

History

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

- a. A French Philosopher
- b. A French Artist
- c. A French Politician
- d. A French Revolutionary

2. The first clear expression of nationalism came with:

- a. The American Revolution
- b. The French Revolution
- c. The Russian Revolution
- d. The Industrial Revolution

3. Napoleonic code is usually known as:

- a. The Civil Code of 1805
- b. The Civil Code of 1806
- c. The Civil Code of 1804
- d. The Napoleonic Code of 1807

4. What does 'Absolutist' mean?

- a. A Philosophy
- b. A Theory
- c. Monarchical Government
- d. A Painting

5. Politically, what did liberalism stood for?

- a. The concept of government by consent
- b. A centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory
- c. A government formed by noble people
- d. Freedom of markets

Ans. 1. (b)

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (c)

5. (a)

6. (d)

7. (c)

8. (c)

9. (b)

10. (d)

6. The political and constitutional changes brought about by the French Revolution were:

- a. It ended the absolute monarchy
- b. It transferred power to a body of the French citizens
- c. It proclaimed that henceforth people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
- d. All of the above

7. What does *la patrie* mean?

- a. The citizen
- b. The motherland
- c. The fatherland
- d. The country

8. Who hosted the 'Treaty of Vienna'?

- a. Frédéric Sorrieu
- b. Victor Emmanuel
- c. Duke Metternich
- d. Giuseppe Garibaldi

9. Who captured the power of Europe after Napoleon's defeat?

- a. Fascists
- b. Conservatives
- c. Communists
- d. None of the above

10. Which one of the following was not the feature of Napoleonic Code?

- a. Equality before law
- b. Universal Adult Franchise
- c. Right to Property
- d. Privileges based on birth

Fill in the Blanks

1. The abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over 30 to 2.
2. founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
3. The Treaty of Constantinople of recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Ans. 1. Zollverein 2. Giuseppe Mazzini

4. between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707.
5. A large part of Balkans was controlled by Empire.

3. 1832 4. Act of Union 5. Ottoman

True/False

1. The Civil Code of 1804 was given by Napoleon.
2. The word 'Liberalism' was derived from the French word *liber*, meaning free.
3. The 'liberals' believed that ancient customs, institutions and traditions should be preserved.

Ans. 1. True 2. False

4. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russia was instigated by Poland.
5. Prussian King, William II became the Emperor of United Germany in January 1871.

3. False 4. True 5. False

Nationalism in India

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was the cause for business classes to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?
 - a. Protection against import of foreign goods
 - b. To buy foreign goods without any restrictions
 - c. To sell Indian goods without any restrictions
 - d. To export goods
2. Which one of the following leaders headed Oudh Kisan Sabha in October 1920?
 - a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi
 - c. Subhash Chandra Bose
 - d. Motilal Nehru
3. What was the main reason behind the start of the Non-cooperation Movements?
 - a. To fulfil the demand for Swaraj.
 - b. To oppose the arrival of Prince of Wales.
 - c. To surrender the titles vested by British.
 - d. To boycott the civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.

4. When did Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?
 - a. 1916
 - b. 1920
 - c. 1925
 - d. 1918
5. Why did General Dyer open fire at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919?
 - a. He wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar
 - b. He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis
 - c. He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders
 - d. He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government
6. What was the reason behind clash between Gandhiji and Dr Ambedkar?
 - a. Separate electorates would create division in the society
 - b. Separate electorates would slow down the progress of integration into society
 - c. With separate electorates, Dalit's would gain respect in society
 - d. The condition of Dalit's would become better

7. Who led the Civil Disobedience movement in Peshawar?

- a. Abdul Gaffar Khan
- b. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- c. Lala Lajpat Rai
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Who was the author of the famous novel 'Anandamath'?

