UDAAN 2025

SST Revision

SST | Lecture - 01

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Topics *to be covered*

1. Nationalism in Europe
2. Power Sharing
3. Resource and Development
4. Development

The Rise of Nationalism In Europe
Section - A (1 marks)

QUESTION

Who made the famous remark 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

(PYQ)

A. Metternich

B. Mazzini

C. Garibaldi

D. Louis Philippe

QUESTION

The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in _____.

Agreement

(संधि)

A 1835

B 1735

C 1834

D 1832

QUESTION

The famous Italian Revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in _____ in 1807.

A Turin

B Rome

C Genoa

D Atlanta

QUESTION

Giuseppe Mazzini founded the secret underground society named 'Young Europe' in _____.

1834

(A) Marseilles

(B) Berne

(C) Vienna

(D) Brussels

QUESTION

_____ believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.

A Conservatives

B Liberals

C Democrats

D None of the above

QUESTION

The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power after signing the Treaty of _____.

A. Vienna

B. Constantinople

C. Marseilles

D. Prussia

QUESTION

_____ regimes imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs, and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.

A. Liberal

B. Conservative

C. Democratic

D. Secular

QUESTION

A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the _____ empire, which witnessed the most serious source of nationalist tensions in Europe after 1871.

(A) Greek

(B) Russian

(C) Prussian

(D) Ottoman

QUESTION

Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified _____ as a female figure.

A. Socialism

B. Liberty

C. Autocracy

D. None of the above

QUESTION

During the nineteenth century, _____ emerged as a force that brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe

(A) Nationalism → राष्ट्रवाद

(B) Secularism

(C) Monarchy

(D) Religion

QUESTION

The idea of La Patrie means _____.

A. Motherland

B. Fatherland

C. Citizens

D. Monarchy

QUESTION

The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the _____.

A. Provincial Assembly

B. State Assembly

C. National Assembly

D. None of the above

+10

QUESTION

Which of the following statements about the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, are true?

A. Secured the Right to Property

B. Established Equality before the Law

C. Removed all privileges based on birth

D. All of the above

QUESTION

Which of the following resulted in hostility towards the French armies in Europe

A. Forced conscription into the French armies

B. Censorship

C. Uniform Laws

D. Options (A) and (B)

QUESTION

In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke _____ language.

A German

B Italian

C French

D Polish

QUESTION

The first political experiment in liberal democracy took place in _____.

A. Germany

B. France

C. Italy

D. Great Britain

QUESTION

Which of the following is true about Liberalism?

(A) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions

(B) Freedom of markets on the movement of goods and capital

(C) Options (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

QUESTION

Which of the following is true about elle?

lelle

A. It was known as the measurement of cloth

B. An elle of textile material in different regions will give different measurements of cloth

C. Such difference in measurement was viewed as an obstacle to economic exchange

D. All of the above

QUESTION

A secret society named Young Italy was established in _____.

A. Marseilles

B. Berne

C. Zurich

D. Genoa

QUESTION

What does the given image represent ?

A. Battle of Waterloo

B. Battle of Zurich

C. Napoleon losing territories after Battle of Leipzig

D. Battle of Crimea

1813

Fig. 5 — The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig.

Section - B (2 marks)

QUESTION

Briefly describe who was Mazzini?

Ans:

a. Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1807

b. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for the unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called 'Young Italy' for the dissemination of his goals.

QUESTION

Briefly describe the role of Count Camillo de Cavour in Italian unification.

Ans:

1. Led the movement to unify Italy
2. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
3. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

QUESTION

What was the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament?

Ans:

1. It was an all-German National assembly formed by middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to different German regions.
2. It was convened on 18 May 1848.
3. It was disbanded on 31 May 1849 as it lost support.

QUESTION

"Women too played a role in nationalist struggles". Discuss

Ans:

1. Women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
2. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations

QUESTION

~~"Women too played a role in nationalist struggles". Discuss~~ Brief note Zollverein

German word

Ans:

a. In 1834, a customs union or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

b. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

tax

Section - C (3 marks)

QUESTION

3/5

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

(PYQ)

Ans:

Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.

