)	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	3. Regular wages
(d)	An adivasi from Narmada valley	4. To fulfill livelihood

Ans. (d) An adivasi from Narmada valley – 4. To fulfill livelihood

472. For each of the sectors that we come across we should focus on employment and:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) GDP | (b) GNP |
| (c) NNP | (d) NI |

Ans. (a) GDP

473. The literacy rate of Kerala in 2011 was

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 82 | (b) 94 |
| (c) 62 | (d) 50 |

Ans. (b) 94

474. is a new-renewable resource.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Solar energy | (b) Minerals |
| (c) Fossil fuels | (d) None of these |

Ans. (a) Solar energy

475. Match the items in column A to that of column B and choose the right option:

	Column A	Column B
(a)	Girl in an urban family	1. Regular wages and more job days
(b)	A minister	2. Equal opportunities just like her brother
(c)	A labourer	3. More profit, more projects
(d)	A businessman	4. More votes

Ans. (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 1, (d) 3.

476. The present levels of development are

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) not sustainable | (b) sustainable |
| (c) renewable | (d) none of these |

Ans. (a) not sustainable

477. Assertion (A): Increase in population, urbanisation and industrialisation lead to increased use for fossil fuels.

Reason (R): Over use of conventional energy resources has resulted in the phenomenon of greenhouse effect.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (c) Assertion (A) correct but Reason (R) is wrong.

- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

478. Per Capita Income is calculated in for all countries.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) pounds | (b) euros |
| (c) dollars | (d) rupees |

Ans. (c) dollars

479. About districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 300 | (b) 500 |
| (c) 450 | (d) 350 |

Ans. (a) 300

480. Nearly of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) two-third | (b) one-third |
| (c) half | (d) one fourth |

Ans. (a) two-third

481. The literacy rate for the rural population of males in Uttar Pradesh is

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 73% | (b) 70% |
| (c) 76% | (d) 78% |

Ans. (c) 76%

- (b) Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.
- (c) Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities.
- (d) Many people could now take up other activities.

Ans. (a) To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.

482. Countries with per capita income of US\$ or less are called low-income countries.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 995 | (b) 885 |
| (c) 955 | (d) 855 |

Ans. (a) 995

483. Assertion (A): Leela works five days a week, receives her income on the last day of each month and gets medical facilities from her firm.

Reason (R): Leela is working in organised sector.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).



- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (R).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (a) The firms in organised sector are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc.

484. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So, two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

(i) The passage given above relates to which of the following options?

- (a) Seasonal unemployment
- (b) Creating more employment opportunities
- (c) Importance of agricultural sector
- (d) Importance of girl child.

Ans. (b) Creating more employment opportunities.

(ii) According to the given passage, irrigation helps in increasing agricultural employment based on which of the following options?

- (a) The government can spend some money
- (b) One hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days
- (c) Banks can provide a loan
- (d) Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop

Ans. (d) Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop.

(iii) By setting up a dam, which part of agricultural activities will be impacted?

- (a) Sowing
- (b) Watering
- (c) Fertiliser application
- (d) Harvesting

Ans. (b) Watering.

(iv) To accommodate more family members, Laxmi needs to:

- (a) Take loan from bank
- (b) Irrigate her land and grow rabi crops
- (c) Look for a canal system
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (b) Irrigate her land and grow rabi crops.

485. Which of the following common in the assessment of development in the reports of the World Bank and UNDP?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Educational levels | (b) Health status |
| (c) Gold Reserves | (d) Per Capita Income |

Ans. (d) Per Capita Income

486. Where is the UNDP headquartered?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) London | (b) New York |
| (c) Burns | (d) Geneva |

Ans. (b) New York

487. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the age group:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Above 5 years | (b) Above 12 years |
| (c) Above 7 years | (d) Above 6 years |

Ans. (c) Above 7 years

488. Which of the following would be an ideal goal for natives of Abidjan?

- | |
|---|
| (a) Free Healthcare, heal their environment |
| (b) More space |
| (c) More houses |
| (d) More factories and hence more jobs. |

Ans. (a) Free Healthcare, heal their environment

489. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, would be the demand for such services.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) equal | (b) more |
| (c) less | (d) uneven |

Ans. (b) more

490. When income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) more food | (b) hospitals |
| (c) defense | (d) tourism |

Ans. (d) tourism

491. Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as have become important and essential.

- | |
|--|
| (a) private hospitals |
| (b) professional training |
| (c) information and communication technology |
| (d) Insurance |

Ans. (c) information and communication technology

492. Underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. It is also called

- (a) hidden employment.
- (b) disguised unemployment.
- (c) unstable employment.
- (d) less employment.

Ans. (b) disguised unemployment.

493. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

Table 1.6 Some Data Regarding India And Its Neighbours For 2013

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population 2005-2012	HDI Rank in the world
Sri Lanka	9250	74.3	91.2	73
India	5150	66.4	62.8	135
Myanmar	3998	65.2	92.7	150
Pakistan	4652	66.6	54.9	146
Nepal	2194	68.4	57.5	145
Bangladesh	2713	70.7	57.7	142

Source : Human Development Report, 2014

A study was conducted about GNI, Life Expectancy at birth, Literacy Rate, and HDI Ranking in the world regarding India and its neighboring countries.