- a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- b. Abanindranath Tagore
- c. Natesa Sastri
- d. Rabindranath Tagore

9. When was Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed to suspend the civil Disobedience Movement?

- a. 6th April, 1931
- b. 31st January, 1930
- c. 6th April, 1938
- d. 5th March, 1931

10. In support of which movement the Non-cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi?

- a. Khilafat
- b. Swaraj
- c. Khilafat and Swaraj
- d. None of the above

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)
6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c)

Fill in the Blanks

1. The allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
2. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant Guerrilla Movement spread in 1920s which was led by
3. Gandhiji called off the Non-cooperation Movement because twenty-two policemen and three civilians were burnt by a mob at
4. Simon Commission arrived to look into the constitutional system in India in the year
5. organised dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

Ans. 1. Rowlatt Act 2. Alluri Sitaram Raju 3. Chauri-Chaura
4. 1928 5. Dr BR Ambedkar

True/False

1. In 1914, First World War broke out in Europe.
2. In 1916, Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha movement in Kheda district of Gujarat against the oppressive indigo plantation system.

3. In December 1920, at the Nagpur session of Congress, the Non-cooperation programme was adopted.
4. The Tory government constituted the Simon Commission.
5. The Lahore Congress formalised the demand for Purna Swaraj.

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Resources and Development

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Which type of resource is iron-ore?**
a. Renewable b. Biotic
c. Flow d. Non-renewable
- 2. Under which of the following types of resources can tidal energy be put?**
a. Replenishable b. Human-made
c. Abiotic d. Non-recyclable
- 3. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?**
a. Intensive cultivation b. Deforestation
c. Over-irrigation d. Overgrazing
- 4. Which of the following types of soil is found in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast?**
a. Black soil b. Laterite soil
c. Red soil d. Alluvial soil
- 5. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?**
a. Punjab
b. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
c. Haryana
d. Uttarakhand
- 6. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton?**
a. Alluvial soil b. Black soil
c. Red soil d. None of these

Ans. 1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (d)
6. (b)
7. (d)
8. (c)

- 7. Why do red soils develop a reddish colour?**
a. Iron occurs in a hydrated form
b. There is adequate proportion of potash and lime.
c. Presence of increased calcium content
d. Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- 8. What is the main factor that determines creation of a resource?**
a. Nature and technology
b. Nature and human beings
c. Nature, human beings and technology
d. Technology and human beings
- 9. Which of the following is/are the cause(s) of soil erosion?**
a. Deforestation
b. Overgrazing
c. Construction and mining
d. All of the above
- 10. Under which of the following types of resources can solar energy be categorised?**
a. Flow resource
b. Non-recyclable resource
c. Human-made resource
d. Exhaustible resource

5. (d)
6. (a)
7. (d)

Fill in the Blanks

1. resources are obtained from biosphere and have life.
2. The oceanic resources beyond of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to the international community.
3. The first International Earth Summit was held in
4. The introduced the concept of sustainable development.
5. soil lacks humus and moisture.

Ans. 1. Biotic
2. 200 nautical miles
3. Rio de Janeiro
4. Desert/Arid

True/False

1. Natural vegetation and wildlife are examples of flow resources.
 2. Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
 3. The percentage of Net Sown Area in India comes to about 74% of the total reporting area.
 4. It takes millions of years to form soil upto few centimetres in depth.
 5. Alluvial soil is also known as regur soil.
- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

Water Resources

Multiple Choice Questions

1. For which of the following purposes were dams traditionally built?
 - a. For generating electricity
 - b. For supplying water to industries
 - c. For flood control
 - d. To impound river and rain water for irrigation
2. Which of the following multipurpose projects is found in the Sutlej-Beas river basin?
 - a. Hirakud Project
 - b. Damodar Valley Corporation
 - c. Bhakra Nangal Project
 - d. Rihand Project
3. On which of the following rivers is the Hirakud dam constructed?
 - a. Sutlej
 - b. Beas
 - c. Mahanadi
 - d. Narmada
4. On which of the following issues did the Narmada Bachao Andolan first focus?
 - a. Benefits of irrigation to landless farmers
 - b. Environmental issues related to submergence of trees under the dam water
 - c. Rehabilitation of the people displaced due to construction of the dam
 - d. Economic issues of wastage of money for the construction of the dam
5. In which of the following areas were farmers agitated when higher priority was given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during drought?
 - a. Krishna-Godavari basin
 - b. Koyna basin, Maharashtra
 - c. Sabarmati basin, Gujarat
 - d. Rihand basin, Uttar Pradesh

6. Which of the following State Governments have raised the Krishna-Godavari dispute?

- a. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- b. Gujarat and Rajasthan
- c. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- d. Karnataka and Maharashtra

7. On which of the following rivers are the Tilaiya, Panchet, Maithon, Konar and Bokaro dams located?

- a. Sutlej
- b. Damodar
- c. Mahanadi
- d. Krishna

8. Which of the following river projects or groups of river project provide hydroelectricity to the industries of Maharashtra?