1. Marianne, a popular Christian name – underlined the idea of a people's nation.
2. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
3. The image of Marianne was marked on coins and stamps.
   Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

QUESTION

What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

(Most repeated PYQ)

Ans:

a. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

b. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

c. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom.

d. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform law, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

QUESTION

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

Ans:

Language:

Language played a very important role. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools, and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. The Clergy in Poland began using language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instructions. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

Romanticism:

It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science, and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystic feelings. They tried to portray a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

Folk poetry, folk dance, folk songs:

The true spirit of the nation was popularised through the above means. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was an essential part of nation-building.

QUESTION

Briefly discuss the outcome of the Treaty Of Vienna?

BRAP

Ans:

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. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

b. 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.

c. 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 set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.

d. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe

QUESTION

What type of regimes were set up in Europe in 1815?

Ans:

a. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.

b. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.

c. The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals. One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.

QUESTION

Briefly trace the process of Greece's independence. (PYQ)

Ans:

1. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks, which began in 1821.
2. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
3. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans, who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
4. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

QUESTION

"Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments" Discuss

Ans:

a. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

b. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.

c. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

QUESTION

"Romanticism was crucial to the development of nationalist sentiments in Europe " Discuss

Ans:

a. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

b. Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

c. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building

Section - D (4 marks)

QUESTION

Read the given paragraph and answer the following :

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.

1. When did the Grimm brothers publish their first collection of folk tales?
2. In which political movement were the Grimm brothers active?
3. How did the Grimm brothers help to oppose French domination?

(a) 1815

(b) 1812

(c) 1820

(d) 1832

Ans:

1. 1812
2. Movement for the freedom of the press
3. a. The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture, and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit.

   b. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

Section - E (5 marks)

QUESTION

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

(Most Repeated PYQ)

Ans:

1. The ideas of 'La Patrie' (the fatherland) and 'Le Citoyen' (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
2. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
3. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
4. A centralised administrative system was put in place, and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
5. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished, and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
6. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

QUESTION

Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans:

1. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states.
2. Middle-class Germans tried to unite the different regions of German Confederation, but their plans were not materialised due to actions of large landowners called Junkers of Prussia. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in a Prussian victory. In Jan 1871, Prussian King William I was proclaimed German emperor.
3. Importance was given to modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.

QUESTION

Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Ans:

1. In the year 1848, parallel to the revolts of the poor, another revolution was underway. Led by the educated middle classes, the unemployed, the starving peasants and workers in many European countries experienced this revolution of the liberals. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
2. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

3. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
4. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and had taken part in political meetings and demonstrations

QUESTION

Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century.

Ans:

Focus countries - Germany and Italy.

Germany

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Italy

1. During the 1830s, Mazzini sought to unify Italy. He had formed a secret society called 'Young Italy', and it had failed. Hence, the responsibility fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II, to unify Italian states through war.
2. Austrian forces were defeated in 1859. Apart from Sardinia-Piedmont, a large number of volunteers had joined the cause under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1860, they marched to South Italy and managed to defeat Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of Italy.

1859

Italy → North (Austria)

South

↳ Central (Pope)

↳ Spain (Bourbon Dynasty)

Britain → 1688 → powerful

England

1801

Ireland → Protestants

↑ Catholics

Act of Union (1707) = Scotland

Wales

QUESTION

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

Ans:

1. Formation of the nation-state was not due to sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.
2. The primary identities of people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
3. The Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Scottish people were forbidden from speaking their Gaelic language and from wearing their national dress. Many were driven out of their homeland.
4. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the UK in 1801. This was achieved by the English helping the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over the Catholics.
5. The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God save our Noble King) and the English language were actively promoted, and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

QUESTION

Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Balkan Mountains

Ans:

1. It was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people of the region were broadly known as Slavs.
2. A large part was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Gradually, independence was declared from them.
3. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, made this region very explosive.

POWER SHARING

(MCQ)

Round

QUESTION

There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option

Assertion (A): Power sharing can help to prevent conflict in society.

Reasoning (R): Power sharing ensures that different social groups are included in decision-making processes, reducing marginalisation and fostering inclusivity.

A A is true but R is false.

B A is false but R is true.

C Both A and R are true and R explains A.

D Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

QUESTION

(CBQ)

In an Indian state, communities X and Y have been engaged in a long-standing conflict over issues of co-existence and resource sharing. The tensions have intensified, leading to a demand from both communities for self-administration. What is the BEST resolution to this conflict?