Identify the difference between the GNI of Sri Lanka and Nepal.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 6,056 | (b) 7,056 |
| (c) 6,506 | (d) 7,056 |

Ans. (b) 7,056

494. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Sector)	List-II (Features)
(a)	Organised	No regular income
(b)	Unorganised	Payment of Gratuity
(c)	Organised	Fixed working hours
(d)	Unorganised	Small shops

Ans. (c) Organised – Fixed working hours

495. Consider the following statements regarding division of sectors of Indian Economy and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. On the basis of nature of economic activities
- II. On the basis of formal structure or employment condition.
- III. On the basis of ownership
- IV. On the basis of primary sector.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (a) I, II and III

496. Choose the correctly matched pair about Sectors and its example.

- (a) Post Office – Public
- (b) Reliance industry – Private
- (c) Jet Airways – Private
- (d) Health Centers – Private

Ans. (a) Post Office – Public

497. Choose a correctly matched pair about Activities and its related sector.

- (a) Farming – Secondary
- (b) Fishing – Primary
- (c) Weaving – Tertiary
- (d) Transportation – Tertiary

Ans. (b) Fishing – Primary

498. Identify the ideal pair about Sectors and the activity related to it.

- (a) Primary – Occupation that produces finish goods
- (b) Secondary – Occupation that provide services
- (c) Economic – Occupation that contributes flow of goods and services
- (d) Tertiary – Occupation that is related to man's natural environment

Ans. (c) Economic – Occupation that contributes flow of goods and services

499. Amita came to know about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in which government ensures 100 days work. When was this Act implemented?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 2002 | (b) 2003 |
| (c) 2004 | (d) 2005 |

Ans. (d) 2005

500. Choose a correctly matched pair about sectors and its related names.

- (a) Primary – Industrial
- (b) Secondary – Agricultural and related
- (c) Tertiary – Services
- (d) Organised – Factory

Ans. (c) Tertiary – Services



501. Consider the following statements regarding tertiary sectors and select the answer using the codes given below:
- I. It aids and supports the production.
 - II. Communication is also included in tertiary sector.
 - III. In this sector natural products are changed to other form.
 - IV. As it generate services it is known as service sector.

Options

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, III and IV |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I, II and IV |

Ans. (d) I, II and IV

502. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Type of energy)	List-II (Example)
(a)	Conventional	Tidal
(b)	Non-conventional	Coal
(c)	Conventional	Wind
(d)	Non-conventional	Atomic energy

Ans. (d) Non-conventional – Atomic energy

503. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Sector)	List-II (Features)
(a)	Organized	Work not assured
(b)	Unorganized	Employment security
(c)	Organized	No overtime provision
(d)	Unorganised	Low paid jobs

Ans. (c) Unorganized – Low paid jobs

504. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Causes of unemployment)	List-II (Areas)
(a)	Less scope for industrialization	Urban
(b)	Less job	Rural
(c)	Lack of education and skill	Rural
(d)	Lack of infrastructure	Urban

Ans. (c) Lack of education and skill – Rural

505. Which category does India come under?

- High-income countries
- Low middle-income countries
- Low-income countries
- High middle-income countries

Ans. (b) Low middle-income countries

506. What was India's per capita income in 2017?

- US\$ 1950 per annum
- US\$ 1880 per annum

- US\$ 1930 per annum
- US\$ 1981 per annum

Ans. (d) US\$ 1981 per annum

507. What can money not buy for you?

- Unadulterated medicines
- Water
- Pollution-free environment
- Organic food

Ans. (c) Pollution-free environment

508. Why does Kerala have a low Infant Mortality Rate?

- Adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- Suitable climate
- Pollution free environment
- Good water

Ans. (a) Adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities

509. Over the past decade or so indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development?

- health and nutrition
- health and education
- child development
- Human development

Ans. (b) health and education

510. According to the Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, which two countries have a higher life expectancy at birth rate than India?

- Sri Lanka and Myanmar
- Pakistan and Nepal
- Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka and Malaysia

Ans. (d) Sri Lanka and Malaysia

511. As the methods of farming changed and the agriculture sector began to prosper, most of the goods produced were from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector.

- synthetic products
- involved machines
- natural products
- mixed products

Ans. (c) natural products

512. Why did the secondary sector later become the most important sector?

- People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates
- Employment increased
- Agriculture declined
- (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) (a) and (b)



513. In developed countries, the sector has become the most important in terms of total production.

- (a) primary
- (b) industrial
- (c) service
- (d) public

Ans. (c) service

514. The primary sector is also called

- (a) service sector
- (b) agriculture and related sector
- (c) pre-industry sector
- (d) unorganized sector

Ans. (b) agriculture and related sector

515. In the data given of GDP, which was the most productive sector in 2013-14?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Tertiary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Public

Ans. (b) Tertiary

516. The secondary sector is also called

- (a) organised sector
- (b) service sector
- (c) industrial sector
- (d) public sector

Ans. (c) industrial sector

517. Match the following occupations in column A with their sectors in column B:

	Column A (Occupations)		Column B (Sectors)
(a)	Bee-keeper	1.	Secondary sector
(b)	Priest	2.	Unorganised sector
(c)	Construction worker	3.	Primary sector
(d)	Basket weaver	4.	Tertiary sector

Ans. (a) 3, (b) 4, (c) 2, (d) 1.

518. 'There is enough for everybody's need but not for everybody's greed'. Who said these words?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Narendra Modi
- (d) Bhagat Singh

Ans. (b) Mahatma Gandhi

519. **Assertion (A):** Development involves thinking about the ways in which we can work towards achieving goals of holistic growth.

Reason (R): Holistic growth is economic growth.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (c) Assertion (A) correct but Reason (R) is wrong.

520. The service sector includes activities such as

- (a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry
- (b) making sugar, gur and bricks
- (c) transport, communication and banking
- (d) none of these

Ans. (c) transport, communication and banking

521. Identify which of these is a natural product.

- (a) Clothes
- (b) A book
- (c) Jute
- (d) Apple juice

Ans. (c) Jute

522. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Type of employment)	List-II (Sectors)
(a)	Open unemployment	Tertiary
(b)	Disguised unemployment	Primary
(c)	Fully employment	Primary
(d)	Semi employment	Secondary

Ans. (b) Disguised unemployment — Primary

523. Choose a correctly matched pair about development and its indicators.

- (a) Social development — Sex ratio
- (b) Environmental development — Good salary
- (c) Economic development — Security
- (d) Physical development — Working condition.

Ans. (a) Social development — Sex ratio

524. Study the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors:

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	800,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

Meeta was comparing the contribution of all three sectors in Rupees for her Maths class. Calculate the ratio of the Tertiary and Primary sectors in GDP 2013.