- a. Pravara Project and Koyna Project
- b. Hirakud Project

Ans. 1. (d)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (c)

6. (a)

7. (b)

8. (a)

9. (c)

10. (d)

9. Which of the following dams are part of Chambal Project?

- a. Maithon, Panchet, Tilaiya, Konar, Bokaro
- b. Pravara, Ramagundam
- c. Rana Pratap Sagar, Gandhi Sagar
- d. Sardar Sarovar Dam

10. Which of the following environmental damages are not induced due to multipurpose projects?

- a. Water-borne diseases and pests
- b. Pollution resulting from excessive use of water
- c. Earthquakes
- d. Volcanic activities

Fill in the Blanks

1. refers to depletion in the amount of available water resources.

2. projects provide favourable and controlled conditions for breeding of fish.

Ans. 1. Quantitative scarcity
4. Palar pani

2. Fisheries
5. Meghalaya

3. The has been built on river Chenab.

4. In Rajasthan, is considered as the purest form of water.

5. In, Bamboo Drip irrigation is practised.

3. Salal River Project

True/False

- 1. 80% of the total volume of world's water is in the form of oceans while only 20% is fresh water.
- 2. In the 14th century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed to supply water to Siri Fort area.
- 3. Prime Minister Mr JL Nehru proclaimed multi-purpose river projects as the 'Temples of Modern India'.
- 4. Regulating and damming of rivers cause poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation.
- 5. Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built on river Sutlej.

Ans. 1. False

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. False

c. Nagarjuna Sagar Project and Tungabhadra Project

d. Ghatprabha Project and Mettur Project

Agriculture

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?
 - a. Food gathering
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Manufacturing
 - d. Services

 2. Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture?
 - a. Primary activity
 - b. Secondary activity
 - c. Tertiary activity
 - d. All of these

 3. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
 - a. Horticulture
 - b. Penda
 - c. Jhumming
 - d. Milpa

 4. 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

 5. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?
 - a. Yams and Sweet Potato
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Rice
 - d. Cotton
- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- Ans.** 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a)
6. Rice is a subsistence crop in Odisha. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?
 - a. West Bengal and Bihar
 - b. Jammu and Kashmir
 - c. Punjab and Haryana
 - d. Tamil Nadu and Kerala

 7. Which of the following is a kharif crop?
 - a. Barley
 - b. Peas
 - c. Bajra
 - d. Mustard

 8. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?
 - a. Sugarcane
 - b. Muskmelon
 - c. Groundnut
 - d. Moong

 9. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha and what are their names?
 - a. Once-Arabica
 - b. Two-Rabi anti Zaid
 - c. Three-Aus, Aman, Born
 - d. Three-Kumar- valre, Waltre

 10. Which of the following is an annual crop?

a. Sugarcane	b. Cotton
c. Jute	d. Cucumber

Fill in the Blanks

1. Slash and burn agriculture is referred to as in Mexico.

 2. is a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area with the help of cheap labour.
- Ans.** 1. Milpa 2. Plantation
- Ans.** 4. Sugarcane 5. Andhra Pradesh
3. crop is grown in between Rabi and Kharif seasons.
 4. is a tropical as well as sub-tropical crop.
 5. is the largest producer of groundnuts in India.
3. Zaid