A Collapsing the present government due to its inefficiency in governing the state

B Delaying the demands of self-administration and maintaining the current power structure

C Imposing strict regulations to control the movements and interactions of both communities

D Establishing a power-sharing arrangement where both communities have a role in decision-making

QUESTION

The principle of subsidiarity emphasises that decisions should be made by the people who are most affected by them, promoting decentralisation, efficiency, and citizen participation in governance, with higher levels of authority intervening only when lower level authorities are unable to address certain issues effectively

Which of the following constitutional principles/legislations is in close alignment with the principle stated above?

A. Separation of power between the executive, legislature and judiciary

B. Division of power between the central, state and local government

C. Right of individuals to form and join political parties of their choice

D. Reservation for women in the highest law making bodies

QUESTION

Learning from Belgium's experience, which of the following steps could have MOST LIKELY avoided a civil war in Sri Lanka that ended in 2009?

(CBQ)

A. Making reservations in jobs for the Tamil speaking minority community

B. Dividing the entire country on the basis of linguistic lines to appease the citizens

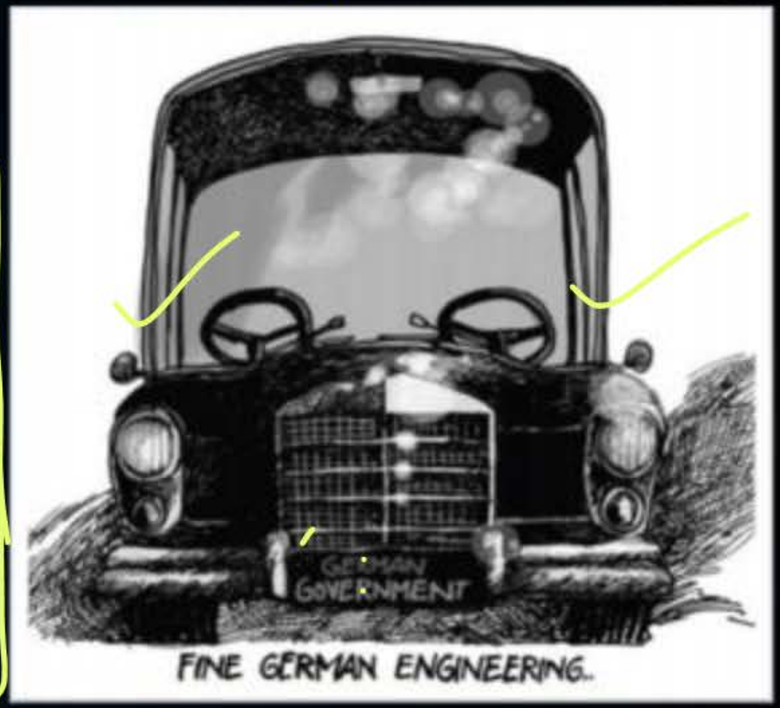
C. Devising laws to accommodate the ethnic differences of citizens to ensure peace

D. Conducting a thorough census to strictly segregate the Indian Tamils from the Sri Lankan Tamils

QUESTION

Read the passage, observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow

The cartoon above refers to the problems of running Germany's grand coalition government that includes the country's two major parties, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are rivals to each other. They had to form a coalition government because neither of them got a clear majority of seats on their own in the 2005 elections. They take divergent positions on several policy matters but jointly run the government.



1. Which disadvantage of coalition governments is the image highlighting?
2. Why did the rival parties choose to make a coalition despite being rivals?
3. How does a democratic system, at times, cause such a challenge?

Ans:

1. A coalition government may not agree on policy decisions which can affect a country's progress.
2. The government at the centre enforces policy decisions that affect the entire country including the people who support each party, thus the rivals preferred to make a coalition.
3. Democracy enables people to vote for their chosen representatives. In the absence of a clear majority, political parties may form a coalition

QUESTION

P. Power-sharing can be vertical as well as horizontal.
Q. All religious communities have reserved seats in the central government in India.
Which of the above statements is/are TRUE?

(A) Only P

(B) Only Q

(C) Both P and Q are true.

(D) Neither P nor Q is true.

Vertical
↓
Power-Share
↓
Levels of the govt
Central
↓
State
↓
Local

QUESTION

Which of the following is NOT an element of the Belgian model of power-sharing?