- (a) 1 : 6
- (b) 2 : 5
- (c) 1 : 4
- (d) 2 : 7

Ans. (c) 1 : 4

525. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Features)	List-II (Sector)
(a)	Easy availability of goods	Unorganised
(b)	Rapid economic development	Public
(c)	Financial resources' for development	Organised
(d)	Create employment opportunities	Unorganised.

Ans. (b) Rapid economic development — Public

526. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?

- (a) It generates services rather than goods.
- (b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.
- (c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources.
- (d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy.

Ans. (b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.

527. As per NREGA 2005 (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005) the number of days of employment guaranteed by government is:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 100 days | (b) 80 days |
| (c) 150 days | (d) 120 days |

Ans. (a) 100 days

528. Choose the correct option from the following.

List-I (Working condition)	List-II (Sector)
(a) Workers get less wages	Organised
(b) Workers enjoy security of jobs	unorganised
(c) Workers get pension after retirement	Organised
(d) Workers get medical benefits	Unorganised

Ans. (c) Workers get pension after retirement — Organised

529. Which of the following activities does not belong to the primary sector?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Fishing | (b) Banking |
| (c) Mining | (d) Forestry |

Ans. (b) Banking

530. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Primary sector | (b) Secondary sector |
| (c) Tertiary sector | (d) IT sector |

Ans. (a) Primary sector

531. **Assertion (A):** The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after.

Reason (R): Because the sector offers high and regular pay.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

532. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List-I (Role of government)	List-II (Sector)
(a)	Welfare of people	Public
(b)	Large expenditure	Private
(c)	Support of government	Unorganised
(d)	Duty of government	Organised

Ans. (a) Welfare of people — Public

533. Assertion (A): Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.

Reason (B): Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganised sector.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (a) If Rakesh and Raghu were employed in organised sector, they would receive benefits such as paid leaves, medical insurance and pension schemes from the employer. Mohan is not following labour laws as he does not provide any paid leave to his employees in the year.

534. In the comparative data on Haryana, Kerala, and Uttar Pradesh, which state has the highest literacy rate?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Haryana | (b) Kerala |
| (c) UP | (d) All are equal |

Ans. (b) Kerala

535. In the data for the Per capita income of Haryana, Kerala, Bihar, which state has the lowest per capita income?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Haryana | (b) Kerala |
| (c) Bihar | (d) All of the above |

Ans. (c) Bihar

536. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?

- (a) Expansion of rural banking
- (b) More days of work and better wages
- (c) Metal roads for transportation
- (d) Establishment of a high school

Ans. (b) More days of work and better wages

537. Assertion (A): Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector.

Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

538. Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?

- (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
- (b) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
- (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.
- (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.

Ans. (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.

539. NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct number of days?

- (a) 200 days
- (b) 100 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 60 days

Ans. (b) 100 days

540. How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation?

- (a) By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.
- (b) By increasing their profits.
- (c) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.
- (d) By providing private hospital facilities for the rich.

Ans. (c) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.

541. Which one of the following economic activities is not in the tertiary sector?

- (a) Banking
- (b) Bee keeping
- (c) Teaching
- (d) Working in a call centre

Ans. (b) Bee keeping

542. Assertion (A): People not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc. in mind.

Reason (R): Money cannot buy everything.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

543. Which of these can be considered as basic services?

- (a) Growing of wheat
- (b) Transport
- (c) Storage
- (d) Police station

Ans. (d) Police station

544. The task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the

- (a) central government.
- (b) state government.
- (c) provincial government.
- (d) all of the above

Ans. (a) central government.

545. Life insurance is an activity of the

- (a) primary sector.
- (b) secondary sector.
- (c) service sector.
- (d) none of the above.

Ans. (c) service sector.

546. The motive of the public sector enterprises is:

- (a) profit making
- (b) entertainment
- (c) social welfare and security
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (c) social welfare and security

547. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? Select one from the following alternatives:

- (a) Secondary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Primary sector
- (d) Science and Technology sector

Ans. (b) Tertiary sector

548. Agriculture, dairy farming are activities belonging to which of the following sectors?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Scientific technology

Ans. (a) Primary

549. Assertion (A): GDP shows how big the economy is.

Reason (R): GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during particular year.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Ans. (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.



550. What is meant by GDP?

- (a) Gross Dairy Product
- (b) Gross Domestic Product
- (c) Great Development Project
- (d) Great Domestic Product

Ans. (b) Gross Domestic Product

551. Which of the following activities is not the activity of Primary Sector?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) Milking | (b) Fishing |
| (c) Making of sugar | (d) Farming |

Ans. (c) Making of sugar

552. The motive of public sector enterprises is:

- (a) Profit making
- (b) Entertainment
- (c) Social welfare and security
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Social welfare and security

553. What will be the aspiration of an educated urban unemployed youth?

- (a) An educated urban unemployed youth will aspire for better opportunities in agriculture.
- (b) Support from government at every step in life for his upward movement.
- (c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
- (d) Better facilities of recreation for his leisure time.

Ans. (c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.

554. Match the countries given with their HDI Rank according to Human Development Report, UNDP, 2018.

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Sri Lanka	1.	150
(b)	India	2.	149
(c)	Pakistan	3.	130
(d)	Nepal	4.	76

Ans. (a) 4, (b) 3, (c) 1, (d) 2.

555. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:

- (a) Gross domestic product
- (b) Net domestic product
- (c) National product
- (d) Production of secondary sector

Ans. (a) Gross domestic product

556. Which of the following economic activity does not come under the primary sector?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Fishing | (b) Farming |
| (c) Mining | (d) Banking |

Ans. (d) Banking

557. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?

- (a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month
- (b) She is not paid for leave
- (c) She gets medical allowance
- (d) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.