Power Sharing

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Which of the statements about power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka is correct?**
 - a. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination
 - b. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority
 - c. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power-sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs
 - d. The transformation of Belgium from a unitary government to a federal one prevented the division of country on linguistic lines
- 2. How many times was the Constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?**
 - a. Two times
 - b. Three times
 - c. Five times
 - d. Four times
- 3. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities?**
 - a. Both the communities demanded special powers
 - b. The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community
 - c. The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community
 - d. Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community
- 4. What led to non-sharing of power?**
 - a. Peace among all the communities
 - b. The tyranny of the majority and oppression of minority
 - c. Negation of the very spirit of democracy
 - d. Both b. and c.
- 5. Which is a prudent reason for power-sharing?**
 - a. It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order
 - b. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. None of the above
- 6. Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers?**
 - a. Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments
 - b. Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government
 - c. The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government
 - d. There is no vertical division of powers
- 7. Which of the following countries have federal division of powers?**
 - a. India
 - b. Belgium
 - c. Sri Lanka
 - d. Both a. and b.
- 8. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of government to which powers are shared?**
 - a. Legislature
 - b. Bureaucracy
 - c. Executive
 - d. Judiciary
- 9. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances?**
 - a. Horizontal distribution of powers
 - b. Federal division of powers
 - c. Separation of powers
 - d. Power shared among different levels of government
- 10. When did Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?**
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1950

Ans. 1. (d)

6. (d)

2. (d)

7. (d)

3. (b)

8. (b)

4. (d)

9. (a)

5. (a)

10. (b)

Fill in the Blanks

1. Belgium shares its borders with , , and

2. In 1956, was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka.

3. In India, power is shared between the Central and the State Government. This is referred to as division of power.

Ans. 1. France, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg

3. vertical/federal

4. coalition government

2. Sinhala

5. democratic

True/False

1. Reserved constituencies are provided, in our constitution, to give underprivileged communities like SC/ST a fair share in power.

2. The major social groups in Sri Lanka comprise of Sinhala speakers and Tamil speakers.

Ans. 1. True

2. True

3. False

4. True

5. False

3. Most of the Sinhala speaking people in Sri Lanka are either Hindus or Muslims.

4. The Belgium leaders amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993.

5. In Belgium, the State Governments were subordinate to the Central Government.

Federalism

Multiple Choice Questions

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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.

4. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- a. One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
- b. The 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

5. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 scheduled languages included?

- a. Tenth schedule
- b. Eighth schedule
- c. Twelfth schedule
- d. Ninth schedule

6. 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

7. Which body conducts the elections to Panchayats and municipalities?

- a. Election Commission
- b. State Election Commission
- c. State High Court
- d. Parliament

Ans. 1. (b)

6. (d)

2. (a)

7. (a)

3. (d)

8. (c)

4. (c)

9. (d)

5. (b)

10. (c)

Fill in the Blanks

1. In form of federation, independent states come together to form a bigger unit.

2. The Indian constitution provides for a tier of government.

3. Spain is an example of form of federation.

Ans. 1. coming together

4. Concurrent

2. three –

5. de-centralisation

4. list includes subject of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Government.

5. When power is taken away from the Central and the State Government and given to the Local Government, it is called

3. holding together

True/False

1. In a federal system, the State Government is not answerable to the Central Government.

2. USA and Australia are examples of holding together federation.

3. The Central Government has special power in governing union territories.

Ans. 1. True

2. False

3. True

4. False

5. True

8. 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 on 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

9. When was the use of English for official purposes stopped?

- a. 1956
- b. 1958
- c. 1960
- d. 1965

10. What is the third tier of government known as?

- a. Village Panchayats
- b. State government
- c. Local self-government
- d. Zila Parishad

Development

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Development is a:

- a. single-aspect phenomenon
- b. double-aspect phenomenon
- c. multi-aspect phenomenon
- d. None of the above

2. Different persons have perceptions about development.

- a. same
- b. different
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of these

3. People aspire for material and non-material things. This statement is:

- a. true
- b. false
- c. partly true
- d. partly false

4. Before accepting job offers from distant places, people take into consideration:

- a. salary
- b: facilities for family
- c. disciplined working atmosphere
- d. All of the above

Ans. 1. (c)

2. (b)

6. (d)

7. (a)

3. (a)

8. (d)

4. (d)

9. (b)

5. (a)

10. (b)

5. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12236 per annum are considered to be:

- a. rich countries
- b. poor countries
- c. middle class countries
- d. low-middle class countries

6. In 2016, India's per capita income was:

- a. US\$ 1005 per annum
- b. US\$ 1565 per annum
- c. US\$ 1750 per annum
- d. US\$ 1840 per annum

7. In 2015-16, the most developed state was:

- a. Goa
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Haryana
- d. Delhi

8. In 2015-16, the least developed state was:

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Chattisgarh
- c. Mizoram
- d. Bihar

9. According to Economic Survey, 2016-17, the literacy rate in Kerala was:

- a. 90%
- b. 94%
- c. 98%
- d. 100%

10. As per HDI 2016 report, India ranked in the world.

-
- a. 130
 - b. 131
 - c. 133
 - d. 135

4. (d)

9. (b)

5. (a)

10. (b)

Fill in the Blanks

1. Facilities provided by government free of cost or at subsidised rates are referred to as
 2. According to the World Development Report 2016, the countries with per capita income of US dollar 1005 per annum or less are called

Ans. 1. public facilities 2. low income countries
 4. life expectancy, gross enrollment

3. Development is a phenomenon.
 4. Human Development Index is calculated on the basis of ratio and per capita income.
 5. As per HDI 2016 report, India ranked in the world.
3. multi-aspect
 5. 131

True/False

1. Goa's per capita income is more than Maharashtra and Delhi.
 2. The literacy rate of Kerala in 2011 was 100%.
 3. People aspire for non-material things such as freedom and security.

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

4. National Development is manifested through income and demographic indicators.
 5. Sustainability of development means that development should take place without harming the environment.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. sector comprises of activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.
 a. Primary b. Secondary
 c. Tertiary d. None of these
2. sector covers activities in which raw material is converted into finished goods.
 a. Primary b. Secondary
 c. Tertiary d. None of the above
3. Which sector is also called the agricultural and allied sector?
 a. Primary sector
 b. Secondary sector
 c. Tertiary sector
 d. None of the above

4. Example of tertiary sector is:
 a. cultivation of cotton
 b. production of cotton textile
 c. making sugar from sugarcane
 d. banking
5. At initial stages of development, sector is of utmost importance.
 a. primary
 b. secondary
 c. teritary
 d. Both a. and b.
6. Production in secondary sector has increased more than times over the years.
 a. three b. five
 c. nine d. ten

Sectors of the Indian Economy

7. In India, primary sector contributes approximately per cent towards the Gross Domestic Product of the country.

- a. 20
- b. 25
- c. 30
- d. 50

8. Central Government introduced MGNREGA which guarantees days of employment in a year by the government.

- a. 75
- b. 100
- c. 125
- d. 150

Ans. 1. (a)

6. (c)

2. (b)

7. (b)

9. sector covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.

- a. Organised
- b. Unorganised
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of the above

10. sector is guided by the motive to earn profits.

- a. Public
- b. Private
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of the above

5. (a)

9. (a)

10. (b)

Fill in the Blanks

1. is a situation in which the worker is made to work less than his potential.

2. is the value of final goods and services produced in the country by all the sectors.

3. sector has become the most important in terms of total production.

4. In 2011-12, the sector in India has emerged as the largest of all the sectors.

5. When people are unemployed for a particular season, it is called as

Ans. 1. Under employment

4. tertiary

2. Gross Domestic Product

3. Service

5. seasonal unemployment

True/False

1. All enterprises which are either registered or come under the purview of any of the government act are a part of the organised sector.

2. The cost of production is high in private sector.

3. In unorganised sector, employment is secure.

4. The Central Government introduced MGNREGA to implement Right to Work.

5. In tertiary sector, most of the workers are underemployed.

Ans. 1. True

2. True

3. False

4. True

5. False

Money and Credit

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Modern forms of money includes:**
 - a. currency
 - b. deposits with banks
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. None of the above

- 2. is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount to the person in whose name it has been issued.**
 - a. Demand draft
 - b. Cheque
 - c. Pay-in-slip
 - d. Withdrawal slip

- 3. Banks keep approximately per cent as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw their funds.**
 - a. 10
 - b. 15
 - c. 20
 - d. 25