Community govt

A. Some laws can only be passed with a majority from each linguistic group.

B. The central government has an equal number of Dutch and French ministers

C. State governments of the two linguistic regions enjoy some powers of the central government.

D. Territories based on language were abolished and people were encouraged to live amongst each other.

QUESTION

Which of the following is correct with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium?

A. 59% of people live in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language.

B. 30% of people living in the Wallonia region speak French.

C. 10% of Belgians speak German.

D. 1% of Belgians speak Russian

QUESTION

Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the northern region of Belgium. Many French-speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Selvi studies in a school in the northern region of Sri Lanka. All the students in her school are Tamil-speaking and they want the medium of instruction to be Tamil. If the parents of Annette and Selvi were to approach respective governments to realise the desire of the child who is more likely to succeed? And why?

A Both the parents will succeed as both Belgium and Sri Lanka share power with communities

B Selvi's parents are likely to succeed as Tamils are in majority in Sri Lanka

C None of the parents have a chance to succeed as both countries are dictatorships

D Annette's parents are more likely to succeed as Belgium accommodates ethnic differences and shares power

QUESTION

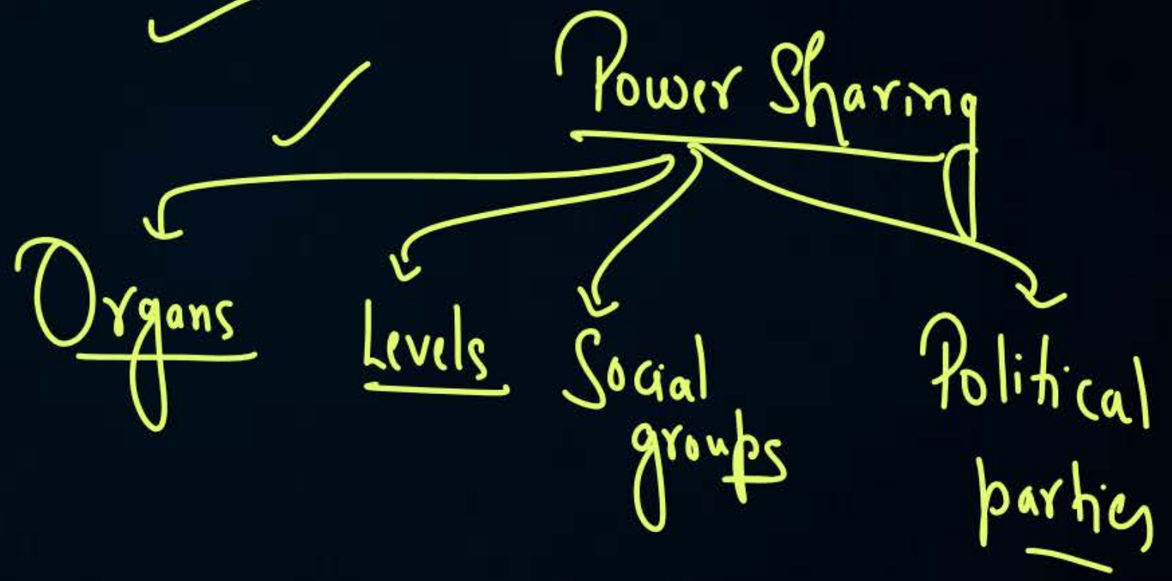
The government of Ontario state in Canada has agreed to a land claim settlement with the aboriginal community. The Minister responsible for Native Affairs announced that the government will work with aboriginal people in a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation. Power sharing in this case is done with _____

(A) Organs of the government

(B) Local Government

(C) Social groups and communities

(D) Aboriginal government



NCERT CORNER

QUESTION

What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these. (CBSE All India 2019)

Ans:

There are different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies. They are given below:

a. Horizontal distribution of power – Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India

b. Vertical or federal division of power – Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example: India (Union Government and State Governments)

c. Community government – Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups. Example: Belgium

d. Power-sharing between political parties, pressure groups and movements – Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups

QUESTION

State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power-sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Ans:

1. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes.
2. In India, the power is shared horizontally among various organs of government. The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are responsible for administering India.
3. Reservation is applicable in India, where various sections are given benefits over others to avoid conflicts.
4. Moral reasons emphasise the very act of power-sharing as valuable.
5. In India, citizens are given fundamental rights and directive principles of state policies are implied in the government.