Ans. (b) She is not paid for leave





Social Science

Self Assessment Paper - 1

Section - A

(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

1. In 1848 who tried to unite the regions of German confederation into a nation state by an elected parliament?
A. Conservatives B. Educated middle - class
C. Otto von Bismarck D. Kaiser William I
2. Unification of Germany took place between :
A. 1814-1815 B. 1821-1848 C. 1866-1871 D. 1797-1905
3. Identify what the Olive branch around the sword signifies :
A. Being freed B. Readiness to fight
C. Heroism D. Willingness to make peace
4. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line?
A. Giuseppe Mazzini B. Matternich
C. Otto von Bismarck D. Giuseppe Garibaldi
5. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as _____.
A. an independent nation B. a colonial power
C. a nation-state D. a colony
6. Choose the correctly matched pairs about months and cropping seasons:
A. October to December - Zaid B. Onset of monsoon - Kharif
C. Onset of winters - Rabi D. April to May - Summer
7. Zaid is a short season which comes during the _____ months.
C. Winter B. Summer C. Rainy D. Autumn
8. There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed! Who said these words?
A. Gandhiji B. Pt. Nehru
C. Sardar Patel D. Medha Patkar
9. What is White revolution associated with?
A. Onion production B. Introduction of technology.
C. Bhoojan and Grandam production D. Production of milk
10. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is known as:
A. Horticulture B. Apiary C. Sericulture D. Fishery
11. The power sharing arrangement in Belgium prevented the possible division of the country on :
A. Linguistic basis B. Religious basis
C. Regional basis D. None of the above
12. In which part of Sri Lanka are the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated ?
A. North and South B. East and West
C. North and East D. South and East
13. In which year Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country ?
A. 1947 B. 1948 C. 1949 D. 1950
14. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred as federalism ?
A. Horizontal division of power. B. Vertical division of power.
C. Division of power among various communities. D. Sharing of power among political parties.

15. 'Coming together federation' is not found in which of the following country ?
 A. India B. U.S.A. C. Switzerland D. Australia
16. Which of the following includes foreign affairs?
 A. Union list B. State list C. Concurrent list D. Federal list
17. Which of the following types of ethnic diversities found in Lebanon?
 A. Religious divisions B. Gender divisions
 C. Regional divisions D. Caste divisions
18. What does HDI stands for ?
 A. Human Development Index B. Human Development Indicator
 C. High Development Index D. Hampered Development Index
19. Which of the following best defines sustainable development ?
 A. Sustainable development refers to the promotion of international trade so, that the world does not have to face scarcity of resources because of geographical constraints.
 B. Sustainable development refers to ensuring Pareto efficiency in the countries so, that resources are optimally allocated, and it is not possible to reallocate resources to make some one better off without making someone else worse off.
 C. Sustainable development refers to meeting human development goals while maintaining the ability of natural systems to provide and replenish natural resources upon which the economy is dependent.
 D. Sustainable development refers to ensuring that no individual, firm or country can become a free rider, i.e., no one can benefit from resources without paying for them.
20. Which is the most common method of measuring economic development?
 A. Profit loss B. Income
 C. Sales D. Import-export
21. What are the developmental goals of landless rural labourers?
 A. More days of work and better wages B. Acquirement of land for self-tilling
 C. More hours of work D. Self-reliance
22. Besides seeking more income, there is something people resent, what is it?
 A. Getting fewer wages for more work B. Discrimination
 C. No work D. Poverty
23. If women are engaged in paid work, what difference does it make?
 A. Their dignity in the household and society decreases
 B. No difference
 C. No dignity
 D. Their dignity in the household and society increases
24. What is considered to be one of the most important attributes when we compare countries at the level of development?
 A. Industrial development B. Resources of the country
 C. Income D. Import-export

Section - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

25. What does the given image depict ?
 A. A poster hung on wall.
 B. Postage stamp with picture of Marianne.
 C. Picture of Germania, Philip Veit.
 D. Caricature of Otto von Bismark.
26. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct regarding the ideas promoted by Mazzini?
 I. Opposition to monarchy and support to democratic republic.
 II. Censorship of newspapers, books and songs.
 III. To established liberty and freedom under a monarchy.



Options:

- A. I & II B. II & III C. only I D. only II
27. What was the interpretation of the word 'La Talia' by the peasants of southern Italy?
 A. La Talia was Victor Emmanuel's mother.
 B. La Talia was Victor Emmanuel's sister.



- C. La Talia was Victor Emmanuel's wife.
D. La Talia was Victor Emmanuel's daughter.
- 28.** Identify the soil with the help of clues given below:
- Consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
 - As a whole is very fertile.
 - Is ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal crops.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Red soil | B. Alluvial soil |
| C. Black soil | D. Forest soil |
- 29.** Identify which of the following is not the characteristic of primitive subsistence farming?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Primitive tools | B. Technology |
| C. Small patches of land | D. Dependency on monsoon |
- 30.** Which of the following crops are grown in Rabi season?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Sugarcane and tobacco | B. Pulses, muskmelon and vegetables |
| C. Wheat, peas and gram | D. Rice, jute and millets |
- 31.** Consider the following statements on the term 'Resource' and write the answer using the codes given below:
- I. It is technological acceptable.
 - II. It is economically feasible.
 - III. It is culturally acceptable.
 - IV. It is present in large quantity.
- Options:**
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. I, II & III | B. II, III ,& IV | C. I, III & IV | D. I, II & IV |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
- 32.** Human beings used resources indiscriminately and this has led to various major problems. What are these problems?
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Accumulation of resources in few hands | B. Not many problems |
| C. Wastage of resources | D. Not well planned use of these resources |
- 33.** Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A) :** Nationalist tensions arose in Europe after 1871 and there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.
- Reason (R) :** Each power, such as Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.
- Options :**
- | |
|--|
| A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| C. A is true but R is false. |
| D. A is false but R is true. |
- 34.** Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.
- | Column A | Column B |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Low yielding | (1) Nilgiri Hills |
| (b) High yielding | (2) Subsistence Agriculture |
| (c) Coffee cultivation | (3) West Bengal |
| (d) Tea cultivation | (4) Shifting Agriculture |
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. a - 3, b - 2, c - 1, d - 4 | B. a - 2, b - 3, c - 4, d - 1 |
| C. a - 4, b - 3, c - 1, d - 2 | D. a - 4, b - 2, c - 1, d - 3 |
- 35.** Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. Which policy was adopted by the elected government to establish Sinhala supremacy? Select the appropriate option.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. Romanticism | B. Liberalism |
| C. Majoritarianism | D. Federalism |



36. Identify the form of government with the help of the following information.

- Legislature and executive are closely related and share powers with each other.
 - Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
 - There are two executives i.e. the elected President or King and the Prime Minister.
- A. Parliamentary form of government B. Unitary form of government
C. Decentralised form of government D. Community form of government

37. Which of the following options stress on the facts about Prudential reasons of power sharing?

- I. It gives a fair share to minority.
- II. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- III. It ensures the stability of political order.