- 4. Banks charge a interest rate on loans than what they offer for deposits.**
 - a. higher
 - b. lower
 - c. same
 - d. None of these

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b)
6. (a) 7. (c)

 - 5. Availing credit can affect a person:**
 - a. positively
 - b. negatively
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. None of these

 - 6. The supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.**
 - a. RBI
 - b. SBI
 - c. Government
 - d. None of these

 - 7. of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.**
 - a. 50%
 - b. 70%
 - c. 85%
 - d. 90%

 - 8. A typical self-help group has members.**
 - a. 10-15
 - b. 15-20
 - c. 20-25
 - d. 25-30

 - 9. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in the:**
 - a. 1960s
 - b. 1970s
 - c. 1980s
 - d. 1990s

 - 10. Plastic money comprises of:**
 - a. Debit cards
 - b. Credit cards
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. None of these

3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (c)
8. (b)	9. (b)	10. (c)

Fill in the Blanks

- 1. acts as intermediary in the exchange process.**
- 2. The problem of double coincidence of wants was found in system of exchange.**
- 3. The issues currency notes on behalf of the central government in India.**

 - 4. is an asset that the borrower possesses and uses it as a guarantee to a lender until the repayment is done.**
 - 5. When the loan is taken from banks or cooperatives, it is called loan.**

- Ans.** 1. Money 2. barter
4. Collateral 5. formal sector

3. Reserve Bank of India

True/False

1. Modern currency is made up of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper.
2. Demand deposits offer the facility of withdrawing money on making payments through cheque.
3. Terms of credit may vary depending on the nature of lender and the borrower.
4. Formal sector credit in India includes money lenders, traders, employees, relatives and friends.
5. Self-help groups consist of members who pool their savings which is then used for giving loans and advances.

Ans. 1. False

2. True

3. True

4. False

5. True

Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Multiple Choice Questions

1. is the increasing interaction of people, states or countries through the growth of international flow of money, ideas and cultures.
 - a. Liberalisation
 - b. Globalisation
 - c. Privatisation
 - d. All of these
2. Company that owns and controls production in many countries of the world is called
 - a. multinational company
 - b. domestic company
 - c. both a. and b.
 - d. None of the above
3. MNC's set up their units in Eastern Europe because of
 - a. cheap labour
 - b. closeness to the markets in US and Europe
 - c. highly skilled engineers
 - d. All of the above
4. MNC's set up units in different countries :
 - a. through foreign direct investment
 - b. by entering into joint ventures
 - c. through mergers
 - d. All of the above
5. Ford Motors has production units spread over countries of the world.
 - a. 25
 - b. 26
 - c. 27
 - d. 28
6. Chinese toys are popular in India because of:
 - a. cheap prices
 - b. new designs
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. None of the above
7. Removing trade barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as:
 - a. liberalisation
 - b. globalisation
 - c. privatisation
 - d. Both a. and b.
8. As on July 2016, nearly countries were members of World Trade Organisation:
 - a. 162
 - b. 163
 - c. 164
 - d. 165
9. countries dominate WTO.
 - a. Developed
 - b. Under developed
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. None of the above
10. Globalisation will continue in the future in India in order to:
 - a. provide a large amount of employment
 - b. increase the mobility of labour
 - c. both a. and b.
 - d. None of the above

Ans. 1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (d)

5. (b)

6. (a)

7. (a)

8. (d)

9. (a)

10. (c)

Fill in the Blanks

1. is the process of integration of social and cultural aspects.
2. provides technical assistance and training to the developing and the under developed economies.
3. Tax imposed on goods when they are moved across a political boundary is

Ans. 1. Globalisation

2. WTO

3. tariff

4. Liberalisation

5. Foreign trade

True/False

1. Foreign trade makes the countries interdependent on each other and helps in integration of markets across the countries.
2. Tele-communication facilities such as computer and internet have brought the world closer.
3. World Trade Organisation aims to restrain International Trade.

Ans. 1. True

2. True

3. False

4. True

5. False

4. of foreign trade and foreign investment has contributed towards globalisation.
5. creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.