QUESTION

Read the following passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this. "We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

Ans:

The prudential reason in the given passage is – "Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency."

QUESTION

Consider the following statements about power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.

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 a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

(A) A, B, C and D

(B) A, B and D

(C) C and D

(D) B, C and D

QUESTION

Consider the following two statements on power-sharing and select the answer using the codes given below.

A. Power-sharing is good for democracy.

B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

(A) A is true but B is false

(B) Both A and B are true

(C) Both A and B are false

(D) A is false but B is true

QUESTION

How has the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing. (2019 Delhi Set)

Ans:

1. It is true that the idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.
2. Traditionally, it was believed that power should be concentrated in one hands because if power is divided then it would be difficult to take rapid decisions and apply them
3. But the development of the concept of democracy has changed this notion of power concentration in one hands. This is so because democracy believes in distribution of power among people as people are the source of authority.
4. Power can be divided among the various organs of the government, levels of the government, social groups and communities , political parties etc.
5. Moreover, concentration of power in one hands leads to revolution and war in the long run and breaks the unity of the nation.

QUESTION

Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities.

(All India 2020, 2023)

Ans:

1. The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities in Belgium and thus worked out an arrangement which could enable all citizens to live with harmony. The elements of the Belgium Model are
2. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
3. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

4. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch Speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
5. Apart from the Central and the State Government, the third kind of government called the community government is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German, which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

QUESTION

Describe the horizontal power sharing arrangement . (All India 2020)

Ans:

1. Horizontal power-sharing refers to the distribution of between different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, which are placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
2. Horizontal separation of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power and each organ checks the others.
3. It results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
4. Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.
5. This arrangement is also called a system of checks and balances.

QUESTION

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option. (CBSE 2021)

Assertion (A): Majority community is dominant in a few democratic state.

Reason (R): Dominance can undermine the unity of 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.

QUESTION

Last yr

Study the map thoroughly and mention the languages that are dominantly present in Belgium.

Ans:

The languages that are dominantly present in Belgium are Dutch and French

QUESTION

Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:
A. It ensures the stability of political order.
B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
C. It gives a fair share to minorities.
D. It is the very spirit of democracy.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) A, B

(B) A, C and D

(C) All are correct

(D) A, B & C

Geo

Resources and Development

QUESTION

Which soil has higher concentration of Kankar nodules?

(A) Khadar → New Alluvial Soil

(B) Bhangar → old alluvial Soil

(C) Red Soil

(D) Yellow Soil

QUESTION

Alluvial Soils extend in _____and _____through a narrow corridor

A. Rajasthan and Gujarat

B. Rajasthan and Himachal

C. Gujarat and Maharashtra

D. Gujarat and Karnataka

QUESTION

Which is the most ideal location for finding black soil?

Deccan Trap

A. The Himalayan Region

B. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

C. The Deccan Trap Region

D. The Thar Desert Region

QUESTION

Red Soils develop reddish colour due to _____in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

A. Diffusion of calcium

B. Diffusion of carbon dioxide

C. Diffusion of magnesium

D. Diffusion of Iron

QUESTION

Red Soil in its hydrated form appears to be _____

A. Green

B. White

C. Yellow

D. Blue

QUESTION

Which of the following are true with respect to Laterite Soils?

A. It develops under tropical and subtropical climate

B. It requires alternative wet and dry season

C. It is formed due to intense leaching due to heavy rain

D. All of the above

QUESTION

Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are used to grow crops like

(A) Wheat

(B) Jute

(C) Rice

(D) Cashew Nut

QUESTION

Arid soils range from ___to ____in colour

A. Red to Brown

B. Red to Black

C. Red to Orange

D. Red to Yellow

QUESTION

Forest Soils are _____and _____in the valley sides.