Options:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| A. I & II | B. II & III |
| C. Only I | D. All of the above |

38. Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in Indian democracy.

- I. It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- II. Federation and unitary governments are one and same.
- III. In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.
- IV. Federalism has two levels of government.

Options:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. I, II & III | B. II, III & IV |
| C. I, III & IV | D. I, II & IV |

39. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Control on mining doesn't check land degradation.

Reason (R): In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, overgrazing is responsible for land degradation.

Options :

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

40. Choose the correct option from the following:

List-I (Terms related to power sharing)	List-II (Definition)
A. Accommodation	War between people living in the same country
B. Civil war	Government of two or more political parties
C. Majoritarian	Rule by majority community
D. Coalition Government	Rule by all communities

41. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

Workers in different Sectors (In Millions)

Sectors	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	238
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	398	475
Total in Percentage			100%

Students of class- IX collected estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. They want to find out percentage of people in the unorganised sector in agriculture? Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A. 99% B. 48% C. 54% D. 78%
42. Manisha is overweight as her weight is 66 kg and her height is 1.48 metre. Find out her Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.
A. 25.6 B. 30.1 C. 28.8 D. 27.9
43. A man saw large-scale farming of one crop resembling the factory production, using capital investment and application of modern science and technology in cultivation, processing and marketing the final product. Find out type of agriculture this man saw?
A. Intensive agriculture B. Slash and burn agriculture
C. Extensive agriculture D. Plantation agriculture

44. According to a data, the ETHNIC composition of Belgium country is as follows:

- 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
- Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
- Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German.

Out of these three features, what could have been the impact if 56% people wanted to have only their control over country.

- A. Belgium must have followed the policy of Majoritarianism
B. Belgium must have followed the policy of Accommodation
C. Belgium must have followed the policy of Power sharing
D. Belgium must have followed the policy of different level of government

45. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): In Belgium, the leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interest of different countries.

Reason (R): Belgium did not favour any particular community.

Options :

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

46. Anil wants to go to USA because all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. Of which type Federal government is this an example?

- A. Coming Together B. Holding Together C. Democratic D. Socialist

Section - C

(This section consists of two cases. There are total of 12 questions in this section.

Attempt any 10 questions from this section.)

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society –like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family –should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a turn to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.



In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was setup in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.

47. Which traditional institutions of state Conservatives wanted to preserve?

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| A. The monarchy | B. The Church |
| C. Social hierarchies, property and the family | D. All of these |

48. Which dynasty was restored to power after defeat of Napoleon?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. The Bourbon | B. Austrian |
| C. France | D. Germany |

49. Fill in the blank from the given options:

The kingdom of the _____ was setup in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. Belgium | B. Bourbon |
| C. Netherlands | D. France |

50. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect ?

- I. European governments were not driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- II. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
- III. Most conservatives realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

Options:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. I & II | B. II & III |
| C. III only | D. I only |

51. Why most conservatives did not propose a turn to the society of pre-revolutionary days?

- A. Modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.
- B. It could make state power more effective and strong.
- C. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.
- D. By all of these.

52. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

Reason (R): The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge

in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

53. Sustainability of development is considered a new area of knowledge. Which one of the following is the prominent reason?

- A. Our future is linked together
- B. This subject is perennial
- C. It includes other scientists also
- D. We do not know our goal

54. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options

- I. In general, the question of development or progress is not perennial.
- II. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we should not ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are.
- III. So the debate on development continues.

Options:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. I & II | B. II & III |
| C. III only | D. II only |

55. According to information given above, at all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. Identify the reason.

- A. The question of development or progress is perennial.
- B. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
- C. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge .
- D. This issue is no longer region or nation specific.

56. So the debate on development continues. Infer the meaning of debate noticed earlier from the following statements.

- A. The question of development or progress is perennial.
- B. At all times as a member of society we need to ask where we want to go and what our goals are.
- C. As an individual we need to ask what we wish to become and what our goals are.
- D. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge.

57. This issue is no longer region or nation specific. Identify the issue which is at prominent level from the following.

- A. Sustainable development
- B. Environmental degradation
- C. Development
- D. All of these

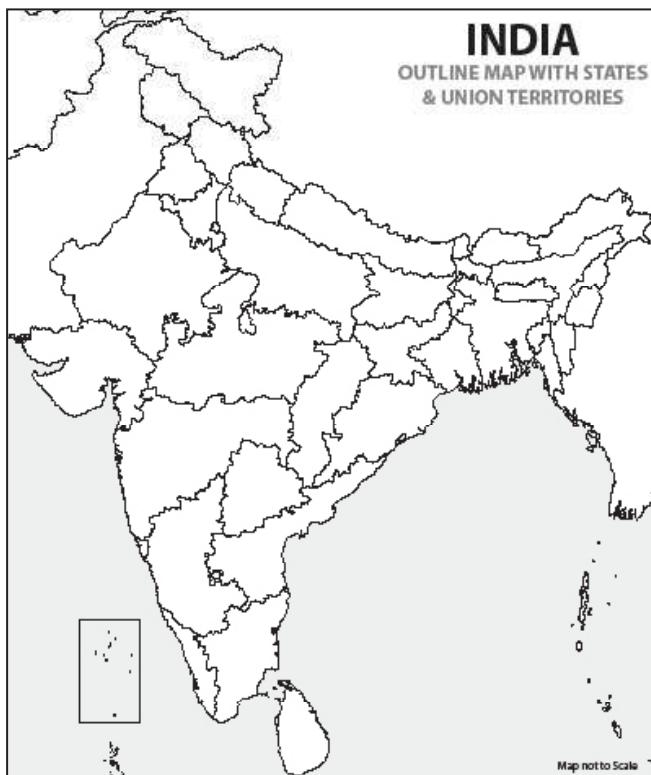
58. Our future is linked together. Why it is said so? Choose the correct option in reference to the context.