A. Loamy and Dry

B. Loamy and Coarse

C. Loamy and Silty

D. Dry and Silty

QUESTION

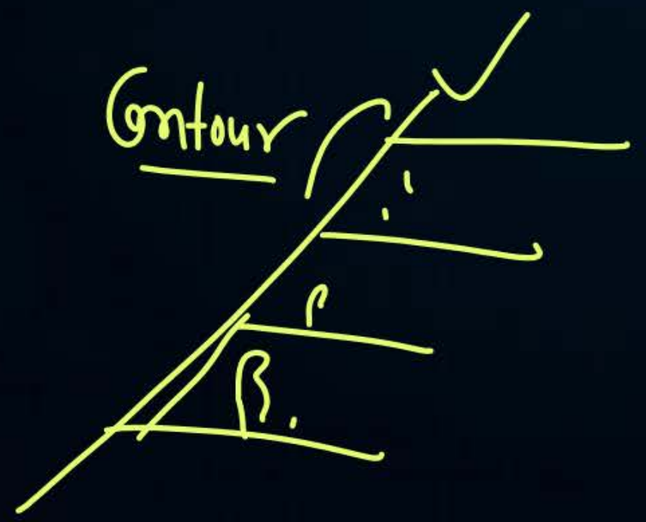
The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels causing ____

(A) Sheet Erosion

(B) Wind Erosion

(C) Gully Erosion

(D) Channel Erosion



QUESTION

For a material to be a resource, it should be

A. Technologically accessible

B. Economically feasible

affordable

C. Culturally acceptable

D. All of these

QUESTION

Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

Ans.
3 states are
1. Maharashtra
2. Gujarat
3. Madhya Pradesh
The crop grown is cotton.

QUESTION

What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?

Ans:

The main techniques that can be used are given below.

1. Contour ploughing
2. Terrace farming
3. Strips of grass are allowed to grow between the crops. This method is known as strip cropping.

QUESTION

"Resources are a function of human activities." Justify this statement.

Ans:

a. Mere presence of resources, as free gifts of nature, does not make them resources. Human beings are essential components of resources because they transform material available in our environment into resources.

b. The utility of resources depends on the stage of cultural development of man and the tools and technology used by him.

QUESTION

"Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence." Discuss.

Ans:

a. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development which aims at development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for future generation.

b. Therefore, resource planning is necessary for judicious, rational and equitable distribution and proper utilisation of resources.

c. It has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

QUESTION

"Resource Planning is a complex process and needs to be carried out in stages". Elaborate

Ans:

Three stages of resource planning:

1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and the qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development
3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development

QUESTION

What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

Ans:

The type of soil found in river deltas is Alluvial Soil.

1. It is very fertile and, therefore, good for the cultivation of crops
2. It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay
3. Alluvial soil has a good quantity of potash, lime and phosphoric acid, which is good for the growth of paddy and sugarcane.

SECTION - D (4 MARKS)

QUESTION

Read the following passage and answer the questions

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

1. When was the first Earth summit held?
2. Which objective was adopted at the First Earth summit?
3. What was the Brundtland Report aimed at ?

Ans:

1. 1992
2. Agenda 21
3. Brundtland Commission Report, 1987 introduced the concept of sustainable development and advocated it as a means for resource conservation

SECTION E (5 MARKS)

QUESTION

Explain the land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61.

Ans:

a. The use of land is determined both by physical factors, such as topography, climate, and soil types, as well as by human factors, such as population density, technological capability, culture, traditions etc.

b. The pattern of the net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

c. Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of the geographical area, as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952). It was considered essential for the maintenance of the ecological balance.

d. A part of the land is termed a wasteland, and it is put to other non-agricultural uses like settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.

e. It includes rocky, arid and desert areas. Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it has resulted in land degradation

QUESTION

What is soil erosion? Explain the major types of soil erosion

Ans:

a. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

b. The main activities like deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining and also natural agents like wind, running water are the main causes of soil erosion.

c. Following are the major types of soil erosion:

d. **Gully erosion**

The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels, called gullies. They make the land unfit for cultivation. Such lands are called 'Badlands'.

e. **Sheet erosion**

Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In this case the top layer of the soil is washed away.

f. **Wind erosion**

Wind blows off loose and dry soil from flat and sloping land causing erosion.

Development

QUESTION

Development of a country can generally be determined by

A. Its per capita income

B. Its average literacy level

C. Health status of its people

D. All of the above

QUESTION

Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

UNDP →

A. Bangladesh

B. Sri Lanka

C. Nepal

D. Pakistan

QUESTION

Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs. 5000. If the income of three families is Rs. 4,000, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

(A) Rs. 7,500

(B) Rs. 3,000

(C) Rs. 2,000

(D) Rs. 6,000

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Per Capita = 5000

$$P.C = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$5000 = \frac{4000 + 7000 + 3000 + x}{4}$$

QUESTION

What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Ans:

- World Bank uses the per capita income to classify different countries.
- The per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by the population of the country.
- For the year 2019, the countries with a per capita income of US $49,300 per annum were declared rich countries, and the countries with a per capita income of US $ 2500 or less are called low-income countries.

The limitations of the criterion are

1. Other important factors, including literacy rate, infant mortality rate, and healthcare, are ignored while classifying the countries.
2. Information about the unequal distribution of income is not mentioned by the World Bank
3. The economy of the country cannot determine the development of the country.

QUESTION

In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Ans:

1. The criterion used by UNDP is different from the one used by the World Bank because UNDP compares countries based on the educational level of the people, their health status and per capita income.
2. This is in contrast with the method used by the World Bank because it only calculates the per capita income for measuring development.

QUESTION

Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Ans:

1. Different countries have different populations, so calculating the average helps in getting an estimated answer which can be used to compare different things at different levels
2. There are limitations in calculating averages because we cannot know the difference in the income of the people and the unfair distribution of income in a country or state.

3. For example, if we calculate the per capita income of two countries, A and B, with 5 people each, the salary of five people in country A is Rs.23,000, Rs.22,000, Rs.23,500, Rs.28,000 and Rs.25,000, and the income of people living in country B is Rs.1,50,000, Rs. 22,000, Rs.50,000, Rs.4,000, Rs.2,500.
4. The average income of country A will be Rs.24,300, and that of country B will be Rs.45,700.
5. This proves that the average of country B is higher than that of country A, and yet there is a disparity in the income distribution between country B, and the income is evenly distributed in country A.

QUESTION

Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Ans:

1. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana.
2. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states.
3. This is true because the literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare facilities, etc., are better in Kerala in comparison to Haryana.
4. The per capita income is only calculated by calculating the average income of the state, irrespective of any other factor.

QUESTION

Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

Ans:

1. The present sources of energy used by people in India include firewood, coal, petroleum, crude oil and natural gas.
2. The other possibilities fifty years from now can be using solar energy and wind energy as sources of various energy forms.
3. This is because the current usage of energy sources may result in the loss of natural resources for future generations.

QUESTION

Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? (PYQ)

Ans:

1. Sustainable development refers to using natural resources in a manner that they can be used by the present and future generations.
2. The issue of sustainability is important for development because if natural resources are not used carefully, they may not be available for future generations.
3. The depletion of resources of a country may ultimately result in a lack of development of the country.

QUESTION

"The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

(PYQ)

Ans:

1. Development not just depends on the economic factors of a country but is also dependent on resources that are available for the people of a country to use.
2. The statement, "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person", is completely relevant in terms of the development of a country because natural resources are non-renewable resources.
3. It is the responsibility of the people to use them to meet their needs and not to satisfy their greed.
4. If natural resources are not used wisely now, future generations may not be able to use them for their needs, which will result in the downfall of the development of a country.

QUESTION

List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Ans:

A few examples of environmental degradation that we can observe around us are

1. Pollution caused by vehicles and the excess use of fuels in vehicles
2. Industrial waste collected in residential areas and discarded into water bodies
3. Deforestation
4. Mining
5. Soil erosion

   The increased pollution in the environment has resulted in global warming, the melting of glaciers, and worsening atmospheric conditions.

QUESTION

The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2) in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2015-16. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All States	20	23

a. Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

b. Discuss why around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country?

Ans.

One-fifth of the population in the country is undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country because of the following reasons:

1. The disparity in the distribution of food grains by the Public Distribution System (PDS).
2. Nutritious food cannot be afforded by the poor population in the country.
3. Educational backwardness of people results in unemployment because of which people cannot afford the basic necessity of food.
4. There is no proper distribution of ration at the fixed-price stores.

Ques Dogesh got a job offer from a country. The salary offered is high, but there is no job security, no benefits for family.

(a) He should accept the offer as the salary is high

(b) He should not accept the offer as it lacks other benefits.

(c) He does not have a choice

(d) None

THANK YOU