- A. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
- B. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge.
- C. The question of development or progress is perennial.
- D. The debate on development continues.

Section - D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.
- A. Tehri Dam
 - B. Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - C. Bhakra Nangal Dam
 - D. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a type of soil. Identify it from the following options.
- A. Black soil
 - B. Alluvial soil
 - C. Arid soil
 - D. Laterite soil



Scan this QR code
for the Solutions

Name of Exam : _____

2021-22

OMR Response Sheet

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Candidate's Sign. <input type="text"/>	Instructions for filling the OMR sheet :
Invigilator's Sign. <input type="text"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use only black/blue ballpoint pen to fill the circle 2. Use of pencil is strictly prohibited 3. Circle should be designed completely and properly 4. Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed

Q. No.	A	B	C	D
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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13.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q. No.	A	B	C	D
21.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
27.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
28.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
32.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
33.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
34.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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39.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
40.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q. No.	A	B	C	D
41.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
42.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
44.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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51.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
52.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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57.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
58.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
59.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
60.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Self Assessment Chart

After solving the self assessment paper, with the help of online solutions, mark yourself accordingly.

Q. No.	Chapters	Topics	Marks per Question	Marks Obtained
1.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Germany—Can the Army be Architect of a Nation	0.8	
2.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	The Making of Nationalism in Europe	0.8	
3.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Visualising the Nation	0.8	
4.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	The Age of Revolutions : 1830–1848	0.8	
5.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	The Age of Revolutions : 1830–1848	0.8	
6.	Agriculture	Cropping Pattern	0.8	
7.	Agriculture	Cropping Pattern	0.8	
8.	Resources and Development	Resource Planning in India	0.8	
9.	Agriculture	Technological and Institutional Reforms	0.8	
10.	Agriculture	Non-Food Crops	0.8	
11.	Power Sharing	Accommodation in Belgium	0.8	
12.	Power Sharing	Belgium and Sri Lanka	0.8	
13.	Power Sharing	Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka	0.8	
14.	Federalism	Overview	0.8	
15.	Federalism	What is Federalism?	0.8	
16.	Federalism	What makes India a Federal Country?	0.8	
17.	Power Sharing	Khalil's dilemma	0.8	
18.	Development	Public Facilities	0.8	
19.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
20.	Development	How to compare different countries or states?	0.8	
21.	Development	What development promises—Different people, different goals	0.8	
22.	Development	Income and other Goals	0.8	
23.	Development	Income and other Goals	0.8	
24.	Development	How to compare different countries or states	0.8	
25.	The Rise Nationalism in Europe	Visualising the Nation	0.8	
26.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	The Revolutionaries	0.8	
27.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Italy Unified	0.8	
28.	Resources and Development	Alluvial Soils	0.8	
29.	Agriculture	Primitive Subsistence Farming	0.8	
30.	Agriculture	Cropping Pattern	0.8	
31.	Resources and Development	Resources and Development	0.8	
32.	Resources and Development	Development of Resources	0.8	
33.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Nationalism and Imperialism	0.8	
34.	Agriculture	Food Crops other than Grains and Types of Farming	0.8	
35.	Power Sharing	Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka	0.8	
36.	Federalism	What is Federalism?	0.8	
37.	Power Sharing	Why Power Sharing is desirable?	0.8	
38.	Federalism	What is Federalism?	0.8	
39.	Resources and Development	Land Degradation and Conservation Measures	0.8	
40.	Power Sharing	Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka Accommodation in Belgium	0.8	
41.	Sectors of the Indian Economy	Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised	0.8	
42.	Development	Public Facilities	0.8	
43.	Agriculture	Commercial Farming	0.8	
44.	Power Sharing	Belgium and Sri Lanka	0.8	
45.	Power Sharing	Accommodation in Belgium	0.8	
46.	Federalism	What is Federalism?	0.8	
47.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	A New Conservatism after 1815	0.8	
48.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	A New Conservatism after 1815	0.8	
49.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	A New Conservatism after 1815	0.8	
50.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	A New Conservatism after 1815	0.8	
51.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	A New Conservatism after 1815	0.8	
52.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	A New Conservatism after 1815	0.8	
53.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
54.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
55.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
56.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
57.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
58.	Development	Sustainability of Development	0.8	
59.	Water Resources	Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management	0.8	
60.	Resources and Development	Classification of Soils	0.8	
		Total	40	

How did you perform ? (Marks Achieved/Maximum Marks × 100%)



Social Science

Self Assessment Paper - 2

Section - A

(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

1. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:
A. Otto Von Bismarck-Germany B. Napoleon-Spain
C. Giuseppe Garibaldi -France D. Bourbon Kings-Italy
2. Which one of the following claimed that true German culture was discovered among the common people-dos volk?
A. Karol Karpinski B. Louis Philippe
C. Carl Welcker D. Johann Gottfried Herder
3. Identify the correct pair of year and the action taken by revolutionaries in unification of Italy.
A. 1831 - Efforts of Mazzini failed
B. 1859 - Italy unified
C. 1817 - Italy fragmented in seven States
D. 1863 - Cavour through diplomacy allied France to defeat Austria
4. Which one of the following was NOT among the symbols of the new Britain when a new 'British nation" was forged through the propagation of dominant English culture?
A. Union Jack B. God Save Our Noble King
C. English Language D. Irish Language
5. Identify which of the following contexts was advocated on the international level for the first time the resources conservation?
A. The Club Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968.
B. The Brundtland Committee Report published it.
C. It was discussed in an Indian Affairs with America Discussion.
D. It was discussed through a book called Small is Beautiful.
6. Choose the correctly matched pair of the system of voting.
A. Absolutist B. vision of society
B. Utopian C. A form of government
C. Plebiscite D. A system of direct vote
D. Suffrage E. A system of holding election
7. Red laterite soil is suitable for growing _____ crop.
A. Coffee B. Tea
C. Wheat D. Cashew nut
8. Which of the following pulses do not help in restoring soil fertility?
A. Moong B. Gram
C. Peas D. Arhar
9. In which of the following state deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation?
A. Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh B. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha
C. Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh D. All of the above
10. Which of the following institution is not one of the three organs of government that shares powers?
A. Legislature B. Bureaucracy
C. Executive D. Judiciary
11. Which of the following measures does not establish Sinhale supremacy in Sri Lanka?
A. Sinhala is the only official language.
B. Preferential Policies for government jobs.
C. The state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
D. Equal political rights to Sri Lankan



12. Identify the main reason for the killing of thousands of people in Sri Lanka?
- Cold war between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population
 - Civil war between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population
 - Atomic war between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population
 - None of the above
13. Which of the following right leads to the division of land among upcoming generations in India?
- The right to property
 - The right of inheritance
 - The right of successor
 - None of the above
14. It is a system of dividing up power between a central national government and local state governments that are connected to one another by the national government. Identify the correctly matched pair of the type of government from the options given below:
- Federal government - Entire country
 - Centre Government - Regional area
 - Community government - Third level of government
 - State Government - Particular area of country
15. There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. Identify the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.
- Regular work
 - Friendship
 - Better wages
 - Decent price for crops
16. The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspiration or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like.
Which of the following is the right replacement for the underlined sentence?
- We have community goals
 - We have occupational goals.
 - We have developmental goals
 - We have social goals
17. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries. Infer the meaning of general pattern noticed earlier from the following statements.
- Shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries.
 - Shift from primary to tertiary sector in developed countries.
 - Shift from secondary to primary sector in developed countries.
 - Shift from primary to secondary sector in developed countries.
18. Which organisation conducts a survey on employment and unemployment?
- NSSO
 - NREGA
 - ILO
 - NITI Aayog
19. Which among the following is the method to control land degradation ?
- Deforestation
 - Intensive cultivation
 - Overgrazing
 - Afforestation
20. Which one of the following statement defines 'Literacy Rate' ?
- Total literate population divided by total population.
 - Total literate population divided by total literate population
 - Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group
 - It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.
21. Which of the following best defines the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?
- It is the decrease in the value of assets over a given period of time.
 - It is the value of final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country.
 - It is the difference between value of goods imported and the value of goods exported.
 - It is the value of all final goods and services produced by the citizens of a country within and outside the country.
22. Bank/ATM is an example of which sector?
- Industrial sector
 - Primary
 - Tertiary
 - None
23. Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the 'Residuary' subjects?
- Union Government
 - State Government
 - Local Self Government
 - Both A and B
24. Apart from the Central and the State government, there is third kind of government. This 'Community Government' is elected by people belonging to one language community—Dutch, French and German-speaking—no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - Community Government
 - Belgian Government



Section - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

25.



Which of the following define the above image correctly?

- A. Mutual understanding between the coalition partners.
- B. The states should not go to the centre with a begging bowl.
- C. The states pled for more power.
- D. It is against the essence of federalism.

26. Which of the following step was not taken by the Belgium leader to accommodate social differences?

- I. Equal representation was given to Dutch and French speaking ministers in the Central Government.
- II. Many powers of the central government were given to state government.
- III. Principles of majoritarianism was followed

Options:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. I & II | B. II & III |
| C. Only II | D. Only III |

27. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Primitive subsistence farming | B. intensive subsistence farming |
| C. Commercial farming | D. Plantations |

28. Identify the one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.

- A. Goods that are produced would need to be transport by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
- B. This sector gradually become associated with the different kinds of industries.
- C. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.
- D. Produce a good by exploiting natural resources.

29. Identify the region from the information given below:

- Geographical and ethnic region
 - They were jealous of each other
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Balkan state | B. Ottoman empire |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of them |

30. Which of the following did the European conservatives not believe in?

- A. Traditional institution of state policy
- B. Strengthened monarchy
- C. A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days
- D. Strengthened aristocracy

31. Consider the following statements of alluvial soil and select the answer using the codes given below:

- I. It consists of various proportions of salt, silt and clay.
- II. It is red in colour.
- III. It is very fertile.
- IV. It is described on the basis of age.

Options:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. I, II & III | B. I, III & IV |
| C. I, II & IV | D. II, III & IV |

32. What percentage of Belgium's population live in Flemish region?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. 40% | B. 30% | C. 59% | D. 50% |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

33. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The basic idea behind decentralisation is to focus on locality based issues and problems.

Reason (R): Local government is the worst method of realizing the concepts of democracy.

Options:

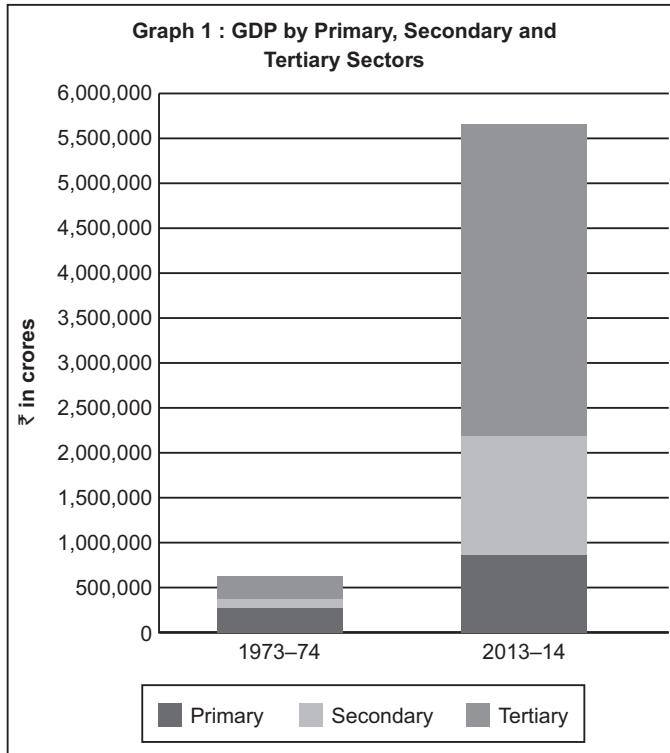


- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is true but R is false.
 D. A is false but R is true.
34. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.
- | Column A | Column B |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The total number of children enrolled in or attending primary school, as a percentage of total number of children of primary school age. | A. Per Capita income |
| 2. This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding at least one language. | B. Life expectancy at birth |
| 3. This is the total National income (GDP) divided by the total population. | C. Net Attendance Ratio |
| 4. This is the number of years, a new born child is expected to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the population concerned. | D. Literacy Rate |
- A. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B B. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B
 C. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D D. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
35. Meena likes to read history of various countries. She gets to know that Sri Lanka got its independence in the year 1948. But an Act was passed which recognized Sinhala as an official language of Sri Lanka. Help her in finding out the correct year.
 A. 1955 B. 1956 C. 1957 D. 1958
36. Identify the type of system with the help of the following information:
 (i) It is derived from the latin word 'libes'
 (ii) It stands for the end of aristocratic and clerical privileges.
 (iii) It emphasis under strained freedom of thought and religion
 A. Liberalism B. Revolutionism
 C. Romanticism D. None of these
37. Which of the following options is correct about power sharing?
 I. Power sharing is good for democracy.
 II. It is not the spirit of democracy.
 III. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 IV. It ensure the stability of political order.
Options:
 A. I, II, & IV B. I, II & IV
 C. I, III, IV D. II, III, IV
38. Identity the correct statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation:
 I. Hindi was identified as the official language.
 II. English is our national language
 III. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages
 IV. Our constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
Options:
 A. I & II B. I & III C. II & III D. II & IV
39. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure you that you get unadulterated medicines.
Reason (R): Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.
Options:
 A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is true but R is false.
 D. A is false but R is true.

40. Choose the correct option from the following:

List A (Features)	List B (Country)
A. Capita income is low	Developed
B. Capital formatting is high	Developing
C. Efficiency and productivity is low	Developed
D. Standard of living is high	Developed

41. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:



Minal is asked by the teacher to read the above graph which shows the production of goods and services in the three sectors. This is shown for two years 1973-74 and 2013-14. She was asked to compare how the total production has grown over the forty years and answer the following question.

Can you say which sector has grown the most over forty years?

- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. All sectors developed equally
42. Reema is undernourished as her weight is 20 kgs and her height is 1.50 meters. Find out her Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.
- A. 12.6
 - B. 13.5
 - C. 19.05
 - D. 8.88
43. A Vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surroundings area of sea. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin, rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month, seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning. Find out from the following what should be the development goal for this city?
- A. Pollution free environment
 - B. National Development
 - C. Equitable Distribution
 - D. Safe and secure environment



44. After a 26-year military campaign, the Sri Lankan military defeated the Tamil Tigers in May 2009, bringing the civil war to an end. Immediately following the end of war, on 20 May 2009, the UN estimated a total of 80,000–100,000 deaths. Select the correctly matched pair of Sri Lanka and its main events.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. 1948 - Dominance of Sinhala speaking | B. 1980 - Sri Lanka got its independence |
| C. 1956 - Demand of independent Tamil Elam | D. 2009 - End of civil war |

45. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason (R): All services sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

46. As a literary device, an allegory is a narrative in which a character, place, or event is used to deliver a broader message about real-world issues and occurrences. What is the allegory of France?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Marianne | B. Germania |
| C. Mother Hayastan | D. Effray of the Republic |

Section - C

(This section consists of two cases. There are total of 12 questions in this section.

Attempt any 10 questions from this section.)

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasized, the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

47. What was the idea behind *la patrie* and *le citoyen*?

- A. A united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- B. Use of common language
- C. A centralized administrative system
- D. Use of French as it was spoken and written in Paris

48. What measures and practices were introduced by the French Revolutionaries?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. All citizens have equal rights | B. Uniform laws for all citizens |
| C. Centralized Administrative system | D. All of these |

49. Fill in the blank from the given options

A centralized _____ system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

- A. legislative
- B. executive
- C. judiciary
- D. administrative

50. Select the incorrect option from the following statements:

- I. The ideas of *la patrie* and *le citoyen* was emphasized.
- II. Centralized administrative system did not formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
- III. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished.

**Options:**

- A. I & II B. II & III C. III Only D. II Only

51. How was the Estate General elected?

- A. By the rulers.
B. By the body of active citizens
C. By the National Assembly.
D. By all of these.

52. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Reason (R): The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasized, the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

53. Why planning has importance in a country like India?

- A. It is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
B. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
C. Both reasons
D. None of these

54. Read the following statements and find the INCORRECT from the given options:

- I. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.
II. Rajasthan has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.
III. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country.

Options:

- A. I & II B. II & III C. III Only D. II Only

55. According to the information given above, the state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with which natural resources but lacks in water resources.

- A. Solar and wind energy B. Water resources.
C. Minerals and cultural heritage D. All of these.

56. Which of the following method is widely accepted for judicious use of resources?

- A. Production B. Planning
C. Reuse D. Distribution

57. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of which resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

- A. Coal B. Water
C. Culture D. Mineral

58. Why some regions are considered self-sufficient?

- A. The availability of resources B. Acute shortage of some vital resources
C. Has abundance of water resources D. None of these

Section - D**(Attempt both the Map based questions)**

On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Tehri Dam B. Tungabhadra Dam C. Sardar Sarovar Dam D. Koyna Dam
60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a type of soil. Identify it from the following options:
- A. Alluvial soil B. Red soil C. Laterite soil D. Black soil



**Scan this QR code
for the Solutions**